THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 13,165. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1872.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

DIRECTORY FOR ADVERTISERS.

AMUSEMENTS—Second Page—Fifth and sixth columns.
ASTROLOGY—Second Page—Third column.
BILLIARDS—Eleventh Page—Sixth column.
BOARDERS WANTED—Second Page—First and second columns.
BOARD AND LODGING WANTED—Second Page—Second column.
BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—Twelfth Page—Fourth and fifth columns.
BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES—Second Page—Fourth column.
BUSINESS NOTICES—Seventh Page—Sixth column.
CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—Twelfth Page—Fourth column.
CLERKS AND SALESMEN—Eleventh Page—Fourth column.
CLOTHING—Twelfth Page—Sixth column.
COACHMEN AND GARDENERS—Eleventh Page—Fourth and fifth columns.
COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS—First Page—Fifth and sixth columns.
COUNTRY BOARD—Second Page—Second column.
DANCING ACADEMIES—Second Page—Fifth column.
DENTISTRY—Twelfth Page—Sixth column.
DRY GOODS—First Page—Sixth column.
DWELLING HOUSES TO LET, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED—Twelfth Page—First and second columns.
EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS—First Page—Fifth column.
EUROPE—Twelfth Page—Sixth column.
EXCURSIONS—First Page—Sixth column.
FINANCIAL—Ninth Page—Fourth column.
FOR SALE—Second Page—Third column.
FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—Twelfth Page—Second column.
FURNITURE—Second Page—Fourth column.
FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS—Eleventh Page—Sixth column.
HELP WANTED—FEMALES—Eleventh Page—Third and fourth columns.
HELP WANTED—MALES—Eleventh Page—Fifth and sixth columns.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.—First Page—Second, third and fourth columns.
HOTELS—Second Page—Second column.
HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED—Twelfth Page—Sixth column.
INSTRUCTION—First Page—Sixth column.
JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—Twelfth Page—Fifth column.
LOAN OFFICES—Second Page—Third column.
LOST AND FOUND—First Page—First column.
MACHINERY—Second Page—Third column.
MARBLE MANTELS—Second Page—Fifth column.
MEDICAL—Eleventh Page—Sixth column.
MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING—First Page—Sixth column.
MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS—Tenth Page—Sixth column.
MISCELLANEOUS—Twelfth Page—Sixth column.
MUSICAL—Second Page—Fifth column.
PERSONAL—First Page—First column.
PIANOFORTES—Second Page—Fourth column.
POLITICAL—First Page—Fourth column.
POST OFFICE NOTICE—First Page—Sixth column.
PROPOSALS—Twelfth Page—Sixth column.
PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES—Eleventh Page—Third column.
PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT—Twelfth Page—Fifth column.
REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE—Twelfth Page—Fifth and sixth columns.
REAL ESTATE WANTED—Twelfth Page—Sixth column.
REWARDS—First Page—First column.
SALES AT AUCTION—Twelfth Page—Third and fourth columns.
SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES—Eleventh Page—First, second and third columns.
SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES—Eleventh Page—Fourth column.
SPECIAL NOTICES—First Page—First and second columns.
SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.—First Page—Second column.
SUMMER RESORTS—Second Page—Second column.
THE TRADES—Eleventh Page—Sixth column.
THE TURF—First Page—Second column.
TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—Twelfth Page—First column.
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE—First Page—Sixth column.
UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APPARTMENTS TO LET—Twelfth Page—Second column.
WANTED TO PURCHASE—First Page—Fourth column.
WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LET—Twelfth Page—Fifth column.
YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.—First Page—Fourth column.

HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—UPTOWN

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD RECEIVED AT THE BRANCH OFFICE,

1,265 BROADWAY,

WEST SIDE, BETWEEN THIRTY-FIRST AND THIRTY-SECOND STREETS.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FROM 8 A. M. TILL 9 P. M. ON WEEK DAYS (SUNDAYS 3 TILL 8 P. M.) AT OFFICE RATES. NO EXTRA CHARGE OF ANY KIND.

PERSONAL.

CLEOPATRA—CALL FOR LETTER AND PACKAGE sent Monday; don't disappoint; Friday or Saturday, 11 o'clock. Your IRON MASK.

FOR ADOPTION—A FINE FEMALE CHILD, AGED eleven months; Protestant preferred. Call on L. E. DAVIS, 151 East Seventy-first street, between Third and Lexington avenues.

FROM ALBANY TO NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY.—Miss B. P., please address W., Herald office. GENT WHO LET DOWN WINDOW.

GEORGE—I HEARD OF YOUR TERRRIBLE RUPTURE. Send to J. H. Leslie, Herald office, and get circular of the new Eureka Truss, which costs only $5. JULIA.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF WILLIAM JONES, LATE Sergeant Major in H. M. 107th Regiment of Foot, and now supposed to be in the United States. Address C. R., West Point, N. Y.

INFORMATION WANTED—AS TO NAMES AND RESIDENCES of the children of John Graham, formerly of Bleecker street, in this city, physician, died in 1847. Address D., box 112 Herald office.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF ANN AND MARGARET King, who arrived in this country about nineteen years ago from Queens county, Ireland. Address MARY KING, Grand Central Hotel, New York.

JONES, 113, WISHES TO SEE YOU. N. P. J. B.

JOHNNY R., HOFFMAN HOUSE.—WHY WILL YOU not come? BALTIMORE.

OSCAR MORRISS—I WAS VERY MUCH WORRIED at your not writing; will be at home this and half of next week.

THOMAS LALLY LEFT HIS HOME AT RUTHERFURD Park, New Jersey, on Monday, the 22d day of July last, and has not returned since. He was tall and thin, about 48 years of age, sandy hair, ruddy complexion, high forehead, brown eyes. He was a gardener. He wore dark pants, black cloth coat, light vest with blue figure, low straw hat, with black band; had also a linen coat. He had silver watch, with black tape. Was seen in Cherry street, New York, on Monday and Wednesday, July 22 and 24. Any information will be thankfully received by his troubled wife, ANN LALLY, and her bereaved children, Rutherfurd Park, New Jersey.

THE TRUNKS THAT WERE SENT FROM MONTREAL to Dodd's, Harnden's or Adams' express office—Don't know which marked, Vic or Vallie Marton. Please deliver to 117 West Thirty-first street.

THURSDAY, NOON, MADISON AVENUE.—LADIES IN carriage recognized old acquaintance in stage. Send address to OLD ACQUAINTANCE, box 1,140 Post office.

WILL MR. OR MRS. FREDERICK WEBBER OR friends, chiropodists, formerly of 765 Broadway, send their address to MUSIC, box 172 Herald Uptown Branch office, and hear of something to their advantage?

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SUNDAY, BETWEEN FIVE AND SIX o'clock P. M., a small Italian Greyhound; answers to the name of "Skip"; has white stripe on neck. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to E. G., Germania Bank, between 9 and 3 o'clock. No questions asked.

LOST—BANK BOOK NO. 69,451, ISSUED BY THE Manhattan Savings Institution, and payment of the same has been stopped. The finder will oblige the owner by returning the same to the bank, 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker street.

LOST—A SMALL CLUSTER PIN, CONTAINING seven diamonds; $25 reward will be paid by returning the above pin to J. L., at Harry Cunningham's, 636 Broadway.

REWARDS.

$100 REWARD.—LOST, ON MONDAY MORNING, August 26, coming from Long Branch to pier 28 North River, on steamer Plymouth Rock, a Diamond Pin. The finder will receive the above reward and no questions asked, at 25 Catharine slip. M. M. VAN DYKE.

$100 REWARD.—HIRED FROM 136 WEST FOURTH street, New York, on Sunday, September 1, one bay pacing Horse, 14¾ hands high, 9 years old, interferes on inside of front legs, with coal-box top Wagon, with patent wheels; Harness, covered and lined mounting; Lap Robe, Whip, &c. $50 for property and $50 for the arrest of the thief.
L. A. KINNEY, 136 West Fourth street, New York.

DETECTIVES EDSALL & CO., NO. 5 PINE STREET, furnish reliable and efficient operatives in all matters pertaining to their business; correspondents throughout the United States and Europe. Business strictly confidential.

LIBERAL REWARD.—LOST, ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, from 33 West Tenth street, a white Lap Dog, with a shade of tan on the ears and back. Please return to No. 9 East Ninth street.

RICHARD KOLB, 120 PEARL STREET, WILL GIVE a liberal reward to the person bringing back the little gray squirrel, with a black collar and bell around his neck, lost Tuesday morning, September 3, from the above place.

UNITED STATES DETECTIVE AGENCY, 39 NASSAU street, furnish operatives for all kinds of detective business; all business strictly confidential.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—A.—MONEY LOANED ON LIFE POLICIES IN first class companies and on other securities, at 87 Liberty street, up stairs.

A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 523—SEPTEMBER 5, 1872.
19, 3, 43, 20, 22, 56, 4, 57, 52, 7, 36.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 524—SEPTEMBER 5, 1872.
58, 29, 7, 34, 5, 59, 61, 63, 44, 52, 65, 27, 35, 50.
PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS NO. 423—SEPTEMBER 5, 1872.
57, 24, 25, 41, 11, 52, 65, 30, 35, 8, 10.
PADUCAH—CLASS NO. 424—SEPTEMBER 5, 1872.
8, 1, 64, 51, 39, 72, 53, 63, 29, 6, 56, 41, 24, 21.
SIMMONS & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.
Address J. CLUTE, Broker, 206 Broadway; Post office box 4,969.

A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS ROYAL HAVANA AND Kentucky State Lotteries always on file.
J. CLUTE, Broker, 206 Broadway, 158 Fulton street,
Post office box 4,969. and No. 2 Park row.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS, SHOES, Trunks and Valises at the Great Family Shoe Emporium, 330 Bowery, corner of Bond street, selling at 20 per cent below Broadway prices.
W. D. BIGELOW.
ROBERT IRWIN.

A.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY, PRICES REDUCED.
J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers,
10 Wall street, box 4,685 Post office, New York.

BANNING TRUSS AND BRACE COMPANY.
New and improved self-adjusting, non-friction Brace Truss, Abdominal and Spinal Shoulder Braces and other surgical adjuncts, for sale and applied at 512 Broadway.

BROOKLYN, SEPTEMBER 5, 1872.—TO ALL WHOM it may concern. Notice is hereby given that M. Greenfeld, of 188 Fulton street, sold his business to L. Jacobs on the 15th of August, 1872, where all debts or moneys will be paid by the said L. Jacobs. MORRIS GRENFELD.

DEPOT FOR SEWING MACHINE NEEDLES, BARTLETT'S, 569 Broadway.—Needles of all descriptions. Hackle, Gill Pins, &c., to order.

DEALERS IN CAMPAIGN BADGES, &C., ARE NOTIFIED that the Grant Locket and the Greeley Charm are now ready for inspection; a beautiful article of jewelry, at a low price.
MORGAN & SON, 75 Nassau street, room 13.

EUREKA STEAM MACHINE CARVING COMPANY,
60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon street.
Rosewood, walnut, oak and ash Ornaments,
Busts of all prominent men, &c.
Figure Carving a specialty.

MADAME DUBOIS' EAU DE BEAUTE HAS BEEN used for years by the elite of Parisian society; it makes the skin delicate and peach-like. Madame DUBOIS' Female Pills and Monthly Regulator never fail to cure ladies. Office hours from 11 A. M. to 5 P. M. 106 East Fifteenth street, near Union square.

OLD SILK HATS MADE OVER INTO THE NEW style; Felt Hats cleaned, dyed and trimmed, at JOHNSON'S, 1,225 Broadway, corner Thirty-first street.

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY.—EX-GOVERNOR Bramlette, Manager. Concert and distribution September 28, positively. More than one thousand tickets sold daily. A square chance for a fortune for $10. Send for tickets or circulars to Major THOS. H. HAYS, in charge of branch office, 609 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—DRAWING OF 3D SEPTEMBER.

No. 2,488	drew	$100,000
No. 8,001	drew	50,000
No. 3,062	drew	25,000
No. 5,426	drew	10,000
No. 11,904	drew	5,000

Next drawing takes place the 19th inst. We have received from Havana the new scheme just out.
J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers,
10 Wall street, box 4,685 Post office, New York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
By Steamer and Telegraph.
The following numbers drew the Capital Prizes in the drawing of September 3, 1872:—

2,488	$100,000
8,001	50,000
3,062	25,000
5,426	10,000
11,094	5,000

Prizes cashed; information given; highest prices paid for Spanish Bank Bills, Government Securities, &c., &c.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street.

STAMMERING.—NEW YORK STAMMERING INSTITUTE, established 1870, Professors MANN & COLVIN, Managers, 107 West Twenty-third street. Good references furnished. No pay for board or services until cured.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD:—

SIR—On my return, after an absence of nearly a week, I wish to reply to the "card of Mr. Thomas Cornell," which appeared in your issue of August 29 ult.

I am the treasurer of the New York, Kingston and Syracuse (formerly the Rondout and Oswego) Railroad Company, and when Mr. Cornell asserts, as he does in his card, that I "threatened that, if a suit which had been commenced by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company was not withdrawn, a suit would be commenced against him that would blacken his character," he asserts that which is not only untrue, but which, to use his own expressive language, Mr. Cornell knows is "unqualifiedly false and malicious."

I am also a member of the Board of Direction of said railroad company, and when Mr. Cornell endeavors to vilify us, as he does in his card, by calling us "a set of sharpers" and "a ring of desperate men," I would only reply that the reputation of the gentlemen composing that Board cannot be injured by any disparaging epithets which Mr. Cornell can heap upon them, and that their characters for veracity and integrity will not suffer one iota by a comparison with his own in the localities where they reside and where they are best known.

As to the questions at issue between Mr. Cornell and the directors they must be decided by some other tribunal than by an appeal to the columns of the daily press.

You will please give this note a conspicuous insertion in your paper, and oblige, yours truly, JOHN C. F. HOES.

KINGSTON, Sept. 5, 1872.

$100,000 FOR $10.—PUBLIC LIBRARY OF Kentucky. The sale of tickets will stop about the 21st. Tickets for sale by JOSEPH BATES, Agent, 194 Broadway, room 4. Send for circular.

$589,589 IS DRAWN DAILY IN THE LEGALIZED Kentucky State Lottery; $100,000 was drawn in Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba, September 3. Address BALEY & CO. (office established 30 years), 174 Broadway.

FOR BUSINESS MEN.

THE BEST AFTERNOON ADVERTISING

MEDIUM IN NEW YORK IS THE

EVENING TELEGRAM.

IT REACHES UPWARDS OF

50,000 READERS.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

GUNS, RIFLES, REVOLVERS, &C., IN GREAT VARIETY, at reduced prices; second hand Guns and Pistols bought, sold or exchanged.
GEORGE SMITH, 54 Chatham street.

THE TURF.

CITIZENS' TROTTING ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA.
FALL MEETING AT
POINT BREEZE PARK,
On SEPTEMBER 24, 25, 26 and 27, 1872.
PREMIUMS $14,850.

FIRST DAY—TUESDAY, September 24.
No. 1.—Purse $1,000. For horses that have never beaten 3 minutes; $550 to first, $300 to second, $150 to third.
No. 2.—Purse $2,000. For horses that have never beaten 2:26; $1,100 to first, $600 to second, $300 to third.
SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY, September 25.
No. 3.—Purse $1,350. For horses that have never beaten 2:42; $750 to first, $400 to second, $200 to third.
No. 4.—Purse $2,000. For horses that have never beaten 2:31; $1,100 to first, $600 to second, $300 to third.
THIRD DAY—THURSDAY, September 26.
No. 5.—Purse $1,500. For horses that have never beaten 2:37; $825 to first, $450 to second, $225 to third.
No. 6.—Purse $2,500. For horses that have never beaten 2:23; $1,375 to first, $750 to second, $375 to third.
FOURTH DAY—FRIDAY, September 27.
No. 7.—Purse $1,000. For horses that have never beaten 2:50; $550 to first, $300 to second, $150 to third.
No. 8.—Purse $3,500. Free to all; $2,000 to first, $1,000 to second, $500 to third.

All the above races to be mile heats, best three in five, in harness, and governed by the rules of the National Association.

A horse distancing the field will be entitled to first premium only. No horse shall be drawn except by permission of the judges of the race, under penalty of being expelled, unless at or before three o'clock P. M. of the day preceding the race (omitting Sunday) the proper party shall have lodged with the Secretary a written notice of his intention not to start, after which notice the horse so drawn shall be ineligible to start in the race.

Entrance 10 per cent of amount of purse. Three to fill and two to start. Entries close at nine o'clock P. M. on Saturday, September 7, 1872. All entries and communications to be addressed to
S. A. KILPATRICK, Secretary,
La Pierre House, Philadelphia.
GEORGE STURGES, President.

N. B.—Point Breeze Park is now in the hands of gentlemen who are fully competent, and earnestly determined to adhere strictly to the rules of the National Association, as well as their own regulations for good government and comfort to visitors upon the grounds, and they hereby give such notice to those whom it may concern.

FLEETWOOD PARK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7.—Purse $100, for horses that have never beaten 2:50; $60 to first, $30 to second, $10 to third.
Entries to close at Johnson's Jockey Club Restaurant, corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth st., Friday, Sept. 6, at 8 P. M. WILLIAM H. VAN COTT, Superintendent.

HALL'S DRIVING PARK.
Purse for WEDNESDAY, September 11,
3 in 5 in harness.
$150 for horses that never beat 2:45.
FRIDAY, September 13, 3 in 5 in harness.
$100 for horses that never beat 2:50.
$150 for horses that never beat 2:40.
$150 for two-mile hurdle race. Eight hurdles.
Trotting according to national rules.
Entries close Friday, September 6, at Marshall & Johnson's and Hall's Hotel.

HALL'S DRIVING PARK.
Friday, September 6, at 3½ P. M., good day and track; purse $100, for horses that never beat 3 minutes; mile heats, 3 in 5, in harness.
Ab. Mosher enters bl. g. Greeley.
J. H. Phillips enters b. m. Fanny Osborn.
A. C. Whitson enters b. m. Lady Jane.
G Wright enters b. b. Bay Billy.
S. B. Todd enters br. g. Humpty Dumpty.
West Bowen enters g. h. Joe Robin.
J. Doris enters b. g. No Name.
Match $100, for Adams to walk quarter mile while a horse trots a half mile, moving start; best two in 3.
W. Pettit names b. g. Dick.
G. Butler names champion walker J. Adams.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUND ASSOCIATION.
TUESDAY, September 10.
Purse No. 1—$100 for horses that have never beaten 2:45; $75 to first and $25 to second.
Purse No. 2—$125 for horses that have never beaten 2:35; $75 to first, $30 to second and $20 to third.
THURSDAY, September 12.
Purse No. 3—$100 for horses that have never beaten 2:41; $75 to first and $25 to second.
Purse No. 4—$100 for horses that have never beaten three minutes; $75 to first and $25 to second.
The above purses will be mile heats, best three in five, in harness, and governed by the rules of the National Association. Entries close at the office, Fulton, corner Boerum street, Brooklyn, Saturday, September 14, at 9 o'clock P. M. GEO. W. OAKEY, Superintendent.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUND ASSOCIATION.
Special Notice.
The race between Charley Green and J. J. Bradley, advertised to come off Friday, Sept. 6, is postponed until Monday, Sept. 9. GEO. W. OAKLEY, Superintendent.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

A.—THREE SECOND HAND COACHES, IN GOOD order, will be sold very cheap. Apply at 219 and 221 West Nineteenth street.

AT WITTY'S CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY, NEVINS and Fulton streets, Brooklyn, large assortment Carriages, Pony Phaetons, Business Wagons; several fine Ponies for ladies' driving for sale cheap.
H. B. WITTY & CO.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AT THE AUCTION HOUSE OF
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
Office and salesroom, 37 Nassau street,
opposite the Post office.

The Horse and Carriage Branch
of our business is conducted at our
HORSE AUCTION MART,
110, 112 and 114 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue,
where we hold regular
SALES OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
CATALOGUE OF THIS DAY'S (FRIDAY) SALE,
AT 12 O'CLOCK.

ELEGANT TEAM ROAN HORSES, ALL BLACK points; sired by General Taylor, dam a thoroughbred mare; 15½ hands, 6 years old; kind and true in all harness; free from vice; superior roadsters; trot close to 3 minutes; have fine action; are very stylish and handsome and warranted sound; also a set of fine Harness and

FOUR-WHEELED DOG CART, IN PERFECT ORDER.

VERY HANDSOME TEAM DARK BAY HORSES; raised in Kentucky and sired by second Hambletonian, dam by Melbourn; 15½ hands, 6 years old; kind and true in all harness; free from vice, trick or fault; excellent roadsters; fast travellers; free and stylish drivers; fear nothing, and warranted sound; also a set fine Harness and

PARK PHAETON IN GOOD ORDER.

PAIR BAY MARES, SIRED BY IMPORTED BASSENGER, dam by Wagoner, raised in Kentucky, 15½ hands, 5 years old; kind and true in all harness; free from vice or trick; an extra fine road team; fast travellers and promised speed; can be driven by any one; fear nothing and warranted sound.

BLACK HORSE, SIRED BY PACING HORSE GEORGE Bell, dam the trotting mare Kitty Jones, that trotted in 2:38, 15½ hands, 5 years old; kind and true in all harness; free from vice or fault; can trot in 3½ minutes without training; has great endurance; is a pleasant driver and warranted sound.

PAIR ELEGANT BAY CARRIAGE HORSES, 15¾ hands, 5 and 7 years old; kind and true in all harness; free from vice; superior roadsters; trot close to 3 minutes; have great endurance; are very stylish and handsome, and are, in every respect, a first class family team.

THREE SETS DOUBLE HARNESS, OF FIRST CLASS make; made to order, from the best Moffat leather; also lot Blankets, Sheets, &c.; sold to close an estate in bankruptcy.

DARK IRON-GRAY HORSE, SIRED BY A BLACK Hawk stallion, dam a Messenger mare that trotted in 2:32; 15¾ hands, 6 years old; kind and true in all harness; free from vice; has never been handled for speed, but can trot inside of three minutes when in condition; a free and pleasant driver, and warranted sound.

THREE COUPES IN GOOD ORDER.

BAY HORSE, SIRED BY G. M. PATCHIM, DAM Membrino mare, 15¾ hands high, 5 years old; kind and true in all harness; free from vice; is a very promising colt; can trot in 3 minutes without training; has fine style and action, and warranted sound.

PARK PHAETON IN GOOD ORDER, BUILT BY Miner & Stevens.

BROWN MARE, 15¾ HANDS HIGH, 7 YEARS OLD; kind and true in all harness; free from vice or fault; fast traveller; fears nothing, and warranted sound.

ENGLISH BASKET PHAETON, WITH RUMBLE seat, in good order.

BLACK HORSE, 15½ HANDS, 5 YEARS OLD; KIND and true in all harness; free from vice or fault; good traveller; an excellent horse for general business, and warranted sound.

BAY HORSE, 15¾ HANDS, 6 YEARS OLD; KIND and true in every way; a superior family animal, and warranted sound.

TEN TOP WAGONS, IN PERFECT ORDER.

BLACK MARE, 15½ HANDS, 5 YEARS OLD; KIND and true in all harness; free from vice; an excellent mare for ladies' driving; good, free traveller; very stylish and warranted sound.

SORREL HORSE, 15½ HANDS, 6 YEARS OLD; KIND and true in every respect; free from vice, trick or fault; an excellent horse for general business use and warranted sound.

BAY MARE, 15¾ HANDS, 6 YEARS OLD; KIND AND true in all harness; free from vice; an extra fine road mare; has fine style and action; fears nothing and warranted sound.

BROWN HORSE, 15 HANDS, 5 YEARS OLD; KIND and true in all harness; excellent under saddle; free from vice or trick; an excellent horse for ladies' riding or driving and warranted sound.

TWO LIGHT BUSINESS WAGONS.

SHIFTING TOP DEPOT WAGON, ON 3 SPRINGS, in good order.

JAGGER WAGON, IN GOOD ORDER.

BROWN HORSE, 15¾ HANDS, 5 YEARS OLD; KIND and true in all harness; free from vice; can trot in 3½ minutes; a free and pleasant driver; very stylish; fears nothing and is in every respect a first class family horse; also set of Harness, made by Stilling.

TOP WAGON, NEARLY NEW, BUILT BY WOOD Bros.

BLACK TROTTING HORSE WONDER, SIRED BY Black Eagle, dam a Black Hawk mare, 15 hands, 8 years old; kind and true in all harness; free from vice; trotted on Prospect Park track in 2:37 to pole, and can trot any day in 2:50 or better; is a stylish and pleasant driver and warranted sound; also set fine Harness, made by Lowden.

ROAD WAGON, NEARLY NEW, BUILT BY STIVERS; very light.

DARK BROWN TROTTING HORSE, 15 HANDS, 9 years old; kind and true in all harness; is free from vice; a superior roadster; has trotted in 2:40 and is warranted to trot in 2:55 any day; has great endurance and warranted sound.

BAY HORSE, KENTUCKY BRED, 15¾ HANDS, 6 years old; kind and true in all harness; free from vice; good traveller, very stylish and handsome; an excellent coupe or carriage horse and warranted sound.

BLACK HORSE, 15½ HANDS, 8 YEARS OLD; KIND and true in every way; free from vice or fault; good traveller, fears nothing, very stylish and warranted sound.

BAY SADDLE HORSE, 16 HANDS, 5 YEARS OLD; superior under saddle; free from vice and very stylish.

BLACK HORSE, 16½ HANDS, 5 YEARS OLD; KIND and true in all harness, free from vice, good traveller and an excellent worker.

Several other Horses; description time of sale.
Top and No Top Wagons, Rockaways, Phaetons, Dog Cart, Top and No Top Road Wagons, Depot and Express Wagons.
Double and single Harness.
Weather never interferes with our sales.

AT BARKER & CHASE'S
CITY AUCTION MART AND NEW YORK TATTERSALLS,
corner Broadway and Thirty-ninth street.
Major C. W. BARKER, Auctioneer.
Regular sales of Horses, Carriages, &c.,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Gentlemen's private establishments disposed of at public or private sale to the best advantage, and a general assortment of Horses, Carriages, Harness and everything in the Horse line to suit the needs of all classes of purchasers constantly on hand.
A large driving ring
in the Mart for showing horses on sale.
Twenty-four hours allowed for trial
on every horse sold under warrantee.
Carriages taken on storage.
Superior stabling for horses on sale.
Outside sales solicited and promptly attended to.
Liberal advances made on everything in the Horse line

A POSITIVE, ABSOLUTE AND UNRESERVED SALE,
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
THIS DAY (FRIDAY), SEPT. 6, AT 10½ O'CLOCK,
AT THE PRIVATE STABLE REAR OF 100 FIFTH AV.,
ENTRANCE AT NO. 3 WEST FIFTEENTH STREET,
BY JAMES JENKINS, AUCTIONEER,
of the entire turnout of W. H. Davies, Esq., comprising fine and valuable carriage and road Horses, Carriages, Wagons, single and double Harness, Blankets, &c., including a superior and high bred team of Hambletonian Geldings, 15¾ hands high, both 5 years old; are closely mated, with long flowing manes and tails; were both raised at Goshen, Orange county, and both sired by Major Winfield; they are one of the best and fastest young teams that stand in this city; they have great style, and can out speed most all teams on the road; are pure gaited and reliable, and with proper care and handling will make a premium pair of track or road horses; they also have size enough for carriage, and are both warranted sound and kind.

Extra handsome and fast Hambletonian Mare, 15¾ hands high, 6 years old, with fine long main and tail; was sired by Rysdick's Hambletonian, dam a fast roan Mare; she has great style and action; superior pole mare; can trot to pole in 2:50, and single much faster; has no vices or tricks, and is warranted sound without spot or blemish.

Celebrated and fast young dapple gray gelding, Tycoon, 15¾ hands high, 7 years old; raised by Mr. Alexander in Kentucky and sired by Magnet, dam by Pilot; he trotted at Buckeye course, winning the 3 minute purse in 2:37—2:37¼—2:38, 2 years ago; he trotted at Fleetwood this summer to 125 pound wagon in 2:48, and can beat 2:40 in harness; is a straight and pleasant driver; does not fret or pull in company, and as a pole horse is unsurpassed; he is warranted sound and kind.

Also two Top Wagons, one Cabriolet, one Pony Phaeton, two sets double Harness, four sets single Harness, &c.

N. B.—Stock will be on exhibition at stable at all times previous to sale, where parties in search of fine and reliable horses are invited to call and examine. Ample time will be allowed purchasers for trial and examination, and if found not as represented, money refunded.
SALE POSITIVE, WITHOUT LIMIT OR RESTRICTION.
JENKINS & DUFF, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
OFFICE 1,401 BROADWAY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE SALE OF the season. A very superior lot of
HORSES AND CARRIAGES AT AUCTION
this day by
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
110, 112 and 114 East Thirteenth street.
TWENTY SUPERIOR YOUNG HORSES, CONSIGNED to us directly from Kentucky by Mr. C. Elliott.
Among them are three very fine Teams of closely matched and very stylish and handsome Horses, warranted sound, kind and true.
SEVEN FIRST CLASS ROAD HORSES, ALL YOUNG, sound, kind and true, and some of them promise great speed.
EIGHT FIRST CLASS WORK HORSES, WARRANTED sound.
Also
AN ELEGANT TEAM BAY CARRIAGE HORSES, very stylish and trot close to 3 minutes.
TWO TROTTING HORSES, WARRANTED TO BEAT 3 minutes.
TEN OTHER GOOD HORSES, FULL DESCRIPTION time of sale.
CARRIAGES, HARNESS AND BLANKETS IN GREAT variety.

A.—MINER & STEVENS,
Carriage Manufacturers,
115 to 121 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue,
have on hand a full assortment of Carriages and Light Wagons of every description, manufactured on the premises under their personal supervision, the production of which is entirely first class.

A PONY HORSE, GENTEEL AND KIND, FOR sale; also a Coupe, city built. S. C. SMITH, Frankfort House, corner Frankfort and William streets.

A PAIR STYLISH 6 YEAR OLD, 15¾ HANDS black Horses for sale at half their value, at LENNOX'S, 111 East Eighty-fifth street.

A.—NEW AND SECOND HAND COACHES, CLARENCES, four and six seat Rockaways; Pony, Park, extension top Phaetons, Top and Road Wagons, Jagger Wagons, one fine Landaulet, Express Wagons, Harness, very cheap. WM. H. GRAY, 20 and 22 Wooster street.

A FINE SADDLE HORSE FOR SALE—15½ HANDS high; dark bay, long flowing tail and mane; 9 years old; warranted sound and kind; came from Kentucky; can be seen at TALLMAN'S stables, corner Broadway and Thirty-eighth street.

A BAY MARE, 14½ HANDS HIGH, SUPPOSED TO be stolen, is at 57 Great Jones street. The owner can have her by proving property and paying expenses.
JAMES LYON.

A FULL SEAT, PIANO BODY, 160 POUNDS, HALF spring Road Wagon, made by Dusenbury & Van Duser, in perfect order; set of covered Harness by Lowden, in good order; Blanket and Whip; all for $120. Inquire at 845 Eighth avenue, shoe store.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF EXTENSION TOP Phaetons, Coupe Rockaway, jump seats, six seat Rockaways, and all other styles; family Carriages and Light Wagons at greatly reduced prices.
MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 638 Broadway.

ARMY WAGONS, FARM CARTS, GOVERNMENT Blankets, Mule Collars, Harness, McClellan Saddles, Tents, Canvas Waterproof Wagon, Truck and Horse Covers; Guns, Revolvers.
W. A. CARTER, 52 Cortlandt street, near Greenwich.

A BAY HORSE FOR SALE.—OVER 15½ HANDS; seven years old; sound and kind; single or double; has been used to a gentleman's coupe. Apply at private stable rear of 105 East Thirteenth st. JAMES CARTEN.

A.—COUPES, CLARENCES, PHAETONS, BAROUCHE Victoria; second hand; sold low. The finest stock of Landaus, Landaulets, Coupes, &c., in the city at moderate prices. HAM'S, Fourth street and Broadway.

A.—CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, 141 WEST BROADWAY, near Canal street.—Southern styles of Family Carriages, Rockaways, Buggy Phaetons, Express, Depot and Business Wagons; the cheapest place in the city.

A BAY MARE, 15½ HANDS, A PET; TROTS INSIDE of 3½ minutes; sound and kind in every respect; sold for want of use. T. KELLY, 17 Barclay street.

A.—SEASONABLE CARRIAGES; A GREAT VARIETY for sale, at very moderate prices, at A. S. FLANDRAU'S, No. 7 East Eighteenth street, near Fifth avenue.

A.—FOUR ROAD OR PRIVATE CARRIAGE HORSES. Gentlemen can be accommodated with Board for their horses; large up-ground stalls. Nos. 3 and 5 West Thirteenth street. T. E. GORDON.

B.—AN ASSORTMENT OF SECOND HAND CARRIAGES at very low prices, among which are some of Brewster & Co.'s, of Broome street, second hand Top and No Top Wagons. A. S. FLANDRAU,
No. 7 East Eighteenth street, near Fifth avenue.

C.—STRANGERS VISITING THE CITY IN PURSUIT of Carriages will do well to inspect our extensive stock of fine Carriages before purchasing elsewhere.
A. S. FLANDRAU,
Carriage Repository,
No. 7 East Eighteenth street,
near Fifth avenue.

BLOOD, SPEED, STYLE, BEAUTY.—A BEAUTIFUL black trotting Stallion for sale or exchange for city Lots or unencumbered country Property; will show better than '40; will trot very fast when trained; has no record; pedigree guaranteed; speed shown.
HENRY RAYMOND, 26 University place, in paint store.

COUPE ROCKAWAY, PONY PHAETON, JUMP SEAT Buggy, Depot Wagon and several Buggies, slightly soiled, at bargains; a lot of second hand Carriages; all styles of Harness. MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY, 638 Broadway.

DARK BROWN KENTUCKY MARE, VERY STYLISH, 7 years old, sound and kind. Sold low for want of use. HENRY W. BULKLEY, 98 Liberty street, N. Y.

D.—ONE SET SECOND HAND DOUBLE COACH HARNESS; also two sets of coupe Harness; in good order; for sale low. A. S. FLANDRAU, No. 7 East Eighteenth street.

FOR SALE—THE TROTTING MARE BELLE OF WATERTOWN, 8 years old; raised in Kentucky; has a record of 2:32½; trotted in Springfield August 23, 1872, in 2:25¼ in a heat won by Jennie in 2:22½, and can do it any day when in condition; a fine road mare, single or double. Address T. A. WARREN, box 444 Post office, New Haven, Conn.

FOR SALE—ONE PAIR CARRIAGE HORSES, 16½ hands high, 6 years old, sound and kind, just from the country; one pair bay Horses, 6 years old, 16 hands high; one brown Horse, 6 years old, 15½ hands high, sired by Edward Everett, and can show 2:50 gait. Can be seen at the Orange County Stable, Seventy-eighth street and Fourth avenue. JACK & BENEDICT.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF GOOD WORK HORSES, JUST arrived from the country, suitable for all purposes; to be sold cheap. Apply at 86 Wooster street, near Spring.

FOR SALE—$550—A SUPERIOR HORSE, 7 YEARS old; top Wagon (Brewster & Co.), nearly new, Harness, &c.; cost $1,100; great bargain; must be sold. Room 5, 291 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME DAPPLE GRAY MARE, 14¾ hands; stylish and a good traveller; suitable for a business wagon or private use; warranted sound, kind and gentle; cheap. 89 King street.

FOR SALE—LIGHT BAY HAMBLETONIAN MARE, 7 years old, 16 hands; a good, speedy roadster; sound and kind; sold for want of use. Can be seen at MOTT'S stables, Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—A GOOD WORK HORSE, SOUND, $165; sorrel Horse, $100; also a Stivers Dog Cart, $200. Nos. 3 and 5 West Thirteenth street.

FOR SALE—A PAIR BROWN HORSES; CAN TROT in 2:50; perfectly matched, 15½ hands high, long tails, 5 and 6 years old, never been trained; warranted sound, kind and gentle and can be driven by a lady; sold for want of use. Address CHARLES A. BURR,
Box 475 Post office.

FOR SALE—VERY STYLISH LIGHT BAY MARE, 15½ hands, 8 years, fit for road or work; sound and kind; price $135. 57 Greenwich avenue, corner store.

FOR SALE—A SORREL HORSE, 16 HANDS HIGH, suitable for a coupe; will be sold cheap. Apply at 158 East Thirty-fifth street.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A LANDAU, NEWLY DONE UP and all in complete order; or would let, with horses and man, by the month. Address M. S., box 200 Herald Uptown Branch office.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FINE YOUNG SADDLE Horse, very stylish; or would trade for one that can trot better than three minutes to a road wagon; give or take difference. Please address S. H., Herald office.

FOR SALE CHEAP—HORSE AND TRUCK, TOGETHER or separately.
HEALY & SCRIPTURE, 34 Liberty street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWENTY-FIVE GOOD WORKING Horses. Inquire at the ICE COMPANY'S, 308 West Fifty-second street, after 2 P. M.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FINE SET OF DOUBLE ROAD Harness, made to order by best city maker (as I have no use for them). Would take in part exchange a nice set of single road Harness. Address HARNESS, Herald office.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A BREWSTER TOP WAGON AND Harness; only used six months. Call at Club Stables, Thirty-ninth street and Broadway. BROWN & CATES.

FOR SALE LOW—TWO SUPERIOR COWS, HALF Alderney, half Ayrshire. Apply to F. S. MAYNARD, 225 Washington street.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.—Harness, Blankets, Clothing, Shoes, Tents and Beds and Bedding, double and single buggy Harness; also heavy teaming Harness, Rubber Goods, &c., &c. Send for circular to PITKIN & CO., 110 Chambers street, New York, or 71 North Second street, Philadelphia.

HARNESS—HORSE CLOTHING, BLANKETS, BREAST Aprons, Robes and Horse Equipments of every description. The largest variety in New York. C. M. MOSEMAN & BRO., Manufacturers; warerooms, 114 Chambers street.

IMPORTANT TO CONTRACTORS.—RICHARD WALTERS, Auctioneer, will sell, Monday, September 9, at 11 o'clock, at salesroom, 27 East Broadway, the Stock of a Contractor, viz.:—7 sound, young work Horses, suitable for truck, express and business purposes; 5 dirt Trucks, 2 Carts, single and double Harness, &c. Sale positive.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.—FOR SALE, A VALUABLE French Mare, little sore forward; $65. 77 New Chambers street.

MANUFACTURERS' UNION HEADQUARTERS.—IMMENSE stock of every style Carriages; several second hand and slightly soiled Carriages, all at reasonable prices; all styles Harness.
MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 638 Broadway.

SOUTHERN STYLES FAMILY CARRIAGES IN great variety, at lowest popular prices; Phaetons, Victorias, Rockaways, Jump Seats, Concords, Barouches, new and second hand; large assortment Harness.
MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 638 Broadway.

WANTED—A GENERAL STOCK OF CARRIAGES and Wagons, new and second hand, from $20,000 to $40,000, for which bond and mortgage on choice Westchester county Property (near city) will be given, or a good Livery Stable Stock will be taken. Principals only need apply, or address H. F. AVERILL, Counsellor-at-Law, Equitable Assurance Building, fourth floor, Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A HORSE IN A PRIVATE stable, where the best of care will be taken, for which a liberal price will be paid. Address S., box 36 New York Post office.

WANTED—A LIGHT COUPE; MUST BE NEARLY new and cheap, for cash. Address COUPE, box 64 station D.

$450.—BARGAIN.—TURNOUT; FAST PACER, young, sound, kind; Dubois' Wagon, Harness by Dunscombe, Robe, Whip, splendid Kimball Cutter, separated if desired; perfect order. Stable 511 Seventh avenue, near Thirty-seventh street.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.

FOR SALE—THE SLOOP FOUR BROTHERS, 15 TONS, suitable for the oyster or market trade; is well found and in complete order; also a light-draft Tug, 8x10 cylinder. Can be seen at New York Warehousing Co., foot of Van Brunt street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER—THE SPLENDID SALOON sidewheel steamboats Neversink, Monitor and G. P. Smith, for excursions, private parties or season. Apply to WM. H. HAZARD, Jr., 173 Greenwich street.

SCHOONER YACHT CAPRICE FOR SALE—MODELLED by Robert Fish; very fast, fine sea boat; measures 40 feet 6 inches deck, keel 37 feet, beam 13 feet 6 inches, depth 3 feet, draws 2 feet 6 aft, about 16 tons old measure; cabin and forecastle; carries 8 sails; easily managed by one man; will be sold low. Apply at 16 and 18 Chambers street.

75 DIFFERENT KINDS AND SIZES OF BOATS AND Spoon Oars, cheap, at STEPHEN ROBERTS' Boat Building Shops, 368 and 373 South street and 114th street and Harlem River.

WANTED TO PURCHASE

BOOKCASES.—WANTED, ONE OR MORE BLACK walnut Bookcases, new, or second hand if in good order, at moderate prices; give description and price. Address PURCHASER, Herald office.

SCALES WANTED.—WANTED, A SECOND HAND Platform Coal Scale, weighing from three to five tons; Fairbanks' patent preferred. Address D. V. HOWELL, 141 Chambers street, New York.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SECOND HAND Plympton Bedstead, in good order. Address, stating price and when it can be seen, 331 West 32d st.

POLITICAL.

G. BRUECK, 77 WARREN STREET.—THE OLDEST manufacturing house of Political Paper Lanterns and Flags.

POLITICAL PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION done at short notice by the Metropolitan Printing Establishment, corner of Broadway and Ann street, New York.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

INMAN LINE.—FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. Royal mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

CITY OF LIMERICK	Thursday, September 5, 7 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, September 7, 8 A. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL	Thursday, September 12, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP	Saturday, September 14, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON	Thursday, September 19, 7 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN	Saturday, September 21, 8 A. M.

and each succeeding Saturday and Thursday, from pier 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	30
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
Through bills lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.
Drafts issued at lowest rates.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, New York.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
For Southampton and Bremen.
The steamship KOLN, Captain H. C. Franke, will sail on Wednesday, September 4, at 2 P. M., from Bremen pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken; to be followed by steamship WESER, Captain W. Willigerod, on Saturday, September 7.
Rates of passage to London, Havre and Bremen, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:—

First cabin	$120
Second cabin	72
Steerage	30

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents,
No. 2 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.
New York, Cork and Liverpool. New and full-powered steamships, the largest in the world.
OCEANIC, BALTIC, GERMANIC, ADRIATIC, REPUBLIC, CELTIC, BRITTANNIC, ATLANTIC,
6,000 tons burden, 3,000 horse power each.
Sailing from New York on Saturdays, from Liverpool on Thursdays, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC	September 7, at 8:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC	September 14, at 3:30 P. M.
BALTIC	September 21, at 8:30 A. M.

From the White Star dock, Pavonia ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort.
Saloons, staterooms, smoking room and bathrooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany the steamer.
Rates—Saloon, $80 in gold; steerage, $30 in currency.
Those wishing to send for friends in the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33 currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For information apply at the company's office, 19 Broadway, New York.
Bills of lading issued througe to Continental ports.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.
ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., 10 Water street, Liverpool, and No. 7 East India avenue, Leadenhall street, London.

O'DONOVAN ROSSA WHITE STAR LINE, 263 Broadway, between Chambers and Warren streets.—OCEANIC sails 8th, Saturday. Superior steerage accommodation, $30; cabin, $80. Drafts payable everywhere.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from pier No. 50 North River, as follows:—

VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont	Saturday, Sept. 7
WASHINGTON, Roussan	Saturday, Sept. 21
ST. LAURENT, Lemarie	Saturday, Oct. 5
FRANCE, Danre	Saturday, Oct. 19

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine),
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $125; second cabin, $75.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.
Weekly to Queenstown and Liverpool, fortnightly to and from London direct.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
from piers 44 and 47 North River.

GREECE, Andrews	Saturday, Sept. 7, at 8:30 A. M.
EGYPT, Grogan	Saturday, Sept. 14, at 2 P. M.
ITALY, Thompson	Saturday, Sept. 21, at 8 A. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

ERIN, Lawson	Wednesday, Sept. 11, at 10:30 A. M.
DENMARK, Sumner	Wednesday, Sept. 25, at 11:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $65 and $75, currency.
Steerage, $28, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.
For further information apply at the company's office, 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
ANCHOR LINE.
Express passenger steamers sail from New York every Wednesday and Saturday.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as any other route or line.
THE NEW DEPARTURES.

SATURDAY'S STEAMERS.		WEDNESDAY'S STEAMERS.	
EUROPA	Sept. 7	CALEDONIA	Sept. 11
ANGLIA	Sept. 14	OLYMPIA	Sept. 18
INDIA	Sept. 21	TRINACRIA	Sept. 25
CALIFORNIA	Sept. 28	IOWA	October 9
AUSTRALIA	October 5	ALEXANDRIA	October —
COLUMBIA	October 12	BRITANNIA	October 16

At noon, from pier 20 North River, New York. Currency rates of passage to London, Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, by Wednesday's steamers, $60; by Saturday's steamers, $65 and $75; excursion tickets, $120; intermediate, $33; steerage, $28. Certificates, at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Apply at the company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
No. 7 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING
AT CORK HARBOR.

From New York.		From New York.	
CHINA	WED., Sept. 4	CALABRIA	SAT., Sept. 7
RUSSIA	WED., Sept. 11	ABYSSINIA	SAT., Sept. 14
CUBA	WED., Sept. 18	BATAVIA	SAT., Sept. 21
SCOTIA	WED., Sept. 25	ALGERIA	SAT., Sept. 28
JAVA	WED., Oct. 2	PARTHIA	SAT., Oct. 5

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New York.
Rates of Passage.—Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent and Mediterranean for ports. For freight and cabin passage, apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green; for steerage passage, at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S new iron mail steamship
FRISIA,
Captain E. Meier, will sail on Thursday, Sept. 12, 1872,
at 2 P. M., for Hamburg,
taking passengers from New York to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
First Cabin, $120. Second Cabin, $72.
Steerage, $30, payable in United States gold.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broad street, N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.
The WESTPHALIA will sail September 19.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN and Liverpool.
Sailing every Wednesday.

NEVADA, Forsyth	Sept. 4, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Whineray	Sept. 11, at 12 M.

From Pier 46 North River.
Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid tickets, $33, currency.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates. Apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

GREAT WESTERN STEAMSHIP LINE TO BRISTOL, England.—The steamship
ARRAGON, Western, sails Thursday, September 12.
Cabin passage, $70; intermediate, $45; steerage, $30; prepaid tickets, $34.
Apply to E. E. MORGAN'S SONS, 70 South street.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—OFFICIAL Passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court House, 41 Chambers street.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO California, Japan and China,
via Panama,
carrying mails, passengers and freight to
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILE.
Steamers leave 10th, 20th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
September 10.—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Captain A. G. Gray, will leave pier 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Captain —, touching at Acapulco, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departure of 10th and 20th each month connects with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonata, Salina Cruz and Port Angel. Freight for all way ports received until 4 P. M. of September 7.
An extra steamer will leave San Francisco on September 16, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information apply at Company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal street.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.
HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, leaving pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CLEOPATRA, Phillips (Havana only)	Wednesday, Sept. 11
CITY OF MERIDA, Timmerman	Thursday, Sept. 19
CITY OF HAVANA (Havana only)	Wednesday, Sept. 25
CLEOPATRA, Phillips (Havana only)	Wednesday, Oct. 2

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, sailing regularly at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. Morton	Sept. 12
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. Curtis (via Nassau)	Sept. 19
COLUMBIA, Capt. M. R. Greene	Sept. 26

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN and Liverpool.
Sailing every Wednesday.

WYOMING, Whineray	Sept. 11, at 12 M.
IDAHO, Price	Sept. 18, at 3 P. M.

From pier 46 North River.
Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid tickets, $33, currency.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates. Apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

FOR KINGSTON, JAMAICA—THE A1 IRON STEAMSHIP JUAN G. MEIGGS, Stead commander, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail on Saturday, September 7. For passage only apply to
W. R. GRACE & CO., 47 Exchange place.

TEXAS LINE OF GALVESTON STEAMERS, touching at Key West, carrying the United States mail.
The steamship CITY OF AUSTIN, Captain Eldridge, at pier 20 East River, will leave on Saturday, Sept. 7.
Through bills of lading given to Houston, either by the Houston Direct Navigation Company or by the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane,
or to W. P. CLYDE, 119 Wall street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
Southern Line.
The steamship ARIADNE,
Captain Doane,
will leave pier 21 East River, Wednesday, September 11.
Freight for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston taken.
Insurance guaranteed.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell Steamship Line.
The steamship GEO. CROMWELL, Captain Samuel L. Clapp, will leave pier No. 9 North River, on Saturday, September 7, at 3 o'clock P. M. Freight received daily.
Through rates given to Galveston, Indianola, Mobile and St. Louis. Cabin passage, $50; steerage, $25.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE,
from pier No. 5 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
WESTERN METROPOLIS,
on Saturday, Sept. 7.
Freight received daily. Through rates given for St. Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston and Indianola.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERICK BAKER, 30 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The Old Dominion Steamship Company will despatch from pier 37 North River their elegant sidewheel steamship OLD DOMINION, Walker, commander, for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Saturday, Sept. 7, at 3 P. M., giving through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Through passenger tickets issued to all points. Accommodations unequalled. Apply at pier 37, or at the general office, 187 Greenwich street, corner of Dey street.

FOR BUSINESS MEN.

THE BEST AFTERNOON ADVERTISING

MEDIUM IN NEW YORK IS THE

EVENING TELEGRAM.

IT REACHES UPWARDS OF

50,000 READERS.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.
The Mails for Europe during the week ending Saturday, September 7, 1872, will close at this office on Wednesday at 12 M., on Thursday at 11 A. M., and on Saturday at 5 and 11 A. M. P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE BOATS C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, commencing May 27.—Leave Vestry street pier at 8:30 A. M. and Thirty-fourth street at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack (by ferryboat), Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson.
Trip tickets to Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall and Newburg, returning same day, $1.
Connecting for all points West and North.
Special trains to Saratoga and Sharon same evening.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, Roudout, Kingston, Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, New Hamburg, Milton and Hyde Park. The MARY POWELL, from Vestry st., pier 39, every afternoon at 3:30.

CITIZENS' EVENING LINE STEAMERS FOR TROY direct.—Steamers SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL leave pier 36 North River, foot North Moore street, daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P. M., making sure connections with all trains going North, East and West. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points on Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroads.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT.—The steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE, from pier 28 North River, foot of Murray street, daily (Sundays excepted) at 5:15 P. M. Tickets sold to principal points in New England, the White Mountains and Provinces.
Hall's Band engaged for the season.
A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND, SAG Harbor, New Suffolk.
Fall Arrangement.
Commencing September 10, 1872.
The New York Steamboat Company will despatch one of its steamers from Pier 4 North River,
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays,
at 5 o'clock P. M.
Returning, will leave

Sag Harbor at	4 00 P. M.
Shelter Island at	5 00 P. M.
Greenport at	5 30 P. M.
Orient at	6 30 P. M.

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling Green.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR KEYPORT, Elizabethport, Union Landing, Rossville and Perth Amboy.—The favorite steamboat NORWALK, Captain Wm. Hitchcock, leaves Barclay street at 9:15 A. M.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG, landing at Yonkers, Iona Island, West Point and Cold Spring. The favorite steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, Captain James Sherman, leaves Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 o'clock; Christopher street, North River, at 8:30, and Thirty-fourth street, North River, at 9, every Sunday morning. Fare for the excursion $1.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND EXCURSION TO CONEY ISLAND.—STEAMER GENERAL SEDGWICK leaves New York for Coney Island every day as follows:—Christopher street, 9:15 A. M.; pier 4 North River, 9:30 A. M.; Christopher street, 12 M.; pier 4 North River, 12:15 P. M.; Christopher street, 3 P. M.; pier 4 North River, 3:15 P. M.

LAST GRAND EXCURSION TO FISHING BANKS.—Sunday, September 8, 1872, large and commodious steamer MONITOR; C. B. Carroll, Captain; Captain Jack Simmons, Pilot; leaves Eighth street, East River, at 7 A. M.; Peck slip, 7:30; Christopher street, North River, 8:20; pier 4, 9 o'clock. Bait, Lines and Refreshments on board. Music by G. Sherble.
JAMES McGLYNN, Manager.

LAST DAY OF THE SEASON.—GRAND EXCURSION to Coney Island and around Staten Island on Monday, September 9. The steamboat GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Christopher street at 10 o'clock, pier No. 4 North River at 10:30, arriving at New York at 6 P. M. Music for dancing. Tickets $1.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT STEAM YACHT GOVERNOR'S ISLAND leaves Custom House pier daily (Sundays included) every even hour for Governor's Island, returning to New York at half hours. Last trip of the yacht immediately after dress parade.

INSTRUCTION.

A GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE, England, prizeman and ex-scholar of his college, gives instruction in Classics, Mathematics, Metaphysics, Anglo-Saxon and the English branches. Gentlemen prepared for English or American colleges. Ten years' experience. Highest references. Address CANTAB, station D, New York.

ANGLO-FRENCH LADIES' COLLEGE—FINISHING School.—Preparations for Oxford and Cambridge examinations. Children from every part of the world are received. Principal, Mme. D'ANZEL, Southsea, Hants, England.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO TAKE FRENCH LESSONS in the evening twice a week; at the residence of the teacher preferred. Address, stating terms, G. M. L., Herald office.

CASTLETON HEIGHTS INSTITUTE, STAPLETON, Edgewater, Staten Island.—Boarding school and home for twelve boys, reopens September 10. For circular address M. HAMILTON, box 5,059 New York Post office.

DR. SACHS' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, 53½ WEST Thirty-second street, corner Broadway, opens September 16. Boys prepared for the leading colleges; thorough English and Mathematical instruction; German a part of regular course. References—Drs. Barnard, Crosby, Drisler. Circulars at the rooms.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, AT CHESTER, Delaware county, Pa.—Eleventh annual session opens September 4. For circulars apply to Colonel THEO. HYATT, President P. M. A.

PROFESSOR PERRELET, FRENCH ARTIST PAINTER, wants an engagement in city schools, and also private pupils, for drawing, water colors and oil paintings; best references. Address box 5,358 Post office.

RYE FEMALE SEMINARY, RYE, N. Y.—NEXT SESSION commences September 18. The course of instruction is extensive and thorough. For particulars apply to the Principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

ST. MATTHEW'S ACADEMY, CORNER OF BROOME and Elizabeth streets, commences September 2. There are Elementary Grammar and Academic Departments. This Academy offers to the student every desirable advantage either in the classic or scientific course. The English and German languages are both taught and spoken. Circulars sent on application. Apply at or address as above or 130 Elizabeth street, New York.

WANTED—IN A YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, 17 miles from the city, a lady (not over middle age) fully competent to teach the higher English branches, Latin and mathematics. Call on Friday, September 6, at 437 East 119th street, between avenue A and First avenue, or address as above.

DRY GOODS.

A BEAUTIFUL INDIAN EMBROIDERED DOUBLE Shawl, all silk, for sale cheap. To be seen at 61 Pearl street, first floor.

HAIR! HAIR!! HAIR!!!—SHAW'S PATENT HAIR, equal to human hair, can be combed and brushed. Switches, 50c.; human hair, cheapest and best in the market; Solid Switches, one yard long, $3; French Switches, $4; Curls, $1 upwards; ladies' own hair made over, 25c. Latest styles always on hand. 352 Bowery, opposite Third street and near Great Jones, up stairs; and 363 Sixth avenue, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, up stairs.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

FALL OPENING.
MAISON DUVAL, Nouveautes Parisiennes, Dressmaking and Patterns, 21 East Twentieth street, formerly 762 Broadway; opening of the latest Paris novelties suited to the wants of ladies, dressmakers, confection and pattern houses.

PARIS MILLINERY.—MADAME FERRERO, NO. 7 West Thirtieth street, has now an elegant assortment of the latest styles of Fall and Winter Bonnets and Round Hats.

BOARDERS WANTED.

1 OR TWO PLEASANT SUITS, ALSO OTHER ROOMS, for families or gentlemen, with first class Board and attendance. References required. 35 Ninth street, between Broadway and University place.

1 OR 2 ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR, WITH BOARD, also Parlor and Extension Rooms, elegantly furnished; small family; references. 110 East Twenty-seventh street, near Fourth avenue.

1 LARGE PARLOR AND EXTENSION; ALSO SECOND Floor, handsomely furnished; together or separate, suitable for families or gentlemen, with or without Board; terms reasonable. 44 Clinton place.

3 OR FOUR HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS ON the second floor, with first class Board; also one on the third floor; rent moderate to families or single gentlemen; references exchanged. 267 West Twenty-second st.

3 ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH ALCOVES, hot and cold water, with Board, for gentlemen and wives; also single Rooms for gentlemen. Apply at 47 West Twelfth street.

4 EAST TWENTIETH STREET.—AN ENTIRE PARLOR Floor, also a Second Floor and other Rooms, for families and single gentlemen, to let, with Board; private tables given if desired.

5 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE, SECOND DOOR from Macdougal street.—Neatly furnished Rooms to let, suitable for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen; table first class; neighborhood convenient.

5TH AVENUE, 273.—TWO ELEGANT FLOORS TO let; house newly and handsomely furnished; private table if desired.

5TH AVENUE.—AT MRS. WYCKOFF'S, 330 FIFTH avenue, two very fine Suits of Rooms to let, to families of adults, with private table.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—NICE, PLEASANT ROOMS, with excellent Board, for families and single persons. 176 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway.

7 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms, en suite or singly, for families or single gentlemen, with first class table; private table if desired; references exchanged.

10 COTTAGE PLACE, NEAR BLEECKER STREET.—To let, with Board, medium size front Room, suitable for two; family small.

11 UNIVERSITY PLACE, CORNER OF EIGHTH street.—Large and well furnished front Rooms to let, with Board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives; references.

12 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN Fifth avenue and Union square.—Elegantly furnished Rooms to let, en suite, with private table if desired; also very desirable Rooms for single gentlemen. References exchanged.

14TH STREET.—EXTRA LARGE AND VERY ELEGANT Rooms to let, en suite and singly, with Board. 217 West Fourteenth street. House and location strictly first class; unusually desirable.

14TH STREET, CORNER SECOND AVENUE, 300 AND 302.—Suit of handsomely furnished Rooms on second floor to let, with Board, suitable for four adults; also other Rooms.

14TH STREET, WEST, 251.—IN THIS ELEGANT house handsomely furnished Rooms, en suite or singly, suitable for families or parties of gentlemen; table unexceptionable; private table if desired.

15 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—Desirable furnished Rooms, separately or together, with Board.

19 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, OPPOSITE Fifth Avenue Hotel.—Elegantly furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen.

20 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET, OPPOSITE Gilsey House.—Desirable Rooms, with every convenience, to let, with Board, with or without private table. House first class. References exchanged.

21 WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET.—DESIRABLE Suits of Rooms to let, with Board; also single Rooms.

21ST STREET, GRAMERCY PARK.—HANDSOMELY furnished second Floor, suitable for a family, with Board; ample closet and bathroom; single Rooms for gentlemen. Apply at 145 East Twenty-first street.

21 WEST THIRTY-FIRST STREET.—A SECOND Floor, four good side rooms, to rent, with or without private table; also front Room on third floor; references exchanged.

23 CLINTON PLACE.—VERY DESIRABLE LARGE and hall Rooms, newly, richly furnished, single and connecting, with full Board; rare opportunity; references required.

27 WAVERLEY PLACE.—HANDSOMELY FURnished Rooms, singly or en suite, with Board. House and location first class.

30 WEST THIRTY-FIFTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—A handsomely furnished back Parlor to let, with Board; references given and required.

30 EAST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—A SECOND story front Room, with Board, for a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen.

33 WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET.—PARTIES DEsiring first class Board, in a house newly fitted up and furnished, can have an entire Second Floor, together or separately.

33 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—DESIRABLE Suit and single Rooms to let, with first class Table; references required.

33 WEST FORTY-FIFTH STREET.—ROOMS TO LET, with Board, to gentlemen and their wives; references exchanged.

33 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—Upper Suit, front, sunny exposure, with Board; also richly furnished Second Floor, entire, or separated, with or without private table.

35 EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET, NEAR Broadway.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, with Board, en suite or singly; references exchanged.

36 EAST TWENTIETH STREET.—AN ENTIRE Floor, handsomely furnished, with private table only; Rooms for gentlemen, with breakfast if desired. References.

37 WEST FORTY-SEVENTH STREET.—A SECOND Floor of four rooms, handsomely furnished, to be rented, with Board.

38 WEST TWELFTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—Families or single gentlemen can find handsome Rooms, with superior Board, at moderate prices; references.

39 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET, BETWEEN Fifth avenue and Broadway.—Desirable second Floor and a large Room for gentleman to let, with Board; references exchanged.

40 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—To let, with Board, two large, well furnished Rooms; also hall Rooms. References.

42 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—ELEGANTLY furnished Rooms to rent, with or without Board, singly or en suite, suitable for a party of gentlemen.

48TH STREET, WEST, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.—A private family have an elegant front alcove Room, on second floor, to let, with Board, to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Address J., box 2,798 Post office.

50 NINTH STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY AND University place.—Desirable Rooms to let, with Board, in an unexceptionable locality, to parties wishing first class accommodations on reasonable terms; the house has been newly fitted up, papered and painted for families or single gentlemen.

50 WEST NINETEENTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Suit of two or three rooms; strictly first class Board; also for gentlemen several single Rooms.

54 WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET.—PLEASANT Rooms can be obtained, with Board; private family; best of references.

56 WEST ELEVENTH STREET.—ELEGANTLY FURnished Parlor and Rooms, with or without Board, and three Rooms up stairs; all improvements; neighborhood first class; references.

69 WEST ELEVENTH STREET.—TO LET, WITH Board, a pleasant, nicely furnished second story front Room, suitable for two; bathroom adjoining; terms reasonable; family private.

72 WEST NINETEENTH STREET.—A LARGE FRONT Room to let, with Board, to gentleman and wife, or gentleman; location desirable; references exchanged.

105 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—FURNISHed Rooms to rent, with Board, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen; references exchanged.

109 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—PLEASANT furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board, with an American family, near Sixth avenue, one block from Broadway; references exchanged.

111 WEST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET.—TO LET, with Board, two handsomely furnished Rooms on second floor; house, table and all the surroundings first class. References.

112 MADISON AVENUE.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with first class Board, for families or single gentlemen; private table if desired; references exchanged.

120 EAST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—LARGE AND small handsomely furnished Rooms on second and third floors, with Board; location unsurpassed; references exchanged.

131 EAST FIFTY-FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN Lexington and Fourth avenues.—Rooms, location and table first class, in a private Jewish boarding house; references exchanged.

132 EAST TWENTY-NINTH STREET.—A LARGE second story Room, handsomely furnished, to let, with Board; inducements offered to permanent parties.

133 WEST FORTY-FIRST STREET. Large Rooms and superior Board, for families and gentlemen.

135 EAST SIXTEENTH STREET, NEAR IRVING place.—Furnished Rooms to let, with Board, to gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; references required. Call for three days.

137 EAST EIGHTEENTH STREET, NEAR IRVING place, two blocks from Broadway.—Large, handsomely furnished second and third story front Rooms, with good Board, at moderate terms.

140 EAST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET, NEAR LEXington avenue.—Elegantly furnished Rooms, with first class Board, for families and single gentlemen; references given and required.

144 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, NEAR LEXington avenue.—Furnished Rooms to let, with Board, at moderate rates; reference required.

156 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—PLEASant Rooms, with Board; house contains all improvements; table well supplied and neatly served. Terms $6 to $8 per week. References.

160 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—HANDSOME Rooms, with all improvements, and best of Board, with private family, for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen who desire an enjoyable home; references.

165 WEST ELEVENTH STREET.—ROOMS, WITH or without Board.

169 SIXTY-THIRD STREET, BETWEEN LEXINGton and Third avenues.—A lady, having a house, with all modern improvements, can accommodate a family or a few single gentlemen with Board and Rooms; terms to suit.

BOARDERS WANTED.

177 LEXINGTON AVENUE, CORNER THIRTY-first street.—Pleasant Suit of Rooms to let, to a family, with Board; also Room for gentlemen, in a small family. Terms moderate.

323 WEST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET.—A LADY occupying a first class house, will let fine Rooms, with unexceptionable table; the appointment of the house is first rate in every respect.

351 FIFTH AVENUE.—BEAUTIFUL FRONT ROOMS to let, with Board, to a small family, at a very low price. Apply as above or address ASTOR, box 737 Post office.

353 WEST THIRTY-FIFTH STREET.—BOARD, with pleasant Rooms.—A second floor front Room, with hot and cold water in room and bath adjoining, $6 per week; also table Boarders taken; English family.

506 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—A FEW young men can be furnished Board and a comfortable home; house all modern improvements; board $5 50 to $6 per week.

1,303 BROADWAY.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with or without Board, in a French family, wishing to exchange. The best city references.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TWO NICE ROOMS, with Board, to gentlemen. Apply at 216 West Fifteenth street. References required.

A WELL FURNISHED SECOND STORY FRONT Room, with Alcove, to let, with Board; also a Room for two gentlemen. 219 West Fifteenth street, near Seventh avenue.

A WIDOW LADY WOULD LIKE A GENTEEL LADY to take a Room; would prefer one who would furnish her own room; Board or not; a rare chance; all the privileges. Address B. D., Herald Uptown Branch office.

BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY (HAVE NO BOARDers) will let, with Board, very desirable Rooms on third floor, partly furnished, or furnished if desired; terms moderate; location Sixty-first street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues. Address ELDEN, Herald office.

FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, WITH ALCOVE, ON second floor, to let, with Board, for gentleman and wife; no other rooms rented; family of two adults; location convenient and desirable; references. Address W. H., box 117 Herald office.

STRICTLY FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS TO let, with private table; also Rooms for gentlemen, without board, at 36 West Thirty-first street. Unexceptionable references exchanged.

TO LET, ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FLOOR OF FOUR light rooms, with private table if desired. Apply at EVERETT LIBRARY, 588 Sixth avenue.

FOR BUSINESS MEN.

THE BEST AFTERNOON ADVERTISING

MEDIUM IN NEW YORK IS THE

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50,000 READERS.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES A COMFORTABLE Room and good Board; will be a permanent boarder. Address S. S., box 144 Herald Uptown Branch office.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WISHES A PLEASANT Room, with good Board, in a private family; terms $10 per week. References exchanged. Address HOME, Herald office.

A PERMANENT HOME WANTED—FOR A YOUNG couple, child and nurse; two rooms, adjoining, required. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, WALTERS, box 148 Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE ONE OR TWO well furnished Rooms, with unexceptionable Board, in a central location. References given and required. Address, stating location and terms, box 150 Herald Uptown Branch office.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES BOARD IN A FAMILY where he can have wholesome food, home-made or aerated bread and biscuits made of pure flour, genuine coffee and unexceptionable society. Address, with full particulars, B. B., Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN, STUDYING MEDICINE, DESIRES Board in a physician's family, or elsewhere, not far up town. Terms very moderate. Address, with full particulars, ALEXANDER, Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, IN A private family; French preferred; good references given. Address L. M., box 3,331 Post office.

BOARD WANTED—BY THREE OR FOUR ADULTS, in a private family, first class house and location up town, between Fourth and Seventh avenues; references. Address JASON, Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, WITHout other boarders, by two gentlemen, their wives, two children and servant; second story front and hall Room and third story, front, between Fourth and Fifteenth streets. Address, stating terms and particulars, W. A. S., box 2,904 Post office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A LADY TEACHER, BETWEEN Twenty-third and Forty-fifth streets and Fifth and Eighth avenues; first class references given and required. Address, stating terms, &c., T., box 2,797 Post office, New York.

BOARD WANTED—BY A SOUTHERN GENTLEMAN, lady and child, six years of age; one large Room, with connecting Hall Room; permanent if suited; location near Union square. Address SOUTH, Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR THE WINTER, BY A GENtleman and sister, in a private family residing in a good locality; would pay about $22; only answers meeting these requirements attended to; references exchanged. Address A., box 3,432 Post office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, with a private family who occupy their own house; locality and accommodations must be first class, and only those having these requirements will please reply; permanent if suited. Address, stating terms (which must not exceed about $40 per week) and full particulars, B. B., box 123 Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—WITH THREE LARGE, WELL furnished Rooms and first class Table, for gentleman, wife, four children and nurse; for satisfactory accommodations $250 per month will be paid semi-monthly, in advance; location between Fourth and Seventh avenues and Twenty-second and Forty-fifth streets; references given and required. Address MONTGOMERY, Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, IN the house of a strictly private family; a Room with bathroom on the same floor preferred; a good location and cleanliness in the house indispensable. Address, stating terms, B. F., box 213 Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE; also a hall Bedroom, with Board, for a young miss; terms must be moderate. Address E. F. G., Herald Uptown Branch office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, in a good location, between Fourth and Sixth avenues and Fourteenth and Twenty-third streets; price $22 per week. Address box 1,502 Post office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, child and nurse; a front Room and hall Room connecting and room for nurse, or large front Room on north side of street, not above Forty-second street. Address E. C. K., box 2,739 City Post office.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED—IN A STRICTLY private family, by a young man; terms $7 per week. EWEN, SMITH & McNELL, 199 Washington street.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED—FOR A FAMILY OF three adults, above Thirty-sixth street. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, H. W., Herald Uptown Branch office.

TWO GENTLEMEN WISH TO OBTAIN PERMANENT Board and a large third story back Room; location between Seventh and Sixteenth streets. Address, stating terms, E. F. T., Herald office.

TWO GENTLEMEN DESIRE A DOUBLE ROOM, WITH Board, in a house where few or no other boarders are taken; terms $75 to $80 per month; references. Address, with particulars, box 6,641 General Post office.

WANTED—OCTOBER 1, TWO SINGLE ROOMS, with Board, between Fourteenth and Fiftieth streets and Sixth and Lexington avenues; references required. Address W. B. G., box 2,572 Post office.

WANTED—BOARD BY A YOUNG MAN, IN THE VIcinity of Fourth street; not over $6 per week. Address H. W. J., 537 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, DESIRable accommodations, with Board; young family preferred. Address, with particulars and terms, E. F. W., Herald office.

WANTED—FRONT ROOM AND HALL BEDROOM, unfurnished, with Board, for gentleman, lady and child; situated above West Twentieth street. Terms not above $16. Apply at 980 Sixth avenue to-day.

HOTELS.

LIBBY HOTEL, WARREN STREET, ONE BLOCK from City Hall.—200 Rooms, 50c. and 75c. a day, $2 50 to $4 a week; family Rooms, $1 and $1 50 a day, $5 to $10 a week.

LELAND'S ST. JULIEN HOTEL (NEAR BROADway), No. 4 Washington place, central location.—Rooms $7 per week; Board, with wine, $10; elegantly furnished Parlor, with Bedroom, $20.

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL, NO. 30 BOWERY, CORNER of Bayard street.—200 light Rooms, neatly furnished, 50c. or 60c. per night; $3 to $4 per week; for gentlemen only.

PARK HOTEL (EUROPEAN PLAN), CORNER BEEKman and Nassau streets, near new Post office.—Rooms for families and transient guests.
ALBERT A. DURAND, Proprietor.

ST. GERMAIN—FIFTH AVENUE, BROADWAY AND Twenty-second street.—American plan; $3 50 per day; rooms all front; most central location in the city; early application can secure splendid accommodation for the Winter; first class in all respects. W. G. TOMPKINS.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—SEVERAL ROOMS TO LET, with Board, after September 4; terms moderate. WILLIAM B. ELMER, Cornwall Landing, New York.

ENGLEWOOD HOUSE, ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—14 miles from New York by Northern Railroad, foot of Chambers street; Board for Fall and Winter; terms reasonable. Apply to proprietor of Englewood House.

TO PHYSICIANS.—COUNTRY BOARD WANTED, IN a quiet place, about two hours of New York, for a young man, slightly deranged, but quiet, pleasant and nearly well; physician's family preferred. Address CONVALESCENT, Herald office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CLIFTON HOUSE, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, N. Y., IS open for the Fall season; has been extensively patronized this Summer; magnificent views, pure mountain air, good fishing and hunting. Terms $10 to $15 per week. Carriages meet boats and cars at Catskill. Address E. F. HAINES, Post office, Catskill, N. Y.

LINDEN PARK, CORNWALL, ON THE HUDSON.—A few nice Rooms to let, with Board, September 5; terms moderate. C. H. KING.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, MONTROSE station, N. J., via Morris and Essex Railroad (32 trains daily).—A few very desirable Rooms, just vacated, can be had at reasonable terms.
C. HITZELBERGER, Proprietor.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO PARTIES ENGAGING Rooms for three or four weeks in September. Equinox House, Manchester, Vt.

FOR SALE.

A.—UPTOWN CORNER TEA AND GROCERY STORE, the best location on the avenue. Apply at the East Side, 485 East Houston street.

A.—ELECTROTYPE FOUNDRY FOR SALE, WITH A fine trade and in a first class location; this is a rare chance for a good electrotyper. Inquire on the premises, 60 John street. KRESS BROS.

A FIRST CLASS GROCERY AND LIQUOR STORE for sale cheap, doing good business, at a low rent. Apply to THOMAS GAFFNEY & CO., Auctioneers, No. 6 Centre street.

A SPLENDID GROCERY ON SECOND AVENUE for sale—a decided bargain. Apply at owner's residence, 329 East Twenty-sixth street, basement.

A.—FOR SALE—THE LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES of a prominent corner Liquor Store, in the Seventh ward. Apply to P. GAFFNEY & CO., 157½ Bowery.

A LUNCH, BAR AND OYSTER SALOON FOR SALE—Well established; extensively patronized; low rent; sold consequence ill health. Particulars 23 Chambers street. GEORGE W. SIMERS, Store Agency.

A WELL KNOWN, EXTENSIVELY PATRONIZED Hat Store for sale; great business thoroughfare; part cash and real estate; splendid investment; bargain. Particulars at 23 Chambers street.
GEORGE W. SIMERS, Store Agency.

A FIRST CLASS LIQUOR STORE FOR SALE—LEADing business thoroughfare, splendid cash trade; extraordinary chance to make money. Particulars at 23 Chambers street. GEORGE W. SIMER'S, Store Agency.

A RESTAURANT, CONFECTIONERY AND OYSTER Saloon and Dwelling at station, large village, near New York; house contains 12 rooms; rent $350 per year; everything complete; doing a good business; price $1,000; a bargain sure. W. H. MELICK, 421 Broadway.

A TRUCKING BUSINESS FOR SALE CHEAP.—TWO Horses, one Double Truck, &c., and as much work from two first class houses as teams can do; owner going West. LLOYD, 29 Broadway.

A BARBER'S SHOP ON BROADWAY, COMPLETELY furnished, for sale cheap; some cash, balance in real estate; splendid location in first class hotel. Apply to M. L. BYRN, 80 Cedar street, room 6.

A CORNER LIQUOR STORE FOR SALE CHEAP—Also Distillery Liquor Stores, Restaurants, Broadway Sample Rooms, Cigar Stores, Laundry Business, Pork and Provision Stands.
MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A.—BAKERIES FOR SALE CHEAP—ALSO CONFECtioneries, Ice Cream Saloons, Fancy Dry Goods Stores, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods Stores, Butter Stores, Milk Depots, Meat Markets.
MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUIT STORE FOR sale.—Excellent business location; leading avenue; low rent; other business cause of selling. Apply at or address 107 West Twelfth street.

BRICK.—ABOUT 100,000 GOOD SECOND BRICK FOR sale. Can be seen at 165 West Twenty-sixth street. For price, &c., inquire of Dr. PERRY, 24 West Twenty-ninth street.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—IN NEWBURG; GOOD reasons given for selling out; best location in the city. Address S. C. GRIDLEY, box 35 Post office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—ONLY $1,500 REQUIRED; old stand, doing a good trade, counter and prescription; low rent and lease; must be sold, as owner retires from business. Address SAMBUCUS, Brooklyn Branch Herald office.

FINE LOT SHELVING FOR SALE.—APPLY AT 94 Duane street, first loft.

FOR SALE—CIGAR STORE, ESTABLISHED OVER thirty years and doing a good business; best location on Broadway. Inquire at store, 571 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

FOR SALE—A GROCERY STORE; THE GOOD WILL and lease for a term of years, on easy terms and a cheap rent. For further information inquire of THOMAS CLARKE, 31 Third street, near Second avenue.

FOR SALE—STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A HAT AND cap store; 17 years established. Inquire at 586 Third avenue.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS LIQUOR STORE, IN the vicinity of Seventh avenue and below Twentieth street; to be sold cheap. Inquire at GOLDEN'S, 416 Seventh avenue, for one week.

FOR SALE—STOCK, FIXTURES AND LEASE OF the Fruit, Confectionery and Ice-cream Store 32 Third avenue; established ten years.

FOR SALE—A CIGAR STORE, NEAR THIRD AVEnue Railroad depot. Apply at the cigar stand, 18 Broad street, near Wall street.

FOR SALE—A CORNER LIQUOR STORE, WITH Stock and Fixtures and two years' lease, on the best part of Tenth avenue (556), corner of Forty-first street; will be disposed of at once for cash, the owner leaving the city.

FOR SALE—A SMALL PACKING BOX FACTORY, with a good trade; or would take a partner, with small capital. Inquire at 67 Tenth avenue.

FOR SALE—GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS; Stock and Fixtures of store 446 Fourth avenue; store has a lucrative shirt business. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS BOARDING HOUSE, at present paying $125 a week, and always full; luxuriously furnished, with furniture made to order; in the best locality, near the business part of the city; very low rent—$1,300 per annum; will be sold at a bargain if applied for soon. Address box 205 Herald office.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURing Business; article staple; sold for cash and large orders on hand; a first rate opportunity for any one desiring a pleasant, paying business. Call at 218 East Forty-ninth street for investigation and particulars.

FOR SALE—A DOWNTOWN LUNCH AND SAMPLE Room. Apply at 78 Pine street.

FOR SALE—LIQUOR STORE, WITH FIXTURES. Apply at 452 West Twenty-ninth street. Must be sold immediately.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FIXTURES OF A WELL established Dry and Fancy Goods Store; none better respecting locality; terms reasonable. Apply on the premises, 100 West Thirty-eighth street, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., or 406 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A Fancy and Trimming Store; is suitable for any business, with a good basement, and also a large route; all can be got cheap. Apply at 709 Fourth avenue, opposite Central Market. Call all the week.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS CORNER LIQUOR Store, well located; must be sold on account of present owner being in the wholesale liquor business. Apply to JOSEPH LEVI, 183 Chrystie street.

FOR SALE—GROCERY, STOCK AND FIXTURES good; circumstances favorable for purchaser; a moderate sum may start you here. This is genuine and meritorious. Location unsurpassed. Old stand, 60 Fourth street, near Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

FOR SALE—A GASFITTING AND PLUMBING BUSIness in successful operation, with a well assorted stock; for sale on easy terms. Apply, for particulars, to CHARLES SEEGER, Quincy, Ill.

FOR SALE CHEAP—STOCK, FIXTURES AND LEASE of a first class tailor store; over eleven years' standing; stock light. Inquire at 265 Eighth avenue, in the store.

JEWELLERS.—FOR SALE CHEAP, BENCHES, Mills, Tools, Fixtures, &c. Apply at 59 Nassau street, top floor.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL PRACTICE OF LONG standing for sale—Price, fixtures and rent moderate. For cause of sale and particulars address DOCTOR, care of Mr. Rich, letter carrier, Brooklyn Post office.

SAFES.—GREAT BARGAINS IN SAFES; ALL SIZES; Herring's, Marvin's, Wilder's; cheap, to close out before 1st prox.; also jewellers' and silk Safes.
LILLIE SAFE COMPANY, 81 Maiden lane.

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FOR SALE—BOILERS.—TWELVE VERTICAL TUBUlar Boilers, 8 feet high and 4 feet diameter, with attachments complete (150 tubes, 2 inch diameter); in use one year. Also 10 Air Pumps. Can be seen at pier 29 East River. Apply to NEW YORK BRIDGE COMPANY, corner Front and Fulton streets, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—LARGE BOOM CRANE, WITH BOILER and engine attached; one man can run and lift ten tons; in running order, at 630 West Thirty-fourth street.

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MACHINERY OF NEW YORK RAILROAD CHAIR works for sale—Engines, 60 and 20 horse; Boilers, Punching, Shearing, Spike and Nut Machines; 10 ton Fairbanks Scales, &c. Corner Morgan and Washington streets, Jersey City.

WANTED—A FOUR OR FIVE HUNDRED GALLON Copper Still, with fixtures complete. Address, stating price, box 3,249 Post office.

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LOAN OFFICES.

AT 80 NASSAU STREET, BETWEEN FULTON AND John streets, NEWMAN LEOPOLD continues the buying, selling or advancing on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, Merchandise, Life Policies, for any amount.

AT WOLF BROTHERS', 896 BROADWAY, BETWEEN Nineteenth and Twentieth streets.—Money loaned on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Silks; particularly Pianos; private parlor for ladies. Business strictly confidential.

AT 57 THIRTEENTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY—I pay the highest price for Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c., or advance on the same. ISAACS, Diamond Broker, 57 Thirteenth street, near Broadway.

A.—$75,000—ESTABLISHED 1851.—ANY AMOUNT loaned on fine Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Camels' Hair Shawls, Laces, Valuables, &c., or will buy; miraculous prices paid. J. H. BARRINGER, 735 Broadway, opposite Astor place.

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AT HYMAN'S, 710 BROADWAY—LIBERAL ADvances made on Diamonds and Watches, Silverware, &c., or will pay the highest market price for the same.

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A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.—MANUAL labor superseded by machine in a standard line of industry. Address ALEXIS, Herald office.

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A RESPECTABLE, LEARNED AND HIGHLY EDUcated young gentleman wishes a position of responsibility and decorum, where he could make about $5 a day for his and his mother's support, or would join a partner in a light, profitable business; no risk; highest references and few hundreds; no objection to leave the city. Address C. M. B., Herald office.

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DESIRABLE OPPORTUNITIES FOR INVESTMENT, with or without personal services; capital procured for business; storage; advances on consignments. F. E. ELDREDGE, Secretary, 94 Chambers street, first flight.

DENTISTRY FOR SALE LOW—WELL ESTABlished; fair income guaranteed; fine opportunity for an active young man; reason for selling, interested in other business. Address M. C. PARMLY, Post office, New York.

DOCTOR.—A SPLENDID OPENING FOR A GOOD family physician; must be a married man; no money required. Address for three days MAMARONECK, Herald office.

FOR SALE—NO BONUS, AN OLD ESTABLISHED Looking Glass Business, wholesale and retail; good location; cheap rent; sickness the cause. Apply at 164 Broadway, room 19.

FOR SALE—A BUSINESS SIX YEARS ESTABLISHED; cash sales; good references and reasons for selling. 84 Bleecker street, near Broadway, first floor, front.

RARE CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.—WANTED, A reliable man in every large city, to open a branch office and take an interest in one of the most salable articles in the world; used by every individual; a monopoly, yielding 600 per cent profit. Address for circular or apply at 106 Broadway, room 14.

TO PHYSICIANS.—FOR SALE, A PARTNERSHIP IN a large and paying country practice. Address M. D., Herald office.

WANTED—A LIABLE PARTNER, WITH $5,000 TO invest in a good, constant and well-paying business. Address H., box 104 Herald office.

WE HAVE A GENTLEMAN WHO DESIRES TO place his son in an established business that will bear investigation, groceries preferred, and invest $10,000, or would join a young man with capital and establish a business. Apply to GRIGGS, CARLETON & CO., Business Agents, 98 Broadway.

WANTED—IN A GOOD LOCATION, A FIRST CLASS House, fully furnished, where the owner will remain for whole or part of rent. Address S., box 1,039 Post office.

WANTED—BY A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, A well furnished House, located between Madison and Sixth avenues and Twenty-second and Forty-eighth streets; any one wishing to leave the city and have their house and furniture well taken care of, will find in the advertiser a desirable tenant. Address box 6,070 Post office.

WANTED—A PARTY TO ADVANCE MONEY TO try a new patent mode of propulsion for canal boats; would trade half interest for real estate near New York. Apply to W. S. DURYEA, 693 Seventh avenue.

WANTED—A PARTNER, IN A HIGHLY RESPECTable and very profitable business; one-half interest for $1,000; good opening for any active man.
MOODY & CO., 183 Broadway.

WANTED—A MEDICAL ELECTRICIAN, WHO UNderstands the human system. Address ELECTRICIAN, Herald office.

$1,000.—PARTNER WANTED, IN A STAPLE cash business that will pay $10,000 per annum. For interview call at 609 Broadway, room 6, from 10 till 3 o'clock.

$1,500—PARTNER WANTED.—AN ENERGETIC man, with this amount, can make $15 per day. Call at 29 Broadway, room D, third floor, back office, from 10 till 3.

$25,000 WANTED—AND AN ACTIVE PARTner in a publishing business, well established and profitable. Ample references given and required. Only principals and those possessed of a knowledge of the business and above amount, need apply at 239 Broadway, room 20.

FURNITURE.

A MAGNIFICENT LATEST STYLE PARLOR SUIT, in satin, made to order for $650, for $250; Turkish Suit, two colored reps, silk tassels, cost $600, for $225; Marie Antoinette Drawing Room Suit, in satin, cost $450, for $200; one do., $150; walnut rep Suits, $50 and $75; Pianoforte, Paintings, Curtains, Mirrors; Chamber Suits, $40 up to $275; Carpets, 50c. per yard up; property of family leaving city. 113 West Eighth street, near Sixth avenue.

A LADY KEEPING A LARGE BOARDING HOUSE, now extending her business, desires to furnish a large house with handsome and plain second hand Furniture; will pay cash for it. Parties desiring to sell can address Mrs. BEEKMAN, Herald office.

A MAGNIFICENT DRAWING ROOM SUIT, MARIE Antoinette style; cost $400, for $200; one do., $50; Pianoforte, Paintings, Bronzes, Clocks, Mirrors, Curtains, Silver Ware, China, Glass, Etageres, Book Case, Chamber Furniture, Furniture servants' apartments; sacrifice; property family leaving city. 36 West 15th st., near 5th av.

ANY PARTIES HAVING THE SECOND HAND FURniture of a house or part of a house can hear of a prompt cash buyer by addressing CHARLES J. JOHNSON, Herald office.

A RARE CHANCE, FOR CASH, AT PRIVATE RESIdence 124 West 26th st.; Parlor Suits, $75; Rep Suits, $40; Bedroom Suits, $45; 300 lots Reps.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL DISPOSE OF THEIR elegant Household Furniture, in lots to suit purchasers, at 120 West 23d street; Pianoforte, Parlor Suit, cost $500, for $200; one $150; Carpet, 50c. up; Suits, $50 Bookcase, Etageres, Bedroom Suits, $40 upwards, at less than half original cost.

EASY TERMS FOR FURNITURE, CARPETS AND Bedding, at B. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.'S, 155 Chatham street.—An immense stock and low prices; Parlor and Chamber Suits in great variety; bargains for cash; weekly and monthly payments taken.

WANTED—A STOCK OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Carpets, Bedding, &c., from $25,000 to $50,000 worth, for which a bond and mortgage on first class Westchester county real estate, well secured, will be given. Principals only call on or address H. F. AVERILL, Counsellor at Law, Equitable Life Assurance Building, Broadway, fourth floor.

1,000 WALNUT BEDSTEADS, 300 WALNUT CHAMber Sets, of various styles, for sale at decided bargains, from the steam manufactory, 580 and 582 Hudson street.

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A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST MAKERS, TO rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square (165 Fourth av.)

A FAMILY GOING TO EUROPE WILL SELL AN Erard Grand Piano, rosewood, for $300, cost $1,200. Apply to JOSEPH B. HOPKINS, 234 Broadway.

A MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, grand scale, patent agraffe, brilliant tone, richly carved legs and case, cost $875, for $275; satin brocatel Parlor Suit, cost $450, for $150; one do., $50; Paintings, Bronzes, Mirrors, Chamber, Dining Furniture, a sacrifice. Residence 113 West Eighth street (Clinton place), near Sixth avenue.

A GRAND SQUARE 7¼ OCTAVE ROSEWOOD Pianoforte, in use seven months, cost $900 for $275; Stool and Cover; warranted for five years. Private residence 124 West 26th st.

A NEW SCALE 7¼ OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOforte, made to order, city makers, patent agraffe, carved legs and case, in use 8 months, cost $900, for $300, including Stool, Cover and Music Cabinet, at private residence 120 West 23d street.

A BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD SEVEN OCTAVE Piano; overstrung bass; nearly new; celebrated maker; cost $450, for $150. Apply at 248 East Thirtieth street, between Second and Third avenues.

A LADY WILL SELL FOR LESS THAN $100 A handsome rosewood Piano, modern style and improvements, in perfect order, sweet and powerful tone. 28 Third street, near Bowery.

A LADY WILL SELL A SEVEN OCTAVE ROSEwood Pianoforte, with all improvements, but little used, at a sacrifice. Call between 10 and 5 at 111 East Eighteenth street.

A MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE FOR sale.—Property family leaving city; made order; city maker; fully guaranteed; used five months; cost $800, for $275; Parlor Suits, Etageres, Chamber, Dining Furniture; China, Glass, Silver Ware; sacrifice. 36 West 15th st., near 5th av.

BEAUTIFUL STEINWAY UPRIGHT PIANOFORTE, little used, for less than half price; Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organ, will be sold cheap for cash.
J. BIDDLE, 18 Waverley place, near Broadway.

BARGAIN.—BEAUTIFUL 7 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD Piano, carved legs, overstrung bass, agraffe treble, every improvement, $250; instalments taken; $50 cash, balance $12 monthly.
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FISCHER NEW SCALE PIANOS—THE MOST RELIable Pianos made, with latest improvements, fully warranted. 425 West Twenty-eighth street, near Ninth avenue. Handsome second hand Pianos very cheap.

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MAGNIFICENT 7 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, having overstrung bass, full iron plate, with agraffe and every modern improvement; $135; rare chance.
JAMES GORDON, 196 Bleecker street, near Macdougal.

ONE SEVEN OCTAVE, FOUR ROUND-CORNERED rosewood Piano, good as new; can be bought very cheap by dealers or private parties, having been left with us to be sold at once at any sacrifice. MIXSELL & CO., Piano Manufactory, 413 West Forty-second street.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS OF NEW AND most beautiful styles of best makers, at lower prices for cash or monthly instalments, or for rent, at WATERS', 481 Broadway, than can be found elsewhere.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.—A SUPERIOR AND LARGE ASsortment for sale or rent at OUVRIER & SONS, manufacturers, 27 West Thirteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

WANTED—FOR CASH, A SECOND HAND PIANO, Chickering or Steinway, in good order. Address, with description and lowest price, F. M. H., Herald Uptown Branch office.

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THE GREAT SUCCESS
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NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
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AN ENSEMBLE
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EVERY EVENING
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Preceded by the charming comedietta,
A HAPPY PAIR.
IN PREPARATION, KENILWORTH.

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FALL AND WINTER SEASON,
now absent from the city, are requested to send their present addresses to Mr. J. S. Wright, Prompter, at the theatre. JOHN GILBERT, Acting Manager.

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MATINEE.
SPECIAL IXION MATINEE,
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7,
AT HALF-PAST ONE.
IXION. MATINEE. IXION.

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Sole Lessee and Manager......Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
N. B.—On and after this date the curtain will rise at a quarter to eight o'clock precisely and carriages may be ordered for eleven o'clock.

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THE
GRAND
SPECTACULAR
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Produced with the greatest combination of dramatic, operatic and terpsichorean talent ever gathered in one play before. Over 2,000 gorgeous dresses, a grand chorus of 40 voices and a corps d'accessoir of over 175 persons.

Mrs. JOHN WOOD as Robin Luron!!
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Mr. STUART ROBSON as the Court Magician!!

THE MAJILTONS as the Farandole Sprites!!
THE LAURI FAMILY in the Great Monkey Revel!!

Other characters by Miss Annie Deland, Ella Dietz, Helen Strange, Roberta Norwood, Mary Stuart, Mrs. Yeamans, Blanche Hayden, Mr. J. W. Jennings, E. F. Ketcham, J. G. Peakes, J. A. Meade, Martin Golden, Julian Cross, Mackay, Chapman, Enos, &c., &c.

THE WONDROUS POMPEIAN SCENE
EVERY NIGHT AT 9¼ O'CLOCK.
THE ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS!

THE AMUSING MONKEY REVEL
AT HALF-PAST TEN.

THE MAGNIFICENT TRANSFORMATION
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at eleven o'clock every night.

SEATS MAY BE SECURED for six days in advance at the Box Office of the Grand Opera House, and at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. Office hours from 8 A. M. till 6 P. M.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
A GRAND MATINEE
of
ROI CAROTTE,
WITH EVERY SCENE COMPLETE,
SATURDAY NEXT,
at one o'clock.

Seats may be secured all the week without extra charge.

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WILLIAM B. FRELIGH......................MANAGER.
FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 6,
BENEFIT and last
appearance but one of the
Great Comedian,
YANKEE LOCKE.
THREE SPLENDID PIECES.
The Immense Sensation Drama of
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The Comic Drama of
SAM PATCH IN FRANCE.
The laughable Farce of
OUR NEIGHBORS,
SMITH AND BROWN
SATURDAY, last appearance of YANKEE LOCKE.
(The same benefit bill repeated).
MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 9,
the famed English Tragedian, GEORGE HOWARD,
will appear in a round of
STANDARD PLAYS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager......Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
EVERY NIGHT.

Mr. Bronson Howard's new American Comedy, in five acts, entitled

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Characters by Mr. George Clarke, James Lewis, W. J. Lemoyne, W. Davidge, Henry Crisp, B. J. Ringgold, Charles T. Rockwell, George Griffiths, Owen Fawcett, D. Whiting, E. Pierce, J. H. Burnett, Barney, Carroll, Beekman, Godfrey, Miss Fanny Davenport, Clara Morris, Fanny Morant, Mrs. Gilbert, Sara Jewett (her first appearance), Georgie Langley, Nellie Mortimer, Miss Griffiths, Miss Deane and others.

Act I.—AN EMBARRASSED ANGEL.
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FIRST DIAMONDS MATINEE,
TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), AT HALF PAST ONE.

Box office open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

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JOSH HART......................Lessee and Manager.
The mammoth star in a pleasing programme. All the company in a new bill.
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The very comic pantomime,
A TRIP TO THE SUN.
The new drama, AROUND TOWN.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
EXTRA NOTICE.
Miss ANNIE ADAMS has been engaged at an outlay of $250 per night in gold.
Miss Adams will appear MONDAY NIGHT, September 9.

CARD.—J. JAY WATSON'S PRIVATE MUSIC ROOMS, 92 Clinton place, established 1854.—Private Lessons only; Organ, Piano, Violin, Guitar, Singing, Harmony. Circulars and "Students' Journal" mailed free.

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This extensive music institute is open for the regular Fall and Winter season. An excellent staff of professors has been secured. Instruction given on the most improved system in all branches of vocal and instrumental music and foreign languages at the most liberal terms.
For particulars and prospectus apply as above.
FRED. BUSS, Secretary.

A YOUNG LADY, POSSESSING A GOOD SOPRANO voice, wishes to make an engagement with some church in the city or vicinity. Address A. B., in care of Mrs. Wendelschaefer, 45 Eldridge street.

AN EXPERIENCED ORGANIST WISHES A SITUAtion in a Protestant Church. Call or address ORGANIST, 240 East 31st st.

AN EXCELLENT OLD ITALIAN AMATI VIOLIN; very brilliant and powerful tone; well kept; in best order; at a sacrifice; for $125, worth $350. No. 25 Clinton place.

ESTABLISHED TWELVE YEARS.—PROFESSOR G. P. BENJAMIN'S Musical Academy, 545 Eighth avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets. Open day and evening. Private lessons given on Pianoforte, Organ, Violin and Voice. $15 per quarter.

GUITAR, SINGING, ORGAN, PIANO, VIOLIN, HARP, Harmony—Private lessons only. 92 Clinton place (Eighth street); established 1854. Circulars and "Students' Journal" mailed free. J. JAY WATSON, Director.

PIANIST WANTED.—ONE USED TO CONCERT BUSIness preferred. Apply at 43 Newark av., Jersey City.

SIGNOR F. FILIPPI, ITALIAN TENOR, SINGING AT present in St. Ann's Catholic Church, East Twelfth street, gives lessons in Singing, Piano and Harp. For further particulars, address Signor F. FILIPPI, at his residence, 17 West Twenty-sixth street.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

A.—DODSWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING, AT 212 Fifth avenue, will commence October 5. For days and terms send for circular.

A.—SAUSE'S DANCING ACADEMIES WILL REOPEN at Masonic Hall, 114 and 116 East Thirteenth street, on Tuesday, September 3, and at Brevoort Hall, 154 and 156 East Fifty-fourth street, Monday, September 9. PRIVATE LESSONS at any hour, day or evening. CIRCULARS at private academy, 212 East Eleventh street.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A.—REMOVAL.—SLATE MANTELS, GRATES, &C.—Large and elegant stock at our new warerooms, Union square, corner of Fourth avenue and Seventeenth street. PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY, manufacturers of every variety of Slate work plain and ornamental.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLEIZING Works, 134 and 136 East Eighteenth street.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Tiling, Marble Counters, Monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble Turning for the trade.

AMUSEMENTS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. CHANFRAU,
BENEFIT (and last night but one) of
MR. F. S. CHANFRAU,
who will appear, by special request, in the exciting Drama, in five acts and eight tableaux, of
KIT | THE ARKANSAS TRAVELLER. | KIT
Also in a sketch from the "Widow's Victim," entitled
JERRY CLIP,
in which Mr. CHANFRAU will give his wonderful imitations of great and prominent actors of the past and present.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2 P. M.
Bulwer's celebrated play, in five acts, of the
LADY OF LYONS,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
Last appearances of Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU.

STEINWAY HALL.—MLLE. PATTI—SIG. MARIO.
THE STRAKOSCH GRAND CONCERTS.
MLLE. CARLOTTA PATTI AND SIGNOR MARIO.
The public is respectfully informed that the FIRST GRAND CONCERT in which Mlle. PATTI and Signor MARIO will make their first appearance will take place on MONDAY EVENING, September 16, at 8 o'clock.
The management is much gratified at its ability to reintroduce to the American public on the same occasion these two incomparable artists, who have won some of their greatest triumphs in this country.
Mlle. CARLOTTA PATTI, the brilliant and exceptional success of whose last visit to the United States is still fresh in the memory of all, returns after the fulfilment of engagements in the principal capitals of Europe, which have been attended by results so decided and flattering as to cause the award to her by press and public of the title of QUEEN OF THE CONCERT ROOM.
Mr. Max Strakosch deems himself extremely fortunate in having concluded an engagement with Signor MARIO for the season of 1872 and 1873. He especially congratulates himself thereupon, as Signor MARIO'S performances will be the farewell of that eminent artist to the people of America. His leave-taking of London gave birth to the grandest ovation of which a long tried and popular singer has ever been the object.
Mr. Strakosch has secured, also,
MLLE. TERESA CARRENO,
the young Pianiste, whose recent achievements in concerts in London rendered her one of the celebrities of an unusually fine season;
MISS ANNIE LOUISE CARY,
the favorite American Prima Donna Contralto;
SIGNOR DEL PUENTE,
Primo Baritone of the leading opera houses in Italy;
MONS. EMILE SAURET,
the young and talented Violin Virtuoso.
The GRAND ORCHESTRA will be under the direction of
MR. S. BEHRENS.
Accompanist......................Sig. MARZO
The sale of tickets and seats will be commenced at the box office of Steinway Hall, Fourteenth street, on
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, AT 9 O'CLOCK.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. HAYES & COLVILLE
INDISPUTABLE SUCCESS
of the
RED POCKETBOOK,
RED POCKETBOOK,
unanimously pronounced by the press and the public the
MOST SENSATIONAL DRAMA
ever presented on any stage. Vide!
PROLOGUE—ASSASSINATION OF THE BANKER.
ACT 1.—SHIP IN MIDOCEAN ON FIRE—EXPLOSION OF THE POWDER MAGAZINE—SINKS, ENGULPHED BY THE WAVES, IN FULL VIEW OF THE AUDIENCE, showing the entire depth and breadth of the stage.
ACT 2.—THE COAST OF AFRICA—THE SHIPWRECKED LOVERS—THE CARAVAN OF REAL CAMELS AND BEDOUIN ARABS.
ACT 3.—ANTEROOM IN COUNTRY CHATEAU (Realistic)—THE DEAD ALIVE—LOVERS SEPARATED.
ACT 4.—THE MARRIAGE FETE—GRAND SALOON brilliantly illuminated, BACKED BY GARDENS, by moonlight (first time this effect has ever been produced)—The Wedding Jewels—Opens the Lock of the Plot, and the Proof of Innocence is the
RED POCKETBOOK.
EVERY EVENING, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEE until further notice. Seats may be secured six days in advance.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. "THE BELLS."
EDWIN BOOTH......................Proprietor and Manager.
EVERY EVENING
AND SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1½,
the great psychological play of
"THE BELLS,"
MR. JAMES W. WALLACK
in his artistic success of
MATHIAS.
Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre, or at DITSON & CO.'S Music Store, 711 Broadway.

Due notice will be given of the first appearance of
MR. AND MRS. DION BOUCICAULT

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
for one week, commencing September 9.
MRS. MACREADY
in her great role as
SHYLOCK,
in Shakspeare's great play, The Merchant of Venice, supported by Mr. MILES LEVICK and a full star company.
Photographs of her in character, gratis, at the box office and 111 Broadway.
MATINEE SATURDAY.
Seats six days in advance.
ORREN GEORGE, Manager.

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HOUSES CROWDED NIGHTLY.
STANDING ROOM ONLY each night by 8 o'clock.
SECURE SEATS AT BOX OFFICE FROM 9 TO 5.
TO-NIGHT (FRIDAY),
JOHN E. OWENS
JOHN E. OWENS
in two great successes,
PAUL PRY AND LIVE INDIAN.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2—VICTIMS.

PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN. OWENS.
SATURDAY NIGHT.
In consequence of many being turned away on Wednesday night
SOLON SHINGLE will be repeated SATURDAY.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. THEODORE THOMAS.
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALLED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, SEPTEMBER 6, at 8 o'clock.
1. Hungarian March............Schubert
2. Overture, "Oberon"............Weber
3. Waltz, "Kœnigslieder"............Johann Strauss
4. Aria, "Cujus Animam" (Stabat Mater)............Rossini
5. Ballet, "Faust"............Gounod
6. Overture, "Tannhæuser"............Wagner
7. Theme and Variation, op. 18............Beethoven
String Orchestra.
8. Symphonic Poem, "Fest Klænge"............Liszt
9. Overture, "Martha"............Flotow
10. Selection from "Ballo in Maschera"............Verdi
11. Waltz, "Mein Lebenslauf ist Lieb und Lust," Jo. Strauss
12. Polka Schnell, "Hexen-Floten"............Lamby

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Brilliant reception of old favorites and new faces.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF KELLY AND LEON.
Audience delighted. Decided hit of the new programme.
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KELLY and LEON as LISCHEN and FRITCHEN.
NELSE SEYMOUR, DAVE REED, DAN BRYANT.
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Norman, Templeton, Dwyer, D'Alberte, Raymond.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. KELLY AND LEON.

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ST. JAMES' THEATRE, corner Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.
In their Sparkling and Delightful Entertainments.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD and BACKUS,
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
whose success is without a parallel in the world.
Mr. BEAUMONT READ, the London Balladist and Natural Alto; Mr. D. S. WAMBOLD, the Best Tenor in America; Mr. C. S. FREDRICKS, the Great Baritone; Mr. J. NORRIE, the Primo Basso.
JOHNSON and POWERS, the best Song and Dance Artists in the world, Mullaly's Orchestra, Withers, Blackeney, Smidt, Juch, Trigg, Williams and the inimitable comedians, BILLY EMMETT, BILLY BIRCH and CHARLEY BACKUS.
MATINEE SATURDAY, 2 P. M. SEATS SECURED BY TELEGRAPH.

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Two New Original Sketches by J. C. STEWART. CHARLEY WHITE in two Mirthful Acts. McKEE & RODGERS in a new Sensation Act. Nineteen first class Minstrels in a grand Vocal and Instrumental Demonstration. The Great Burlesque Scenes on the Mississippi. MAFFIT and BARTHOLOMEW, Monday next, 9th inst. The Great RICARDO, Monday next, 9th inst. Matinee every Wednesday only at 2:30.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 BROADway, between Houston and Bleecker streets.—Every one should visit this wonderful museum. It is full of everything people should see and understand. Lectures daily on "The Philosophy of Marriage." Those parties unable to attend these important lectures can have them forwarded, post free, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing SECRETARY NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway, New York.

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EMERSON CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS.
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The largest and most complete organization in the world.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, BROOKLYN.—GRAND Reopening, Monday evening, September 2. John Hooley and W. Hawxhurst, Managers. New Stars. New Acts. J. H. Budworth and Dick Ralph on the ends.

JAMES ROBINSON,
the Champion Bareback and Hurdle Rider of the world, with
FRANK PASTOR,
the accomplished Somersault Horseman,
and their
MAMMOTH CIRCUS,
will open an equestrian season in New York,
MONDAY, September 9,
Madison avenue and Forty-fifth street.

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688 Broadway, near Fourth street.
THIS EVENING, at 8 O'CLOCK.
GRAND SACRED VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.
Herr CARL FORMES, Miss COONY, Signor ARGOZIO.
Admittance 25 cents. PAUL FALK.

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Washington street, corner Court, Newark, N. J.
Every one should see it.
Finest collection of manufactured goods ever shown.
Trains from early morning till midnight from foot of Liberty, Cortlandt, Barclay and Desbrosses streets.
Newark is only a half hour's ride from New York.

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A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF THEATRICAL,
MINSTREL AND VARIETY CUTS CONSTANTLY
ON HAND.

MASSACHUSETTS.

THE COLORED MEN IN COUNCIL.

Addresses and Resolutions at a Social Powwow.

SPEECH OF FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

He Takes the Colored Question on Its Merits.

THE AFFAIR A GREAT SUCCESS.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 5, 1872.

The Cradle of Liberty in this city was the theatre of a unique event, even in this great sympathetic home of the colored race, in being the scene of the second Mass Convention of the colored citizens of New England. The first, with Mr. George T. Downing, of Newport, R. I., as presiding officer, assembled at Tremont Temple in 1857 or 1858, to deliberate upon an important matter which was claiming public attention, viz:—"African Civilization," so-called. The Convention disapproved of the project and pronounced it a scheme in the furtherance of African colonization, which they also protested against. The assemblage was respectable in appearance, although slim in point of numbers, the faces of the different colored delegates reminding an observer of the remark of Dr. Livingstone that the character of the Ethiopian race had been very much mistaken by their Caucasian brethren—that the negro of the East Coast [illegible] civilization of his own, and could not be compared with the Congo of the West—thus suggesting that contact with the higher intellectual development of the whites here would produce the same results as the vicinity of Egyptian progress had upon the Eastern tribes.

Last evening representatives in fair numbers began to arrive from New Bedford, Springfield, Worcester, Hartford and Norwich, Conn.; Portland, Me., and other cities, and this forenoon large accessions were constantly coming from Salem, Lynn and other places near and far. Some were even from New York, while some of the de[illegible] at the hot[illegible] were entertain[illegible] houses. [illegible] not a regular delega[illegible] men many are [illegible] with credentials.

The arrangements for the Convention included two sessions—one from twelve to half-past three o'clock and the other commencing in the evening at half-past seven o'clock. The hall is without decorations, and the body of the house is provided with settees. During the latter part of the forenoon delegates began slowly to drop in, and as the noontide hour approached the Metropolitan Band, which was stationed in the gallery, began to discourse inspiriting music. By noon the body of the hall was moderately filled with both sexes, some white persons being included, and a few occupying the gallery.

The feature of the affair was the speech of Fred Douglass, who defended his support of President Grant for re-election even if he had refused to receive a colored man at his table. His best point was in charging that the democratic party, although it would not attempt the repeal of the constitutional amendments, would not pass the appropriate legislation necessary to their enforcement.

THE CONVENTION

was called to order at twelve o'clock by Mr. Charles E. Pindell, Secretary of the Committee of Arrangements, and Mr. George L. Ruffin, a colored lawyer, was chosen temporary chairman. He made a brief and eloquent address.

Mr. Mitchell, for the Committee on Organization then reported the following list of permanent officers, which was unanimously adopted:—President, Charles Lenox Remond, of Boston; Vice Presidents, George L. Downing, of Newport, R. I.; U. Crawford, of Eastport, Me.; George L. Ruffin, of Boston; J. L. Cambridge, of Hartford, Conn.; J. J. Smith, of Boston; W. W. Brown, of Worcester; William C. Nell, of Boston; Walter C. Burr, of Norwich, Conn.; Charles L. Mitchell, of Boston, and seventy others from different sections; Secretaries, Charles E. Pindell, of Boston; Horace J. Gray, of Cambridgeport; Manuel Sullivan, of New Bedford; Nathaniel G. Cutler, of Lynn; W. H. Montague, of Springfield, and Robert Johnson, of Cambridge.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The following series of resolution was then adopted, after discussion:—

Resolved, That we hereby testify of the republican party that its origin, its antecedents, the head and heart attributes of its prominent champions, have made valid its claim to the title of the party of freedom, whose mission mainly is to secure equality before the law for those hitherto outlawed. And we earnestly submit that its brilliant record of success in these efforts impels us to the utterance that, potent indeed as are its claims of respect and gratitude upon colored Americans, common sense itself dictates to us that the most practical and earliest method to secure a victorious termination of the struggle for our rights is to continue working shoulder to shoulder with those who have been and still continue helping us.

Resolved, That all candid minds must admit that the nation's advance, since the days of active rebellion, has been constant and satisfactory; and now, having escaped the shoals and quicksands of treason and secession, and within sight of port, if there are those on board who would conspire against the commanding officers of the ship of State, God forbid that any of the mutineers should be colored Americans.

Resolved, That we regard the sentiment now prevalent in the arena of discussion, "The North and South shaking hands over the bloody chasm," coming from whatever quarter it may, as premature. Let the rebel parties first bring forth fruits meet for repentance, and none shall be before us in extending forgiveness for past ages of persecution and oppression heaped Olympus high upon us and those identified with us by complexion and condition; but the virtue of magnanimity does not consist in making love pats upon the tiger who but crouches to spring at our throats for a death embrace.

Resolved, that it is now a self-evident fact that the main purposes of those arrayed against the present administration finds expression in their rallying cry, "Anything to beat Grant"—equivalent to a determination of placing in power those men who would reverse the hand upon the dial plate of reform, and whose advent would furnish unbounded satisfaction to Jefferson Davis and his satellites, North and South; and we have learned that what commends itself to that class augurs no good to the republic.

Whereas that, while we tender the homage of grateful hearts to the brilliant galaxy of Freedom's defenders and orators, treasuring the recollection of their many words and deeds in our behalf, we trust no charge of disparagement will be attributed to us if we should on this occasion make significant allusion to those whom it is no unmeaning term to designate as a glorious trinity.

Resolved, That our anxieties are solaced, our hopes encouraged and our determinations strengthened by the assurance that, in defining our position, we have the God-speed and approval of that veteran pioneer and persistent advocate of universal emancipation who, in 1831, declared himself in earnest and that he would be heard in opposition to slavery, and whose life-long devotion to the cause has triumphantly confirmed his pledge—William Lloyd Garrison; of another whose culture and varied gifts, whose Damascus blade of eloquence, have been a contribution of priceless value; whose white plume, like that of Henry IV. at the battle of Navarre, is always seen at that point where the blows fall thick and fast in our defence, and whose whole soul, when advocating humanity's cause, seems impregnated with celestial fire—Wendell Phillips. Of the other, whose standpoint of experience and observation has rendered him of potent authority on the various questions relating to slavery and freedom; whose long record of service with voice and pen; who, when aspiring leaders among colored men discouraged their enlistments in the Union army until in advance they were furnished with officers' commissions, with his bugle blast called to arms recruits from the East and the West, the North and the South, in sufficient numbers to insure success against the foe; whose noble defence of General Grant against complicated and high-sounding charges merits our admiration and esteem; indeed, the man for the hour—Frederick Douglass.

Resolved, That we extend the hand of greeting and cordial sympathy to our brethren of the South, who have been overawed by the Ku Klux—as in the State of Arkansas, which cost the lives of several hundred colored men to secure the election of General Grant in 1868—and assure them of our daily increasing faith, that the success of the republican party, next November, will guarantee to them the protection due to every American citizen.

Resolved, That the patriotic devotion exhibited by the colored voters in North Carolina, in their recent State election, has assured the triumph of republican principles throughout the country, and entitles them to be regarded as the advance guard of the army of freedom.

Resolved, That we hail with joy the tidings reaching us from all parts of the country, of the unity of sentiment that is entertained and will be manifested by the colored vote given for the nominees of the republican party; and we urge upon all and each, by every prompting of patriotism and loyalty, by appreciation of the brilliant achievements of the "soldier firm, the statesman pure," to leave no word unsaid, no service omitted, but to consecrate every influence within reach to place in the Presidential chair the next four years General Ulysses S. Grant. And by the thronging memories of many long years of labor in Congress and elsewhere that Senator who, as our political monitor, promoted many triumphs by marshalling the colored voters of New England; one instance of whose inspiration now wells up in our memory—that of a colored voter, Henry Emery, of Cambridge, who, thus prompted, insisted upon leaving his sick bed, that he might vote for Hon. Anson Burlingame; and, in a few hours, breathed his last, satisfied with this effort—his legacy to his colored brethren. Such are among the wreaths of honor we place on the brow of our present Senator, and count upon your votes accordingly for the Vice Presidency of Hon. Henry Wilson. Let us cherish the name of these patriots, hailing them as stars which, now shining in our horizon, will soon usher in a glorious dawn. By following their precepts in our intercourse with society we shall so water and nourish the tree of American liberty that our children's children may sport under its shade and all pluck fruit from its bending branches.

The passage of the resolutions excited great applause.

A letter to President Grant, extolling his past course and expressing a hope for his re-election, was then presented and discussed by Frederick Douglass and others.

FRED DOUGLASS' ADDRESS.

Mr. DOUGLASS said:—

Mr. PRESIDENT—I regret somewhat this call upon me at this time for a speech. As most of you are aware, I have been busy prosecuting the political campaign during the last three weeks in the State of Maine; speaking often twice a day; travelling in all weather, at all times; and now, after having ridden all night, I feel unfitted to respond in a becoming manner to the warm and urgent call made upon me at this moment. It seems only a few weeks, or at most a few months ago, since I appeared in company with William Lloyd Garrison, Francis Jackson, Mr. Quincy and others of the distinguished citizens of this great city, for the purpose of receiving

AN ADDRESS SIGNED BY DANIEL O'CONNELL,

Father Mathew and 60,000 Irishmen, calling upon the American people to make themselves consistent with the Declaration of Independence and put down slavery forever. That is now, short as the time seems to me, more than thirty years ago. Then the most sanguine did not dare to hope to live to see the day which we now see. I certainly did not dream that it would ever be my privilege to address in Faneuil Hall a convention of colored citizens convened from all parts of New England for the purpose of canvassing the policy of public men and public measures, and to take part in the election of those men and in the support of those measures. I have appeared in Faneuil Hall quite often; sometimes as a slave, sometimes as a fugitive slave, always as an advocate of human liberty. But this is the first time that I have been permitted to appear here in the somewhat dignified, I may say almost

SUBLIME POSITION OF THE AMERICAN CITIZEN.

(Applause.) Look where you will over this wide, wide world of ours, and where is the country which a man has a right to be so proud of as this same Republic of ours? Where is there a citizenship so desirable, so exalted, endowed with more sublime attributes than the citizenship of the United States? Nowhere. We are the only people in the world, with one or two exceptions, that have devolving upon us the duties of self-government. France has it not; England has it not in any such sense as we have it. Austria, Russia, Prussia, no country on the globe has it to the same extent as we have—this right, this duty of electing the men and deciding upon the policy which shall be pursued by the government—and it is only very lately since you and I in a national way had this right. You in Massachusetts had it, but the country as such had it not. Thanks to the magnanimity of the American people; thanks to the justice of the American people; thanks to the thought, courage, wisdom and

PATRIOTISM EXERCISED BY COLORED MEN

themselves in the tremendous struggle through which this country has passed, we now are citizens; we now have that liberty in common with you, and have the right to feel an interest in the [illegible], permanence and prosperity and glory of the republic in common with others. I am not a New Englander just now; but for the purpose of liberty I suppose I may call myself such; for a man that goes in for the equal rights of man, he is my countryman, my kinsman, my clansman, my brother, everywhere, and should be held so to me in general. We are engaged, fellow citizens, in a very peculiar, sanguine canvass, and the peculiarity of this campaign is this, that

WE HAVE TWO PARTIES AND ONE PLATFORM.

Two cats and one mouse. (Laughter.) The democrats and republicans. Judging from the professions of these two parties, judging from the utterances of the candidates of these two parties it might be somewhat difficult for us to determine the path of duty; but happily for us, we are not left to find the path of duty by such lights as are afforded by mere platform and profession. We have some other guide upon which we may rely in a case like this. There is such a thing as history, and history shows us the tendencies and failures of movements. The social and political movements of our time are no exceptions to the rule. Left to a mere profession of the one or the other party, we might as well choose Horace Greeley as Ulysses S. Grant, for Horace Greeley has said some good things in his day and generation. I am not here to deal in vituperation, invective and denunciation of Horace Greeley. Not at all. I admit that it would give me pleasure to vote for Horace Greeley,

IF I KNEW JUST WHICH GREELEY

my vote would elect. (Applause.) But I don't know. But I say we are not left to the professions of men and platforms of parties to determine what is wise and what is best in this canvass. These parties have their history. We are to judge of them in the light of history and apply to them the rules of common sense. We know very well what the democratic party has done; we know very well what the republican party has done. We need not go back far into history to arrive at sound conclusions concerning them. Take the democratic party for the last thirty years, and what has it done to you and me and to the race with which we are identified? You know as well as I know that the vital and animating spirit of that party, from the first until now, has been the intensest

HATE, SCORN AND CONTEMPT OF THE RACE

to which we belong. (Cries of "True.") We know that forty years ago it allied itself with the late master class of the South. The four hundred and fifty thousand slaveholders became their voice and their instrument for evil during all that time, and even during the great struggle of protracted force and sanguinary rebellion which, under the captaincy of General Grant—(applause)—backed up by the Boys in Blue, was finally suppressed, we knew that that party, as a party, had no joy in our victory, no grief in our disasters. That party throughout gave aid and comfort to the rebels, and before the close of the rebellion it indicated its regret for the late master class of the South by selecting for its standard bearer and representative of its spirit the only General with large opportunities to assist in the loyal cause who accomplished little or nothing for the cause, and who was the most popular General in the army on the rebel side, George B. McClellan. It selected him to be its standard bearer; put him on the platform, affirming that the war for the Union was accomplished.

WE MET M'CLELLAN

as we shall meet other people by and by. (Laughter). A partial reconsideration took place, and slavery was abolished. The fourteenth amendment, making us citizens, was enacted; it became a part of the constitution. What then? In 1868 they gave us a new platform. What was it and who were its candidates? You remember well. They selected the man of all men at the North who had most industriously and perserveringly and indefatigably opposed the war for the Union, in the nomination of Horatio Seymour, a man who addressed a mob in New York during the rebellion—a mob whose hands were bloody with the blood of the innocent black children and the innocent black men in New York—addressed them as friends, not as murderers. He was selected. That was the tendency of the party and what it means to do when it gets into power. What was its platform? Why, it was this:—The beneficent measures of justice to humanity and equality which have been incorporated into the constitution of the United States are unconstitutional, revolutionary and null and void, and that is the mind of the party and has been until within the last few months. It now professes to have met with a change of heart; to be born again. (Laughter.) It now asks us to receive them into full communion with the political saints. (Laughter.) Well, for my part I distrust that conversion. I know human nature well enough to know that people who have been thinking and acting in any one direction, as the democratic party has been thinking and acting,

CANNOT EASILY BE CHANGED IN AN INSTANT.

I know there have been instances of instantaneous conversions, and I believe in them in some cases. We read of one which was quite instantaneous in the Scriptures—the story of Saul who was converted—and the great light that prevailed was visible to his attendants; but I don't know about this conversion of the democratic party, or that they have seen any such light. I am afraid the light that has dawned upon the democratic party didn't come from above. (Laughter.) There is a voice and there is light no doubt, and a good deal of it, but I doubt where it came from. I want to know how the democratic party came to its change. Our good friend Charles Sumner, whose name should only be mentioned with respect for the past, believes that party has been converted; but I want to see the democratic party on its knees before I shall trust it. When one has experience a religious conversion he is ready to come on board the Gospel ship and act in the most humble capacity, but the democrats want to man the ship, take the helm and seize the cargo.

I WANT TO PUT THEM ON PROBATION

for six months, so as to have a little more time to examine the evidence. The democratic party of late has become very Scriptural, and preaches the doctrine of forgiveness. I don't know but that I am prepared to act on the principle inculcated by the parable of the Prodigal Son. The prodigal said he had sinned, and asked to be taken back as a hired servant. The father received him as a son; but the spirit of the prodigal was that of great humility. He did not ask to get possession of the farm, as did the democratic party. On the other hand, the republican party had been true to the great idea of removing the stain of slavery. It was true under Grant, as well as under Lincoln. I know General Grant well. It has been

SAID THAT I WAS SLIGHTED

in not being invited to a certain dinner. Where is the democratic President who ever invited a colored man to his table? Who ever raised this as a standard of friendship as to whether a colored man was invited or not to dine? I confess I met an insult on the steamer, upon the Potomac, and I would have been glad had President Grant resented the insult by inviting me to his table. But I am sure, from what I know of General Grant, that he was not capable of any intentional slight to the colored race. I have General Grant's word that, had I been present with the Commission in Washington, I should have been invited with them.

Mr. HARRIS, of Springfield, interrupted the speaker by inquiring if he did not complain to Senator Sumner of his slight by the President?

Mr. DOUGLASS replied that he would have been glad to be invited so as to break down prejudice to inviting a colored man to his table. Was that a reason why he should be removed or distrusted? (Loud responses of "No," followed this question.) We have now in the constitution the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments. We are asked what danger is there to let the democratic party come in, as they could not do away with these great reforms. While I do not believe Mr. Greeley would consent to the doing away of these laws we all know that

THEY COULD NOT BE ENFORCED,

if necessary, without Congressional action. There was years ago in the constitution a provision that all men should enjoy liberty everywhere, and yet how often was this provision made null and void by State action? Are we so simple as to believe that the democratic party once in power would pass any suitable provisions for the securing of justice for the colored man? No; far from it. Our only safety lies in the re-election of U. S. Grant. Our colored brethren are instinctively alarmed at the possibility of the election of Greeley even, as the old slave drivers flock to his standard. In all my Southern tour I have not found a colored man who did not wish success to the republican party. I have just traversed the hills and valleys of Maine, and I will encourage you by the assurance that the people there are awake, and that the republicans next Monday will

ROLL UP A MAJORITY OF 20,000

against a majority of 10,000 last year. As it is my intention to address the Convention at another time, I will not further trespass upon your time at present.

WILLIAM H. JOHNSON,

of Albany, N. Y., was introduced, and in the course of his remarks referred to the prospects in his State. He alluded to the conduct of the democratic politicians in New York and stated that as it was possible the white people would be nearly equally divided, the colored people as a solid phalanx would swell up a majority of from fourteen thousand to fifteen thousand votes. After telling a funny frog story he closed by congratulating his hearers upon the glorious success of the Convention.

Mr. Douglass' address was received with great manifestations of satisfaction and his telling points were frequently applauded.

The Convention embraced many of the most prominent colored men of New England and may be considered a success.

PAUL SCHOEPPE'S TRIAL.

Proceedings in the Court at Carlisle Yesterday—Testimony of Medical Experts—Scientific Disquisitions on Poisons and Post-Mortems—Coming to a Close—Personal Collision and Preparing Material for a Fresh Case.

CARLISLE, Pa., Sept. 5, 1872.

The near approach of the finale to the second trial of Dr. Paul Schoeppe for the alleged murder of Miss. M. M. Steinecke gives to the proceedings an unprecedentedly lively interest.

The eighth day of the trial began this morning, and ushered in the opening of the case for the defendant. A larger crowd than ever before was in attendance, the ladies forming quite a prominent feature. Among them were noticed some of the witnesses of the great Mrs. Wharton trial, relatives of Mr. Eugene Van Ness, who will also be witnesses upon that lady's second trial for his attempted murder. They evinced quite an interest in the present case, and were apparently anxious as to how Professor Aiken's theories would stand the test in this case, and did not appear much pleased as Professor Reese demonstrated that the very reagents Professor Aiken used in his search for poison made the poison which he declares he found.

THE PRISONER'S ANXIETY.

The prisoner watched the proceedings with great interest, sometimes suggesting to his counsel questions to be propounded to his medical witnesses.

THE JURY AND COURT.

All the jurors were in the box, the one sick yesday having recovered. The Court met promptly at nine o'clock and proceeded at once to hear the

DEFENCE.

Samuel Hepburn, Jr., opened the case for the prisoner in a powerful speech of over an hour, in which he was very severe upon the private counsel, declaring that were it not for the private interests represented the State would have abandoned the case, on account of the entire absence of any proof of the guilt of the prisoner, but as Dr. Scheeppe was in the way of the easy inheritance of the estate of the deceased, by certain heirs, his life must be taken, and they were using all the means known to petty chicanery to get it. He declared that persons interested in the estate had had the body exhumed, employed private parties to make the scientific examination, and then brought them here and kept them here as witnesses, paying them out of private funds and then calling in private counsel to do that which the State's officer would not, from his sense of justice, do.

TESTIMONY.

After Mr. Hepburn's speech Professor John J. Reese was called—He testified that he had practised medicine for twenty-five years, and was professor of toxicology and medical jurisprudence in the University of Pennsylvania, and was formerly professor of chemistry in the medical department of Pennsylvania College at Philadelphia; I have heard Professor Aiken's testimony as to the analysis of Miss Steinecke's stomach; in a chemical analysis to detect a poison supposed to be the cause of death it is the duty of the chemist to be so thorough, so complete, also exhaustive, as to leave no test untried that might prove the presence of it; I do not consider Professor Aiken's analysis complete and satisfactory; my opinion is the method he pursued, by obtaining the presence of prussic acid, was defective, first in his mode of distillation; if I remember correctly he cut up the stomach and added a little distilled water and put it into a retort and added some sulphuric acid and then heated it; the error was that he should have tested for free prussic acid before adding sulphuric acid; if there had been free prussic acid in the stomach and it had been distilled without sulphuric acid it would have come over because it is so voltic; but when the sulphuric acid was added it destroyed the possibility of saying whether the prussic acid was in the free state or whether it existed in combination with something else; how far ought he or any one else know there might have been in that stomach something that by the influence of sulphuric acid would have been converted into prussic acid, for instance, red or yellow prussiate of potash in solution, not visible to the naked eye? Both of these salts are harmless, but when acted on by sulphuric acid they are converted into prussic acid; there is in the human saliva sulpho-caynide of potassium; the saliva is constantly being swallowed into the stomach and is, consequently, found in the stomach of every dead person; therefore if you take the stomach of a dead person and subject it to distillation along with sulphuric acid you will almost certainly discover traces of prussic acid; it is for this reason that I consider Professor Aiken's process faulty. Secondly, I consider the process adopted in this case defective because all the recognized tests for determining this poison were not employed; the first, and what is generally considered the most characteristic, was not used at all; I refer to the nitrate of silver test; if I remember Professor Aiken gave as a reason for not using this test the fact that one could not distinguish the difference between the resulting white spot produced by the prussic acid, if present, from the white spot produced by the vapor of muriatic acid of the gastric juice upon nitrate of silver; it is very easy to distinguish between them by microscopic observation; the cyanide of silver is crystalline, while the chloride is an amorphous; in relatisn to this silver test it is, in my opinion, important to make it in all such cases, because the result is permanent and can be brought into Court and identified by the Court and jury and the opposite counsel; in my opinion it is impossible to say that the iron test could give the characteristic reaction without the actual production of the precipitated prussian blue; if this had been obtained it could have been kept and brought into Court and identified; moreover, it could have been analyzed and proved to have contained prussic acid; for this reason I deem the iron test, as practised by Professor Aiken, inconclusive as establishing the presence of prussic acid, because the mere faint trace of blue color which he said he obtained is not necessarily the prussian blue test; I think the faint trace of red color described by Dr. Aiken as the result of his sulphur test was inconclusive as to the presence of of prussic acid because that same faint trace of red which he said was present might possibly be due to the perchloride of iron that was used as a reagent; the jury will observe that the two tests upon which Professor Aiken speaks are merely color tests, which are universally acknowledged as fallacious unless supported by further chemical tests; in medico-legal investigations it is necessary to obtain the poison sought for and bring it in evidence of its presence into Court to be verified; faint traces of any poison may be found in the body and accounted for by accidental introduction; I do not attach any importance to faint traces unless the symptoms before death correspond exactly with death by the poison said to be found; the symptoms detailed by the witnesses as attending Miss Steinecke's death do not correspond with prussic acid poisoning; not one single single symptom of that poison was present; when a person takes a poisonous dose of prussic acid its effect is immediate. Tardieu represents it as being of lightning rapidity; a faint trace of a suspected poison gives merely an indication of that poison; before it can have any weight the indication must be converted into positive proof; now the faint trace of red and blue colors produced by Dr. Aiken might have been indications, but were not by any means proof; Professor Aiken states when he opened the stomach that it was empty, but that its surface was moist; now, Miss Steinecke lying for twenty-four hours, saliva must necessarily have been passing into the stomach and have been mixed with the mucus found on the inner lining of the stomach; Professor Aiken testifies that fourteen days after death, when he cut up the stomach, he perceived no odor, but when he distilled it he perceived an odor arising from the distillation; now, there being no odor before it was distilled, and an odor as of prussic acid after distillation took place is evidence that Professor Aiken himself manufactured the prussic acid when he added his re-agent; if morphia had been given in a fatal dose with the prussic acid I would state most positively that it would be far more likely to be found after death than prussic acid, because it is more stable, but I believe Professor Aiken stated that he could not find morphia in his search for poison; morphia has no characteristic symptoms; it is obvious that the post-mortem examination of Miss Steinecke's body as made would not develop a conclusive cause of death. I have heard the symptoms detailed attending Miss Steinecke's sickness and death, together with the post-mortem upon her body, and see nothing in them that would negative a death from natural causes; I think, from the combination of symptoms mentioned and the negative character of the post-mortem, that the symptoms pointed most strongly to a chronic disease called Bright's disease, of which uræmic poisoning is its most constant and decided symptom; if in addition to the symptoms mentioned the presence of albumen in the urine could be established I would have concluded that the disease was uræmic poisoning without the post-mortem examination; according to authorities a greater number of cases of Bright's disease, especially that from dependent or contracted kidney, are not attended with convulsions. [The tables of Roberts were particularly referred to as establishing his point.]

The witness was next asked his opinion as regards the allegation of the prosecution that a compound poison of prussic acid and morphia was the true cause of the death.

In reply he stated that he had made numerous experiments in regard to the antagonisms of poisons, especially between prussic acid and morphia, also of morphia and artropea, strychnia and so forth. The results of his experiments with morphia and prussic acid are published in the "American Journal of Medical Sciences" of January, 1871.

The witness here read several of these experiments from the Journal. These experiments went to show that there is no real antagonism between these two poisons, and that morphia, whether given before or after prussic acid, does not modify the action of the latter or prevent its characteristic symptoms if it be in a poisonous dose.

The witness was asked whether the symptoms of the hypothetical case agreed more closely with those of morphia or with some of the diseases already mentioned.

In reply he gave an elaborate description of those various disorders, and showed how the symptoms of these diseases were perfectly compatible with the symptoms of the deceased. He also explained that congestion of the lungs is mentioned by the authorities as being present in morphia poisoning, which symptom was absent in Miss Steinecke's case. As the result of the whole examination he gave his opinion that the cause of death was to be ascribed to disease rather than to any poison.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

The cross-examination of Professor Reese developed the fact that he had been for sixteen years a professor of chemistry, and also that on one or two minor points his information was a trifle less extensive three years ago than it is now. These facts being established, the cross-examination suddenly weakened and broke down after about fifteen minutes.

DR. HOWARD'S TESTIMONY.

Following Dr. Reese was Dr. E. Lloyd Howard, of Baltimore, who declared that the post-mortem of Miss Steinecke's body was most bunglingly done. He declared that it rather tended to obscure the cause of her death than to develop it. He sustained Drs. Reese and Wood in every particular, and on cross-examination did not falter in the least.

ADJOURNED.

After his evidence was given the Court adjourned.

WHAT NEXT?

To-morrow will probably end the evidence for the defence, and on Saturday morning the arguments will be made. The Judge will charge the jury immediately after they finish, and the case will go to the jury Saturday evening.

The general opinion is that a verdict of acquittal will be rendered.

PREPARING A FRESH CASE FOR TRIAL.

At a meeting of the bar of this city for the purpose of eulogizing the character of Colonel Penrose, a member of it, who died a few days since, several lawyers delivered addresses. The Carlisle *Herald* gave an account of the meeting and concluded as follows:—"A. B. Sharpe, Esq., then arose and read from a paper his prepared performance, which consisted mainly of well-fitted cuilings from published obituary addresses." Mr. Sharpe, who is a prominent lawyer, took offence at the paragraph and yesterday evening called upon J. M. Weakley, State Senator and the editor of the paper, and after a few words both started to walk across the street towards Sharpe's house. When in the middle of the street it is claimed, Sharpe, who is twice the size of Weakley, turned upon the latter without warning, knocked him down and beat him, leaving the impress of his boot upon Weakley's breast.

Weakley was taken home and now lies in a critical condition, bleeding at the lungs.

Sharpe has not been arrested.

A POLITICAL FIZZLE.

Funny Scenes at the Germania Assembly Rooms Last Night—An Adjournment Until the 8th of November.

At the call of a certain "Executive Committee," composed of Dr. Tresiartis, Messrs. Charles Latour, T. Lippmann, F. Latzeiser and J. Japhe, a meeting of the presidents, officers and delegates of the German democratic and republican organizations of this city was held, ostensibly for the purpose of forming a central German campaign organization, which was to combine and unite the German democratic and republican elements who are opposed to the candidature of Greeley and Brown and in favor of Grant and Wilson. The meeting was called to order by Dr. Tresiatis, whereupon an organization was effected by the election of Joseph Unger President and Gustav Goldhegen Secretary, who read the following document, prepared by the Executive Committee, as the basis on which an organization should be effected:—

> That the result of the North Carolina election had conclusively shown that the German element in the United States is not willing to identify itself with the Greeley and Brown movement, and it was certain that the opposition to the candidates was nowhere more evident than among the Germans of this city. It was, therefore, now time to combine and to organize, and so forth.

A debate which, after the reading of the document, ensued, conclusively showed that the majority of the "presidents, officers and delegates" present were not present to "combine and to organize," but to defeat the entire movement, in which they fully succeeded. A motion was made, and, after some feeble attempts to defeat it, carried, declaring the meeting adjourned till the 8th of November, to the chagrin of the baffled engineers of the movement. The meeting broke up in confusion and excitement, and an attempt to reopen it proved also futile.

A MISHAP AT A POLITICAL MEETING IN BROOKLYN.

Fall of the Speaker's Stand.

A mass meeting under the auspices of the Grant and Wilson Club of the Seventh ward of Brooklyn was held last evening at the corner of Myrtle avenue and Ryerson street, where a stand was erected for the accommodation of the speakers and others. Just after the proceedings had opened the stand suddenly fell, precipitating to the ground orators, reporters and the members of the band, the latter of whom were blowing away with might and main. Four boys, who were playing about the stand, were severely injured. Besides these no persons were hurt. The band leader and the assailant of the bass drum, however, had a narrow escape. Had not some individual caught the former by his coat tail (which parted at the waist) and broke the fall, there might have been a vacancy in the leadership of that organization, and had not the latter been in such a position that when the stand fell he dropped straight through his drum and rolled out into the street, who knows what might not have happened? One of the orators will bear a skinned nose for several days. But this little mishap did not dampen his ardor in the least, nor that of the assemblage. The meeting was reorganized and continued until a late hour. The speakers were Judge Tenney, Mr. Hale, Mr. Lambert and others.

MR. GREELEY'S MOVEMENTS.

Philosopher Greeley remained secluded at Brooklyn. A few political friends called on him during the day, but he was mostly engaged on the epistolary work that now demands his attention. He will probably be at the Lincoln Club to-day.

BUREAU OF ELECTIONS.

The Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Elections yesterday afternoon directed an examination to be made by the captains of the several police precincts as to the character and business employment of all persons whose names have been, or may be, submitted as inspectors of election and poll clerks for the coming election. The results of the examinations are ordered to be made to the Board forthwith and the appointments made.

THE ERIE FIRE.

The Conflagration Supposed To Be the Work of an Incendiary—The Total Loss.

ERIE, Pa., Sept. 5, 1872.

The particulars of the conflagration last night were as follows:—The Reed House caught fire a little after nine o'clock in the fourth story. It is supposed that the fire was the work of an incendiary. The firemen were tardy in getting on the ground and were much embarrassed by the bursting of the hose about half an hour after the alarm and before the engines were playing with any perceptible effect. The efforts to confine the fire to this building were successful, though the fire was not under control till five o'clock this morning. The boarders lost most of their effects, but the loss of the occupants of the twelve stores and offices on the first story is covered by insurance. The Reed House and furniture cost about $260,000, and there was $100,000 insurance on the building and $17,500 on the furniture. The outside walls and most of the inside walls are standing. It is believed that it can be rebuilt for $120,000. The loss on furniture, exclusive of insurance, is about $38,000.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 5, 1872.

Two freight trains on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad came in collision at the Blairsville intersection this morning, killing the engineer, Frank Macauley, and cutting off the arm of the fireman. A number of cars were wrecked.

THE STATE CONVENTIONS.

Inside Workings of the Liberals and Democrats at Syracuse.

Abundant Wirepulling and a Great Deal of Hard Fighting.

SEVERE SCRAMBLE FOR THE OFFICES.

The Young Politicians Versus the Veterans.

Tremendous Enthusiasm at the Finish.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 5, 1872.

The worse than imprudent action of the State Central Committee yesterday, in forcing upon the Convention a Conference Committee on the partition of places on the State ticket without allowing the delegates beforehand a say in its completion, brought forth its evil fruit to-day, as I predicted in my despatches last night that it would. Shortly after the Convention had been called to order the report of the committee recommending that the democrats should give the liberals the Congressman at Large was submitted and

THE RUMPUS

at once began. Mr. John Kelly, of New York, was the first to secure the floor, after Mr. Tilden had announced the tenor of the report. He stated that as a member of the committee he should have been consulted about the report before it was made, and boldly asserted that the committee had in point of fact held no meeting whatever. This insinuation that the report was nothing more nor less than the work of one or two men who had assumed to act as leaders for the entire Convention created no small amount of excitement, and of course Tilden had to reply.

TILDEN'S DEFENCE.

He argued to show that Mr. Kelly was laboring under a serious mistake. He was followed by young De Witt, of Kings county, who, with his usual recklessness and want of tact, pitched into Tilden regardless of consequences, and went so far as to insinuate that the committee had been packed by the veteran himself. This only served to make matters worse, and in a few minutes the Convention presented the

WILDEST SCENE OF DISORDER

imaginable. The delegates who had been smarting under the snub given them the day previous by the Central Committee, virtually robbing them of the right to appoint the Conference Committee themselves, saw that they had at last got a good opportunity of wreaking revenge on Tilden, and they went about it in dead earnest. The latter and De Witt had a sharp wordy tussle, during which the youthful Kings county orator was unsparing in his rather mean innuendoes as to the motives which had actuated Mr. Tilden in presenting the resolution he had the day before, and in pursuance of which the peculiarly constituted Conference Committee came into existence. It was in vain that Tilden attempted to parry the thrusts made at him without explaining why he had allowed himself to be used as a sort of catspaw for the other members of his committee.

"BLOOD! BLOOD!"

The delegates were in for revenge, and he got it right and left. Seeing that the delegates were in no mood to be trifled with, he finally explained how he had not packed the committee as charged, but had only performed a duty the Central Committee had requested him to perform. He alluded in a rather pathetic way to the "taunts and insults" that Mr. De Witt had heaped upon him and expressed the hope that the Convention was not in sympathy with his calumniations. The old gentleman was evidently very much affected, and the cooler heads in the Convention at once saw that the row was growing altogether too serious, and so applauded Mr. Tilden, and loudly, when he took his seat, looking

PALE AND AGITATED.

The fact is that the young-man element had, as on the day before, broken out again too strongly, and the old wire-pullers knew that there was danger ahead if it was not curbed before it had got completely beyond their control. Kelly managed, with a good deal of tact, to calm the excitement by explaining that he had not been neglected by the committee purposely, and that he exonerated Mr. Tilden from all blame in the matter. This was soon followed by a motion to have a new Conference Committee appointed, and a resolution, giving the appointing of it to the delegates themselves was drawn up by Tilden, and passed amid considerable excitement. And thus ended the first lesson. The delegates had the night before made up their minds to give their would-be leader a lesson to teach him what they knew about their own rights.

RENEWAL OF THE FIGHT.

In the afternoon, however, the excitement over the question as to what side should secure the Congressman at Large was again renewed, with Tilden out of the fight. The new committee virtually made the same report as the first one had, and it seemed for a time that after all the democrats would give the liberals the Congressman. Apgar, of Tompkins county, however, was unwilling to give up the fight without another struggle and made a vigorous speech against the report, suggesting that the liberals should be tendered, in lieu of the Congressman, the Lieutenant Governor and the State Prison Inspector.

THE COMPROMISE CARRIED.

He gained his point, the yeas and nays being called upon the motion to appoint a new committee of three; and shortly after the committee had called upon the liberals General Cochrane and another member of the other Convention entered and formally announced that the liberals had accepted the offer of the positions of Lieutenant Governor and State Prison Inspector. This settled the much-mooted question. It should be here stated that right upon the heels of the fight between the hotheads and Tilden over the way the first Conference committee had been appointed a resolution was passed authorizing the delegates to select a representative from each Congressional district, the thirty-two representatives to form the State Central Comittee.

TILDEN FORGOTTEN.

The resolution was immediately acted upon, and when the names were announced it was discovered that Tilden had been entirely forgotten. The forgetfulness of the delegates was malicious, and Mr. Tilden felt the slight keenly. He was saved in the long run, however, thanks to the efforts of the New York city delegation, and was made a member at large of the committee.

NOMINATING THE GOVERNOR.

When the time came for nominating a candidate for Governor the excitement was intense. The galleries were crowded to repletion and hundreds of spectators filled the parquet and the aisles to such a degree that locomotion was a sheer impossibility. It became evident from the start that Kernan had many friends among the audience, if not among the delegates, for the moment his name was mentioned it was greeted with tremendouse applause. The Kings county delegation determined, if possible, to drag Church into the contest, and to that end they put De Witt forward, who, after making a rather long speech, in which he attempted to show that if the Convention nominated the Chief Justice, he would feel it his duty not to decline, put the Judge in nomination.

ANOTHER FIGHT.

Of course this aroused the ire of the Kernan men, and several of them were extremely outspoken in their denunciations of what they called the trickery and want of good faith of the Kings county delegates. The trickery, however, or whatever the strategy of the Brooklyn folks may be called, fell rather flat upon the Convention when they were challenged to produce some proof to show that the Chief Justice would accept if nominated, and were unable to furnish any. The balloting was then begun in downright earnest. The first ballot resulted as follows:—Schell, 24½; Kernan, 42½; Beach, 32; Homer A. Nelson, 10; Lucius Robinson, 6; Church, 11—126 votes being cast. All the New York delegation, with four exceptions, voted for Schell.

KERNAN'S VICTORY.

The Kernan men, when the result was announced, broke out into loud cheers. But before the second ballot was begun it was rumored that the New York delegation intended to throw a solid vote for Beach, thus giving him the victory. There was no foundation for the report, however, and scarcely had the second balloting begun when Robinson's name was withdrawn and the six votes cast for him on the first ballot were thrown for Kernan. The spectators grew wild with excitement at this juncture, and every time a delegate rose when his name was called and voted for Kernan he was greeted with loud and long-continued cheering. Indeed, the enthusiasm of the audience seemed to carry the Convention itself along with it, and the New York delegation could resist it no longer.

JOHN MORRISSEY BACKS DOWN.

John Morrissey was the first to change his vote from Schell to Kernan, and then it became a general scramble among his metropolitan colleagues to follow his example. This sudden and unexpected change of front of the New Yorkers created great cheering on the part of the spectators, amid which Mr. Kinsella rose and cast the solid vote of Kings county for Kernan. This, of course, ended the contest, and the nomination was then made unanimous amid a scene of excitement that beggars description, the delegates rising *en masse* and heartily joining in the cheering of the audience.

THE FUN OVER.

The rest of the work was after this a comparatively easy task to accomplish. Sunset Cox was nominated by acclamation, and the candidates for Canal Commissioner were soon disposed of, John F. Hubbard, Jr., of Chenango county, winning the day. The closing scenes of the Convention were very exciting. A committee was sent to the liberals, inviting them to come in a body to the hall where the democrats were in session, in order that the two conventions might formally endorse the candidates settled upon.

A BAND OF BROTHERS.

The Convention rose in a body as the liberals entered, while the democrats and the spectators cheered them to the echo. The enthusiasm broke out afresh when the democratic chairman came forward on the platform and, while extending to him the right hand of fellowship, welcomed the chairman and the delegates of the other Convention as brothers, fighting in a common cause. When the question was put whether the candidates selected met the approval of the two conventions there went up an "aye" that fairly shook the building. Then followed a wild scene of excitement, the delegates rising to their feet, while cheer upon cheer rent the air for the coalition ticket. The

BALANCE OF THE EVENING

was then spent in speechmaking and the singing of campaign songs, and at a late hour the adjournment took place. The proceedings of the Liberal Convention dragged wearily along through the day, with frequent recesses, owing to the fact of its action depending upon that of the democrats. At the opening this morning the Committee on Permanent Organization reported the name of Chauncey M. Depew for President, and upon taking the chair he made a very brilliant and effective speech. He saw before him the ablest members of the republican party, whom he had been accustomed to meeting in conventions since 1858. His arraignment of the administration and comparison of its leading supporters, Butler, Nye and Morton, with Sumner, Trumbull and Fenton, was very effective. He gave the carpet-baggers the usual scourging, announced among the principles of the party universal suffrage, coupled with universal amnesty, passed a high eulogy upon Greeley and closed by predicting a hundred thousand majority for the ticket about to be nominated.

A HITCH.

Nothing of interest followed until an enthusiastic member offered a resolution recommending the Democratic Convention to nominate Sanford E. Church for Governor. This was thought to be a very excellent thing until some thoughtful gentleman reminded the members that they were trespassing on the business of the other Convention and had better attend to their own, when the resolution was withdrawn. Following the appointment of the State Committee complaint was made that the German element was not sufficiently represented, and two gentlemen of that nationality were added, so that the promised 8,000 German liberal voters of New York might be satisfied. Each

SPASM OF BUSINESS

was followed by a recess. During one of these certain delegates musically inclined called upon Mr. Oliva for a campaign song and a chorus, entitled "We Are All United," and the "Royal Family," derisive of Grant, which were sung with much enthusiasm. Mr. Barman, an Americanized German, from West Troy, in answer to a call from the Convention, took the platform and commenced a rambling stump speech, which was happily cut short by an announcement from the President that the Committee of Conference was ready to report. The Chairman, in taking the floor, was evidently anxious as to the result. He stated that the committee, after long and careful consideration from every point of view, had unanimously agreed to allow the democrats the entire State ticket, reserving to the liberals the Congressmen at large. Energetic cries of dissent arose from every part of the hall. A dozen members sprang to their feet. Mr. Williams, of Dutchess, finally obtained the floor, and while complimenting the intelligence and honesty of the committee, denounced the report and feelingly inquired "What are we to say to our constituents if this is to be the result of our deliberations?" He moved the report be recommitted with instructions to ask for the second position on the ticket and for the State Prison inspectorship.

COCHRANE TO THE RESCUE.

He was sustained by a number of delegates, and the motion seemed likely to pass, when John Cochrane took the floor, reminding the Convention that the democrats had magnanimously endorsed the liberal nominations at Cincinnati, and cautioned the members against laying themselves open to the accusation from their enemies of driving a hard bargain with the democrats for the spoils. He was continuing in this strain with evident effect, when a delegate arose and announced that what the Democratic Conference Committee had refused the Convention had yielded. This was immediately confirmed by the appearance on the platform of a delegation from the democrats headed by Mr. Apgar, who officially announced the fact. Rapturous applause followed, and a committee was appointed to report an acceptance of its offer to the other Convention. The report of the Conference Committee on the electoral ticket was called from the table and adopted. Judge Fithian, of New York, then proceeded to read the resolutions. As will be seen, they endorse the enunciation of principles made at Cincinnati, intimate the usual charges against the administration, and promise reform through the election of the liberal ticket.

A SCENE.

The most genuine exhibition of enthusiasm manifested during the sitting of the Convention was upon the nomination of Mr. Chauncey M. Depew to be Lieutenant Governor. When the name was first mentioned that gentleman retired precipitately from the chair, which was assumed by a modest vice president, who soon fell into a condition of inextricable confusion. Delegation after delegation arose and without waiting for recognition seconded the nomination, which was finally made by acclamation. Depew upon being recalled manifested considerable feeling at the enthusiasm and in accepting pledged his best efforts for the success of the ticket. A considerable contest followed upon the nomination of States Prison Inspector, and delegates were loud and long in praise of their respective candidates. The choice finally fell upon Enos C. Brooks, of Cattaraugus. This left nothing to do save to endorse the nominations by the democrats. A recess was taken until eight o'clock.

FINALE.

Immediately upon reassembling a committee from the democrats, headed by S. J. Tilden, appeared on the platform and announced that the nominations made by the Convention had been enthusiastically ratified in Wieting Hall, and invited the delegates to proceed in a body thither for the purpose of a joint ratification. A motion to adjourn *sine die* after the joint meeting was carried, and the members left the hall. The following is the complete ticket:—

For Governor—Francis Kiernan, of Oneida.

For Lieutenant Governor—Chauncey M. Depew, of Westchester.

For State Prison Inspector—Enos C. Brooks, of Cattaraugus.

For Canal Commissioner—John F. Hubbard, of Chenango.

For Congressman at Large—Samuel S. Cox, of New York.

[FOR PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATE CONVENTION SEE FOURTH PAGE.]

First Joint Session of the State Committees.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1872.

Both the democratic and liberal committees will meet at the Astor House on Wednesday next, at noon, to organize and transact their business.

SKETCHES OF THE CANDIDATES.

Francis Kernan,

the democratic nominee for Governor, is a prominent lawyer of Utica and has served for many years in the State Legislature. He was also a member of Congress and is remarkable for his eloquence. He took an active part in the Democratic State Committee and has been an earnest advocate of pure and honest government.

Chauncey M. Depew

has been Secretary of State in New York and one of the most prominent and favorably known politicians in the State. In 1865 he was appointed Minister to Japan, a position which he declined. He is a fluent and eloquent speaker and possesses great influence in his party.

Samuel S. Cox.

This well-known member of Congress was born in Zanesville, Ohio, and graduated at Brown University. He first adopted the legal profession and afterwards that of journalism. He was appointed Secretary of Legation to Peru in 1855, and was elected Representative from Ohio to the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Congresses, serving as chairman of the Committee on Revolutionary Claims. He also distinguished himself as an author, publishing a book of foreign travel, called "The Buckeye Abroad," and has been an occasional lecturer on literary topics. He was elected to the Thirty-seventh Congress, serving on the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and was re-elected to the Thirty-eighth Congress. He was also a Regent of the Smithsonian Institute and a delegate to the Chicago Convention in 1864. On his retirement from Congress he settled in this city, and in 1865 he published a political work, entitled "Eight Years in Congress." He was elected to the Forty-first Congress from the Sixth District of New York, and again to the Forty-second Congress, defeating Horace Greeley who ran against him. Samuel S. Cox is thus photographed by the correspondent of the Boston *Journal*:—"Had the democrats been in the majority Mr. Cox would have been Speaker of the present House. As it is, he is foremost among the opposition as a parliamentarian and as a scholar. He is a rather undersized, active, keen-eyed gentleman, very wrong in his political notions, very sincere in his friendships, very devoted to his constituents and a blind follower of the democratic party. Naturally an orator, his language is elegant, often adorned with apt quotations, sometimes severely sarcastic, but never low. The pleasing manner in which he presents even the most repulsive political heresies, the vivacity and force of his tone and gestures, and the earnestness of his manner, always secure for him an attentive hearing."

SYRACUSE.

A Busy Field Day in Both Conventions.

Obstinate Skirmishing Over the Nomination for Congressman at Large.

SUNSET COX AT LAST TRIUMPHANT.

Frank Kernan and Chauncey Depew the Gubernatorial Standard-Bearers.

TILDEN BADLY SNUBBED.

Enthusiastic Endorsement of Greeley and Cincinnati.

A Harmonious Ending to an Eventful Day.

SPEECHMAKING AD LIBITUM.

Both Conventions Adjourned and the Delegates Already on Their Way Home.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LIBERAL CONVENTION.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1872.

The State Liberal Republican Convention met at half-past nine A. M.

Mr. STULL, of Monroe, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported as follows:—

For Permanent President, Mr. Chauncey M. Depew. (Applause.) For Vice Presidents—First Judicial district, General Charles K. Graham, H. M. Twombly, Daniel D. Conover, Dr. Hartrug Geocke; Second district, E. L. Sanderson, B. Hendrickson, S. L. Hopping, O. W. Goddard; Third district, J. Atwater Cook, Dr. W. F. Scoresby, C. V. K. Coe, Thomas W. Stephens; Fourth district, John Kellogg, A. H. Andrews, W. H. Richardson, Milo Ingallsbee; Fifth district, Henry A. Foster, Luke Ramsey, E. D. Beckwith, S. A. Bunce; Sixth district, E. P. Brood, T. G. Lamb, Fletcher Palmer, S. D. White; Seventh district, Louis Lowenthal, T. Harrower, O. B. Latham, A. A. Hendee; Eighth district, S. S. Marsh, Seth Fenner, Charles Craven, William Bristol.

On motion the report was agreed to, and Mr. Depew was conducted to the chair.

Mr. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, on taking the chair, briefly referred to the abuses of the national administration.

The Committee on Organization then reported the secretaries as follows:—

First district, Samuel J. Glassey, J. Neven Hegeman; Second district, D. C. Briggs, W. D. Dickey; Third district, Arthur C. Botts, James C. Matthews; Fourth district, W. H. Daniels, John A. Sheldon; Fifth district, B. B. Taggart, W. E. Scripture; Sixth district, E. F. Jones, C. W. Scott; Seventh district, S. C. Cleaveland, W. S. Hicks; Eighth district, A. N. Cole, James Vanloue.

This report was also agreed to.

The resolution offered yesterday, to appoint a Committee on Resolutions and that all resolutions be referred to that committee, was taken up and adopted.

Mr. HENDEE, of Livingston county, offered the following:—

Resolved, That this Convention respectfully and unanimously recommend to the Democratic State Convention, now in session in this city, as the first choice of this Convention, Mr. Sanford E. Church, as a candidate for Governor to be supported by the liberal republicans of this State at the ensuing election; and that this resolution be directly and officially communicated to such Democratic Convention for their consideration.

Mr. POND, of Niagara, opposed the adoption of this resolution, as he thought it would only result in embarrassment.

The resolution then, under the rules, was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. HENDEE moved the reconsideration of the motion adopting the rules so that this resolution could be acted upon, and proceeded to urge the nomination of Judge Church.

The motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

The following Committee on Resolutions was then announced:—

First district—Hon. Freeman J. Fithian, Hon. Orlando L. Stewart.
Second District—Lucien Birdseye, D. A. Briggs.
Third District—A. J. Colvin, Dr. Robert Loughran.
Fourth District—Ralph Richards, W. W. Rockwell.
Fifth District—R. U. Sherman, Isaac S. Jenkins.
Sixth District—Milo. Goodrich, S. L. Hayt.
Seventh District—George L. Munger, S. C. Cleveland.
Eighth District—Burt Van Horn, Charles Cravens.

THOMAS E. STEWART reported from the Conference Committee the following electors at large:—

Amasa J. Parker, Henry R. Selden and John E. Williams, district electors.
First District—Charles J. Beach, democrat.
Second District—E. C. Litchfield, democrat.
Third District—George R. Reynolds, republican.
Fourth District—Andrew Cunningham, democrat.
Fifth District—Edward Hogan, democrat.
Sixth District—Joseph Koch, democrat.
Seventh District—Anthony Dugro, democrat.
Eighth District—T. S. Glaubenskiee, republican.
Ninth District—Thomas Ryan, democrat.
Tenth District—James M. Boyd, republican.
Eleventh District—Andrew E. Suffern, democrat.
Twelfth District—John M. Holcke, democrat.
Thirteenth District—John O. Whitehouse, republican.
Fourteenth District—Edwin N. Hubbell, democrat.
Fifteenth District—Charles Courter, democrat.
Sixteenth District—James Gibson, republican.
Seventeenth District—Winslow C. Watson, Jr., democrat.
Eighteenth District—Edwin A. Merritt, republican.
Nineteenth District—John Kellogg, republican.
Twentieth District—Jedediah P. Sill, democrat.
Twenty-first District—Z. C. Priest, democrat.
Twenty-second District—T. S. Faxton, republican.
Twenty-third District—C. A. Walrath, democrat.
Twenty-fourth District—Louis H. Redfield, democrat.
Twenty-fifth District—Thaddeus W. Collins, republican.
Twenty-sixth District—Stephen B. Ayres, republican.
Twenty-seventh District—Edgar K. Apgar, democrat.
Twenty-eighth District—A. N. Coles, republican.
Twenty-ninth District—Edwin R. Reynolds, republican.
Thirtieth District—Franklin Spaulding, republican.
Thirty-first District—Abraham Altman, republican.
Thirty-second District—Traman R. Coleman, republican.

On motion the report was laid on the table for the present.

The Convention then took a recess for half an hour.

The Convention reassembled at half-past eleven.

THOS. W. STEVENS, of Albany, offered a resolution that a State committee of one from each Congressional district be appointed, its members to be selected by the delegates from each Congressional district. Carried.

The Convention then took a recess for half an hour to select members of the State Committee.

The Convention reassembled at the expiration of the time for recess.

THE STATE COMMITTEE.

The following names were reported for the State Committee as far as selected:—

First District—Gilbert C. Dean, of Tottenville.
Second District—John Cashon, of Brooklyn.
Third District—John W. Coe, of Brooklyn.
Fourth District—Charles W. Goddard, of Brooklyn.
Fifth District—James McLaren, of New York.
Sixth District—John Cochrane, of New York.
Seventh District—Hugh Nesbit, of New York.
Eighth District—Horatio N. Twombly, of New York.
Ninth District—James Hastie, of New York.
Tenth District—George W. Palmer, of New York.
Eleventh District—James B. Swain of Sing Sing.
Twelfth District—Grenville Burt, of Warwick.
Thirteenth District—Cyrus Macy, of Hudson.
Fourteenth District—James G. Lindsley, of Rondout.
Fifteenth District—Morgan L. Filkins, of Albany.
Sixteenth District—George M. Taylor, of Troy.
Seventeenth District—John A. Sheldon, of Glens Falls.
Eighteenth District—William H. Daniels, of Ogdensburg.
Nineteenth District—B. French, of Saratoga Springs.
Twentieth District—James C. Allen, of Delhi.
Twenty-first District—Luther B. Richardson, of Lowville.
Twenty-second District—George Williams, of Whitestown.
Twenty-third District—Isaac G. Jenkins, of Oswego.
Twenty-fourth District—Alfred Wilkinson, of Syracuse.
Twenty-fifth District—William B. Clark, of Waterloo.
Twenty-sixth District—Clark Bell, of Dundee.
Twenty-seventh District—Edward Jones, of Binghamton.
Twenty-eighth District—Samuel C. Taber, of Elmira.
Twenty-ninth District—Lyder D. S. Brown, of Rochester.
Thirtieth District—William Bristol, of Warsaw.
Thirty-first District—John Walls, of Buffalo.
Thirty-second District—Henry C. Lake, of Jamestown.

Mr. TWOMBLY moved to add the name of Morris Ettinger, of New York, as committee man at large.

Mr. NILES moved to add the name of Lewis Lowenthal, of Rochester.

A DELEGATE moved to add the name of Colonel Benjamin A. Willis, of New York.

A DELEGATE moved that the matter of adding names be referred to a committee of five.

After some discussion, Mr. TABOR, of Chemung, moved that three committee men at large be appointed, consisting of the above-named gentlemen. Carried.

The Convention then took a recess until two o'clock P. M.

Afternoon Session.

The Convention reassembled at three o'clock P. M.

WALDO HUTCHINS, from the Conference Committee on the Distribution of Offices, reported that the committees had, after a friendly and harmonious interchange of views, unanimously agreed to give the selection of a candidate for Congressman at Large to this Convention, and of the other officers on the ticket to the Democratic Convention.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Dutchess, said that if this was the result of the labors of this committee, if this was their insight, then this liberal republican party may as well dissolve. He did not think a single delegate here could go back to his constituents, after adopting this report, and justify himself. He moved that the report be recommitted, with instructions to ask that the Lieutenant Governor and Inspector of State Prisons be accorded to the liberal republican party.

Mr. RISLEY, of Oneida, sustained the motion. He said he believed that if this Convention asked for two places on the State ticket the Democratic Convention would accede. He asked why it was that this report, that had been once voted down in the other Convention, was now again presented by the Conference Committee? He called upon the Convention to vote down this report, and assured them they would get it.

Mr. WILLIAMS modified his motion so as to yield to the democrats the office of Congressman at Large.

General MERRITT, from the Conference Committee, explained the proceedings of the committee. It was claimed that the bulk of the voters for the ticket must come from the democratic party, and consequently the ticket should be mostly taken from the party. We had asked for two places, but it will be seen that the argument was against us. Our consultations were of the most friendly and harmonious description. Our sole and only desire was to form such a ticket as will meet the approval of the voters. Our committee did not think there was a single member of this Convention who was a candidate for any office, or that he had a friend who was, and so strongly so as to get up any contention.

General COCHRANE said this Convention was a deliberative body. It was expected of it that it will do its work dispassionately and with wisdom. He was not afraid that the Convention would like a position here in the face of its constituents, and which would give its opponents the opportunity of saying we drove a sharp bargain with the democracy. This he did not want said of the Convention. He did not want anything said or done which would even give rise to such an inference. He referred to the organization of the liberal republican party—its object and purposes; and said after it had selected its candidates they had been adopted freely and frankly and earnestly by the democracy of the country.

The speaker was here interrupted by Mr. Risley, who announced that he was informed that the other Convention had accorded to this Convention the Lieutenant Governor and State Prison Inspector. This was received with long-continued and tumultuous applause, the entire Convention rising to their feet.

WALDO HUTCHINS then addressed the Convention, and, referring to the patriotism and magnanimity of the democratic party of the country, said that he, as a member of this Conference Committee, could and would not go to them asking for petty offices. They had acted nobly in nominating Greeley and Brown—(tremendous applause)—and he was only too grateful to them for that.

The CHAIR then announced to the Convention a committee on the part of the Democratic Convention.

Mr. APGAR, from that committee, detailed the proceedings in the Democratic Convention amid cheers and applause.

Several delegates moved that the communication be accepted. (Great applause.)

General COCHRANE moved that a committee of three be appointed to inform the Democratic Convention of the acceptance. Carried.

The CHAIR then appointed General Cochrane and Messrs. Gibson, of Washington, and Williams, of Dutchess, such committee.

The Convention then took a recess for fifteen minutes.

The Convention was again called to order at fifteen minutes to six P. M., and a vote taken on the electoral ticket agreed upon by the Conference Committee and given above. It was unanimously adopted.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Judge FITHIAN, from the Committee on Resolutions, submitted the following:—

The liberal republicans of New York, in convention assembled, representing a majority of the founders of the republican party—(applause)—in the Empire State, and including duly chosen delegates from every Assembly district in the State, do declare and resolve—

First—That we accept and reaffirm the resolutions of the Cincinnati Convention as constituting the best expression of true republicanism. (Applause.)

Second—That we present the arraignment of the federal administration therein submitted as abundantly establishing the duty of all good citizens to prevent the approval of its errors, abuses and corruptions in the re-election of its head. (Applause.)

Third—That we accept the nomination of our honored fellow citizen, Horace Greeley—(applause)—for the Presidency of the United States as alike worthy of that high office, of him, of the republican party and of this State, which, under his inspiring leadership, gave 80,000 majority for the first republican candidate for President, and which may now be safely trusted for as great a majority for him and for his worthy associate, that early exponent of true republican principles, B. Gratz Brown, and for the ticket we this day nominate.

Fourth—That we welcome the cordial acceptance of both platform and candidate by a great party heretofore antagonistic, and embracing well nigh one-half the voters of the Union, as the most cheering omen of better times. We value party organizations only so far as they secure the triumph of just principles, and whoever in good faith accepts these is our political brother. (Applause.)

Fifth—We recognize the two great political duties of the hour to be reform in national and State administration and reconciliation and reunion with the South. (Applause.) We look for both in the triumph of the National and State tickets. We rejoice in the partial success of the first in New York, in the choice of reform candidates, republican and democratic, at the last election.

Sixth—We deplore the failure of our last Legislature to carry forward the reform movement to its legitimate results—(applause)—and we charge that failure largely upon the Custom House and other federal interference. (Applause.) We condemn especially the neglect of the Legislature to purity itself by expelling its own corrupt members, and to inflict adequate punishment upon all corruptionists within its reach. But we thank it and congratulate the State for the partial purification of the judiciary—(applause)—and we demand that this reform and a more rigid system of economy and accountability be extended to every department of the civil service. (Applause.)

Seventh—That in view of the fact that every producer and every consumer is affected by the transportation of breadstuffs and merchandise between the grain fields of the West and the cities of the East, the business interests of our State demand a fostering and generous canal policy, looking alike to the placing and maintaining in the most efficient condition our great arteries of communications and to the diminishing of taxation upon their traffic by reducing the tolls as far as possible. (Applause.)

Eighth—We commend the movement for a revision of our present unequal and unjust system of State and local assessment and taxation, and urge its speedy completion. (Applause.)

Ninth—We remember with pride and gratitude the achievements and sacrifices of the citizen soldiers and sailors of the republic, democratic and republican. (Applause.) The names and memories of the fallen are our richest heritage, and to the survivors we concede the full rewards of their patriotic deed. (Applause.) We denounce as insincere and hypocritical the pretended regard of our opponents for the sailors and soldiers, which is manifested in acts only, by excluding them from political preferment in order to make room for "family relatives" and subservient politicians. (Applause.)

Tenth—To the faithful defence of these principles we pledge ourselves, and for their certain triumph we point the voters of this State to the ticket we this day select and nominate.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Mr. RISLEY moved that the Convention proceed to nominate a candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

General WILLIAM GREGG, of Chemung, moved as an amendment that this Convention nominate by acclamation Mr. Francis Kernan, of Oneida, for Governor. This was carried unanimously and with three cheers.

Mr. BRIGGS, of Westchester, in behalf of Westchester and other adjoining counties, named Mr. Chauncey M. Depew for Lieutenant Governor, which was received with loud applause and cheers.

Mr. Depew left the chair and Mr. R. A. Hendee was called to preside.

Mr. W. W. Niles, of Westchester, Mr. Raines, of Monroe, and others, amid much confusion, seconded the nomination.

JOHN COCHRANE, in a brief but eloquent speech, endorsed the nomination of Chauncey M. Depew.

General MERRITT moved that the nomination of Chauncey M. Depew be made by acclamation, which was carried, with three rousing cheers and continuous applause and yells, the Convention rising to their feet on the benches, swinging hats, &c.

Calls were then made for Mr. Depew, and he came forward, amid a storm of cheers.

On taking the chair Mr. DEPEW addressed the Convention as follows:—

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION—I return you my sincere and heartfelt thanks for the high honor which you have conferred upon me. We stand in the presence of a grave responsibility and the performance of a high duty. We are to discharge relations which will affect not only the constituencies which we represent but the large mass of intelligent men who, alarmed at the present tendency of affairs, are waiting for the result of these Conventions to decide their ultimate action. Since 1858 I have been a member of every Republican State Convention which has been held in the Empire State—(applause)—and the men whom I have learned to recognize as the leaders of public opinion and the trusted exponents of party policy and principle in their several localities I see represented before me here to-day. (Applause.) When in the Utica Convention a distinguished leader of that body, under inspiration of headquarters, struck down a life-long tried and true republican to elevate in his place a time-serving democrat for present purposes, he lamented the absence of familiar faces and well-known voices in the council of the organization. (Applause.) Were he present upon this platform those faces would beam upon him from the benches in front. (Loud applause.) A party despotism, which denied the right of criticism for the correction of evils, and which denied the right to investigate and probe for the eradication and cure of corruption, which visited with administrative displeasure and with party excommunication every effort to stem the tide of corruption and purify public life, all in the interest of the perpetuation of personal ambition, contrary to the best interests of the Republic and of the party, and put to the front as the proper exponent of principle and as the best result of American statesmanship, Butler, Chandler, Nye—(laughter)—and drove to the wall, expelled from party councils and visited with administrative contumely, the course of Sumner—(cheers)—Schurz—(applause)—Trumbull—(applause)—Fenton—(prolonged cheers)—made Cincinnati a necessity and its results a success. (Applause.) The alarming tendency of our government towards the centralization of power at Washington, the feeling throughout our land that the time had come when we should return to the original principles of representative government, the yearning desire that everywhere throughout all our borders civil authority should be paramount and the military subordinate, the feeling that the sacred writ of habeas corpus should be suspended only in times of great emergency and public danger—these things made possible and complete the union of Cincinnati and of Baltimore. There is a yearning desire felt by the people of this country everywhere that all should enjoy, without regard to color, equal civil and political rights, and that we should be a common people, with a common destiny, a common patriotism and one country. (Applause.) The best exponent of peace and reconciliation and good government is Horace Greeley. (Great applause.) The party lash, wielded for purposes over and beyond, outside of and antagonistic to those for which the party was formed, has lost its vigor. And the renominationists, in State Convention at Utica, recognize the appalling fact when they select for their leader a gentleman best known for his brilliant criticism and declaration of the unfitness for another term of the present Executive of the nation; and, as the leader and head of their ticket, a man who through his long and eventful career of eighty odd years—(laughter)—has so formed his party affiliations and so declared his principles upon great questions that there lives not a man in our State, no matter to what party he has belonged, or what professions he has made, who cannot find in him an exponent of his policy and a profession of his faith. (Applause and laughter.) A pure and unadulterated republicanism under such leadership invites us to a continuance and repetition in the future of all the errors and mistakes of the past. Gentlemen, we are entering upon the eighth year since the war closed. The issues which were decided by us have been crystallized into history and have become part of the situation of our country. No man proposes to interfere with what has been decided. No party could live an hour which desired to rebut the things which have been settled by the arbitration of the sword. In that view it becomes the duty of patriotism to unite on two men, no matter what their party affiliations may be, who are willing to restore peace, amity, brotherly love and good government throughout our Republic. (Applause.)

After a reference to carpet-bagging, Mr. Depew continued:—

Sixty thousand office-holders, officered as a military organization, exhibited their power by calling together a national convention, unanimous, without dissent, for the renomination of the present administration, with power sufficient to put a new plank in the party platform—that preference for candidates is in fidelity to party organization—knowing that at that time a majority of the great organization preferred other men and other measures; and to-day, while the great duties of office in our present system of taxation reach every relation of life and touch every business and social interest, the postmaster controlled by the assessor, the assessor commanded by the collector, and the whole engineered and officered by the Major Generals of the Cabinet, have abandoned the duties of government, of office and of labor, to devote themselves to the carrying of conventions and the controlling of elections in the interest of re-election. (Applause.) This evil, so great in our midst, so fraught with peril—because, carried to its logical results, it means perpetuity of power in a man and in his family—calls for the establishment of a fundamental law for the protection of our liberties in the one-term principle. (Applause and cheers.) The two candidates and their declarations are before the American people. Of the one, we read what he will do in a letter in which he accepted the Cincinnati nomination—the finest piece of political literature in our American history—(applause)—in which he declares the principles which will pacify and develop the country and send it upon its glorious mission of material and moral prosperity and grandeur. (Applause.) He has declared it more recently in his Portland speech, in which he explicitly denies the slanderous purposes which his enemies have attributed to him. (Applause.) The other—General Grant—has also declared recently his platform, his principles and his purposes. During the four years of his administration he has stood dumb in the face of criticism, of assault, of demand for a correction of abuses and an eradication of evils; but in his declarations to the representatives of the press who called upon him recently with the avowed purpose of giving to the country what his views might be, he says:—"I want to be re-elected President of the United States for the simple purpose of deciding whether the people of this country approve of what I have done while I have been its civil magistrate." No mistake has been committed, no evil has been done, no promise of 1868 has been unfulfilled; but all has been right, statesmanlike, proper and best, and all will be continued and perpetuated so long as it is necessary for the American people, in the evincement of their gratitude, to continue General Grant their President. I have nothing to say against the loyalty of General Grant; but forty millions of people, with great present needs and a mighty destiny, demand brains and statesmanship in the conduct of our government. When the President makes that declaration and throws himself upon the country he says what? Why, he says the policy with which the South has been governed for three years past—by military force, by carpet-bag government, by the suspension of the habeas corpus, by the power of the bayonet law—will be the policy by which it shall be governed for four years longer. It means, "I have fastened my relations upon the Treasury, and the country shall support them as long as I remain!" It means that Mr. Casey, who is Collector at the port of New Orleans, remains Collector for another term, though an investigating committee of the Senate have found that he has used the army, the navy and the Treasury to control the Legislature of a Southern State. It means that all the men in office against whom high crimes and misdemeanors have been proved shall remain through a second term, because their acts have received the stamp of approval of the American people in the re-election of Grant. Gentlemen of the Convention, there is one way to reform and to press on to peace, to prosperity and to the development of the Republic, and that is in the election of Horace Greeley—(cheers)—as President. We stand here with disturbance at home, with alarm as to the tendencies of our national life. We stand abroad snubbed by Spain, with the refusal to give up an American citizen, yielding him only as a favor. We stand here insulted by Great Britain upon a demand to withdraw claims presented, which if right should have been insisted upon and if wrong should never have been rendered. (Prolonged applause.) For forty years our candidate has lived in the presence and in the full eye of the American people, and the bitterest of party scrutiny has been bent upon his every act, his every word, and to-day there is no orator and no newspaper that can point to a stain upon his moral character or a blot upon his spotless honesty. (Applause.) For twenty-five years he has every day, through the great newspaper which he has created, poured out before his countrymen his views upon every question which agitated the public mind. Those views have always been upon the side of justice, liberality, of the emancipation of labor, of the education, the elevation and the humanizing of our race. (Applause.) There is no struggling people the world over desiring for themselves self-government and individual liberty who have not found in Horace Greeley their fairest advocate and supporter. (Applause.) All that can be said, all that can be charged is, that this old gentleman, standing before the country with a clear record, if he becomes President of the United States he will pay the rebel debt; he will pension the rebel soldiers, and he will do sundry other things which I cannot now recollect. (Laughter.) Why, gentlemen, up in Maine I heard Hannibal Hamlin and James G. Blaine and men of that character and of national reputation telling the republican party that, if Horace Greeley was elected, they might anticipate another civil war and the payment of the great burden of the rebel debt; forgetting that, if such a thing was possible, it was in direct contravention of what Horace Greeley has expressed. They insulted the intelligence of their audience, or else they best appreciated what its intelligence was. (Laughter.) Gentlemen of the Convention, we have before us a great duty. We have before us, if we are wise, a brilliant triumph. (Applause.) The watch fires are burning brighter, from Montauk Point to Niagara Falls. With all my canvass of this State and my knowledge of this people, I know that the enthusiasm is contagious. The people are willing to unite in this common cause and for the advancement of these great, beneficent principles—(applause)—and I here predict that the united action of these Conventions—Liberal Republican and Democratic—will inspire an enthusiasm throughout this State which will reach from our borders to the Middle, the Western and Southern Commonwealths, and which in November will find a ratification at the polls of a hundred thousand majority for Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown. (Applause.) Gentlemen, what is the further pleasure of the meeting?

The Convention, then, on motion proceeded to nominate a candidate for Inspector of State Prisons.

CHARLES HUGHES named William W. Rockwell, of Washington, and spoke in his favor.

Colonel Enos C. Brooks, of Cattaraugus county, and Charles De Wolf, of Montgomery county, were also named and their respective merits as candidates spoken of by the delegates presenting them. The roll was called with the following result:—

W. W. Rockwell received 128 votes.
Charles De Wolf received 104 votes.
Colonel Enos C. Brooks received 137 votes.

There was no choice and the Convention proceeded to vote again with this result:—Charles De Wolf having withdrawn, Colonel Enos C. Brooks received 198 votes and W. W. Rockwell received 182 votes. Colonel Brooks was then, on motion, nominated by acclamation, with three enthusiastic cheers. Colonel Brooks was called to the platform and returned his thanks for the honor conferred upon him and said he would, if elected, administer the office with honesty and to the best of his ability. (Tremendous applause.)

On motion, the nomination of the Democratic Convention for Canal Commissioner was ratified and the Convention then took a recess till eight o'clock.

Evening Session.

The Liberal Convention reassembled at half-past eight, and while waiting for the officers to call the Convention to order the members engaged in singing. While singing a committee, consisting of Messrs. Luddington, Tilden and Bell, from the Democratic Convention, appeared in the hall and were greeted with three cheers. Mr. Niles, from the Committee sent to the Democratic Convention to inform it of the action of this Convention, reported that the duty had been discharged and introduced the Democratic Convention Committee to the Convention. Mr. Luddington, on behalf of the Democratic Committee, stated that the Convention had heard of the action of this Convention with great satisfaction and applause, and invited this Convention to meet with the Democratic Convention in Wieting Hall. (Cheers.)

On motion of Mr. CONOVER it was resolved that the Convention proceed in a body to Wieting Hall, and the Convention marched out with that purpose and with the understanding that the Convention should then adjourn *sine die*.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 5, 1872.

The Democratic State Convention reassembled at ten o'clock.

The Committee on Resolutions was announced, as follows:—

First Judicial district, Matthew T. Brennan, John Fox; Second district, E. J. Beach, S. J. Calahan; Third district, J. F. Shafer, Lyman Sanford; Fourth district, E. E. Davis, D. Magone, Jr.; Fifth district, Samuel Earl, C. Avery; Sixth district, Charles McLean, C. B. Nixon; Seventh district, George Wagner, Isaac J. Haskins; Eighth district, W. S. Farwell, William Williams.

Mr. TILDEN, from the Committee on Conference, reported that the committee held a prolonged session yesterday and another this morning. The proceedings were marked by a great disposition to procure unanimity and the best results for all concerned. The result was that the liberal republicans at first asked for Lieutenant Governor and Congressman at Large. This morning I have to report that if the Convention will concede the Congressman at Large they are cordially willing that the democrats should take the State ticket. (Applause.)

Mr. KELLY said he was in the room designated for the committee meeting yesterday and last evening, but the committee did not put in an appearance. He opposed the plan reported. The Congressman at Large belonged to the city of New York. (Applause.) Mr. Kelly said he was at the meeting, but found no committee.

Mr. TILDEN was afraid that Mr. Kelly's remarks would leave the impression that he was intentionally left out of the conference.

Mr. KELLY stated that when the report should be received he would move that William Dorsheimer, of Buffalo, be nominated for Lieutenant Governor and S. S. Cox, of New York, for Congressman at Large. (Applause.)

A VIGOROUS PROTEST.

Mr. DE WITT, of Kings, argued in favor of the democrats retaining the Congressman at Large. The republicans would have the Executive and the Supreme Court; the democrats should have Congress. He was told it was objected to Cox that he was a free-trader. The democratic party had ignored Horace Greeley's protective views, and this objection should never be made. He spoke of the liberality of the democratic party in taking the Cincinnati ticket. He wanted the voice of democracy, the voice of Jefferson, heard in the House of Representatives. He struck hands, therefore, with Mr. Kelly in opposition to the report.

Mr. BEACH, of Queens, said it was evident there had not been sufficient conference, and moved the report be received and referred back to the committee for further consideration.

Mr. CREAMER was satisfied the report satisfied the Convention as well as the original constitution of the committee. He claimed the Convention was not fully represented in that committee. Two of its members were not members of the Convention. The supplemental number was due principally to the efforts of Mr. Cox. Mr. Creamer moved that the report be recommitted, with instructions to retain the Congressman at Large.

Mr. MORTON, of New York, showed how by trick Messrs. Cox and Brooks had been placed in the same district, so as to throw them out of Congress. If we agree to this proposition we give countenance to this wrong. He hoped New York city would have this Congressman conceded to it as an act of justice.

THE DISCUSSION GROWING HOTTER.

Mr. BEACH, of Queens, claimed that Mr. Creamer's motion was not germane. He was for the broadest hearing, and would refer back, that no man could say that he had not been heard in that conference.

Mr. TILDEN said it was not his fault if Mr. Kelly was not fully heard; he had himself invited him up. The conference was had with the other committee from half-past four to seven o'clock, and as many of the committee were present as could be got together. He did not know if Mr. Dorsheimer could accept the nomination for Lieutenant Governor. If they had given the liberals the Lieutenant Governor then all the candidates for that office would have felt outraged. The liberals at first wanted both offices; but when one only was conceded they had chosen the Congressman at Large. Let the Convention, if it chose, refer back and go on nominating the officers conceded to them, such as Governor and Canal Commissioner.

Mr. DE WITT condemned the manner in which the Conference Committee was formed. It was a slight to the temporary chairman for Mr. Tilden to dictate who should be on such committee. It was out of taste; but it did not stop even at this point of audacity. Two of the committeemen were elected who are not members of the Convention. It was rather late, after such startling facts as these, to say it was disagreeable for these gentlemen to serve on such committee. He was sick of a leadership that attempted to absorb all the power of the Convention. He severely denounced the giving away of a part of the representation of New York in Congress, when only a part of the committee were present. He held the chairman of the State Committee responsible.

BULLY FOR COX.

Mr. KELLY did not complain of the act of Mr. Tilden in any way; it was merely an inadvertence. Other business drew him (Mr. Kelly) from the meeting of the Conference Committee. He eulogized the Congressional services of Mr. Cox; he sat in Congress with him eighteen years ago and watched his course there. No man was then more faithful to the democratic party. With the great experience he had he should be retained. It was due to New York

Mr. APGAR, of Tompkins, feared that this discussion had already assumed too great a latitude. He favored the original motion, but opposed the amendment. It would be lacking in courtesy to the Liberal Convention to send the committee with instructions to insist upon any particular nomination.

Mr. KINSELLA, of Kings, thought the trouble arose from the manner of the formation of the committee, two members not being members of the Convention, which was unparliamentary in the beginning. He had charity for the report because it was without friends. He favored making a new committee.

TILDEN EXPLAINING.

Mr. TILDEN said it was due to him to make an explanation. The committee originated in the State Central Committee. He did not himself propose a single name. He made the suggestion regarding the appointment of the committee by the request of the State Committee. He was asked to hand the list to the Chairman of the Convention, but he declined, as it would look like packing. He had never assumed dictatorial airs in this or any other Convention. He believed the insults of the gentleman from Kings had no sympathy from the Convention. (Applause.) The State Committee had overruled him. They were the men who had packed the Conference Committee, not he.

Mr. KINSELLA interrupted Mr. Tilden to say that the representative of the State Committee from his district substantiated all he said.

Mr. TILDEN said he never had, and by the blessing of God never would, pack anything. (Applause.) Having discharged his whole duty in the matter he should decline to serve further on the Conference Committee.

Mr. MOAK, of Albany, was aware that the city of New York had important interests at stake. He spoke of the importance to the State of the Lieutenant Governor, who heads the Canal Board and nearly all the important commissions. He was assured that the men in the other hall were honest; they had burned their ships and must go with us or sink; he was assured that they would go with us in the future in behalf of the country and the democracy; he asked that they have some recognition in the Canal Board; he defended the Conference Committee's report. It was Mr. Kelly's fault that he did not meet with the committee.

Mr. KELLY said he never had and never would ask to be put on a committee.

Mr. WALRATH, of Madison, moved the appointment of another committee, and that Mr. Tilden be a member thereof.

The CHAIR decided that the motion was out of order.

"ORDER," GENTLEMEN.

Mr. LUDINGTON said that it seemed to him there was a spirit abroad that was not likely to produce the utmost harmony. He agreed with the gentleman from Albany that the State of New York was interested in the office of Lieutenant Governor. He thought the liberals had asked very little. He had confidence in the sort of a man for Congress the liberals would select. It had been said by the Chair that the young men of the party were coming to the front—granted; but the old men of the party must be treated with the respect due to gray hair. (Applause.) He would endorse the report of the committee and end the matter now.

Mr. FAULKNER rose to a question of privilege. His name had been brought into this debate. He knew that the Chairman of the State Committee in suggesting names of members of the Conference Committee had intended no disrespect to himself as Chairman of the Convention. If he had, then he is sufficiently punished therefor. Free trade and tariff were no issue in the democratic party, and never had been. Even if it were so, Dorsheimer was as able an advocate of free trade as Cox.

Mr. MAGEE, of Schuyler, explained how the State Committee came to make the Conference Committee. He declared that Mr. Tilden acted only as an agent in suggesting the names.

Mr. TILDEN offered as a substitute for the pending motions, resolutions for the appointment of a new Conference Committee of one from each Judicial district.

The resolutions were adopted amid applause.

A recess of ten minutes was then taken, to allow delegates to select their committeemen.

The following were chosen as a Conference Committee:—

First District—George W. Morton.
Second District—Thomas Kinsella.
Third District—N. C. Moak.
Fourth District—Daniel Magone, Jr.
Fifth District—Delos De Wolf.
Sixth District—Henry S. Randall.
Seventh District—Henry Lester.
Eighth District—B. Faulkner and Cyrus Davis.

Mr. SPRIGGS, of Oneida, from the Committee of Conference on the Electoral Ticket, reported that a great majority of the electors were agreed upon by the representatives of their respective Congressional districts.

The following ticket was recommended for electors—nineteen being democrats and sixteen republicans:

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

At Large—Amasa J. Parker, Henry R. Selden and John E. Williams.
First District—Charles J. Beach, dem.
Second District—Edwin C. Litchfield, dem.
Third District—George R. Reynolds, rep.
Fourth District—Andrew Cunningham, dem.
Fifth District—Edward Hogan, dem.
Sixth District—James Koch, dem.
Seventh District—Anthony Dugro, rep.
Eighth District—Theo. G. Glaubenskiee, rep.
Ninth District—Thomas Ryan, dem.
Tenth District—James M. Boyd, rep.
Eleventh District—Andrew E. Suffern, dem.
Twelfth District—J. W. Holcke, dem.
Thirteenth District—John O. Whitehouse, rep.
Fourteenth District—Edwin N. Hubbell, dem.
Fifteenth District—Charles Courter, dem.
Sixteenth District—James Gibson, rep.
Seventeenth District—Winslow C. Watson, Jr., dem.
Eighteenth District—Edwin A. Merritt, rep.
Nineteenth District—John Kellogg, rep.
Twentieth District—Jedediah P. Sill, dem.
Twenty-first District—Zenas C. Priest, dem.
Twenty-second District—Theodore S. Faxton, rep.
Twenty-third District—Christopher A. Walrath, dem.
Twenty-fourth District—Lewis H. Redfield, dem.
Twenty-fifth District—Thaddeus W. Collins, rep.
Twenty-sixth District—Stephen B. Ayres, rep.
Twenty-seventh District—Edgar K. Apgar, dem.
Twenty-eighth District—Ashael N. Cole, rep.
Twenty-ninth District—Edwin R. Reynolds, rep.
Thirtieth District—Franklin Spaulding, rep.
Thirty-first District—Abraham Altman, dem.
Thirty-second District—Truman R. Coleman, rep.
Democrats, 18; republicans, 14.

Mr. APGAR, of Tompkins, offered a resolution that the Democratic State Committee be constituted of one member from each Senatorial district, the same to be selected by the several delegations.

Mr. Apgar yielded the floor at the solicitation of the Chair to hear from Mr. Arthur C. Butts, a delegate from the Liberal Convention.

Mr. BUTTS said he came to learn officially the action of the Convention on the report of the Conference Committee.

The CHAIRMAN, in response, stated that a new committee had been appointed to confer with the Liberal committee.

Mr. APGAR then continued in favor of his resolution.

Mr. FARWELL, of Niagara, supported the resolution at length.

Mr. TILDEN hoped the Convention would not be precipitate on this question. There would be time after the recess to decide the question.

Mr. RUSSELL, of Ulster, said the question was red hot now, and the Convention were as well prepared to act now as after recess. (Applause.) He favored the Congressional instead of the Senatorial system.

The previous question was ordered and the resolution adopted with but one dissenting vote.

The following is the resolution as adopted:—

Resolved, That the Democratic State Committee for the ensuing year be composed of one member from each of the Congressional districts of the State, and that the delegates to this Convention from each district shall decide upon the member of the State Committee from such district and report his name to the chairman of this Convention before its final adjournment, the next meeting to be by him announced to the Convention; and in any case where a majority of the delegation from any district are unable to agree upon such member, that fact, with a statement of the votes, to be reported to the Convention through its chairman.

The Committee took a recess till two o'clock.

Afternoon Session.

The Convention reassembled at two o'clock P. M.

The CHAIR announced that the first business in order was to report members of the

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The following comprises such committee:—

At Large—Samuel J. Tilden.
First District—John R. Reid.
Second District—Thomas Kinsella.
Third District—William A. Fowler.
Fourth District—John A. Connelly.
Fifth District—John Fox.
Sixth District—John Kelly.
Seventh District—Thomas J. Creamer.
Eighth District—Edward L. Donnelly.
Ninth District—Thomas A. Ledwith.
Tenth District—Theo. Miersen.
Eleventh District—Saxton Smith.
Twelfth District—John Cowdrey.
Thirteenth District—John Packer.
Fourteenth District—William F. Russel.
Fifteenth District—William Cassidy.
Sixteenth District—Isaac McConihe.
Seventeenth District—Frederick O. Burhans.
Eighteenth District—William H. Sawyer.
Nineteenth District—Samuel W. Buel.
Twentieth District—William W. Gordon.
Twenty-first District—Allen C. Beach.
Twenty-second District—James Stevens.
Twenty-third District—Delos DeWolf.
Twenty-fourth District—James P. Haskins.
Twenty-fifth District—Henry R. Pomeroy.
Twenty-sixth District—Wm. C. Dryer.
Twenty-seventh District—Harrison G. Rogers.
Twenty-eighth District—Charles C. B. Walker.
Twenty-ninth District—Jarvis Lord.
Thirtieth District—Henry A. Richmond.
Thirty-first District—Joseph Warren.
Thirty-second District—William H. Henderson.

Mr. JOHN KELLY, of New York, offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That there be appointed one member of the State Committee at large, and that Mr. Samuel J. Tilden, of the city of New York, be the appointee as such committeeman.

Mr. DEWITT, of Kings, said it gave him great pleasure to second the nomination. (Applause.)

The resolution was then adopted unanimously and carried amid loud applause.

Messrs. RANDALL and CORTLAND, from the Committee on Conference, reported that they had met a similar committee from the Liberal Republican Convention, and, after a free consultation, had agreed upon the report of the previous committee—namely, that the entire State ticket be conceded to the democrats and Congressman at large to the liberals.

ANOTHER HITCH.

Mr. APGAR moved to non-concur with the report and that this Convention agree to give the liberals the offices of Lieutenant Governor and State Prison Inspector, and argued therefor.

Mr. KINSELLA paid a high eulogy to Mr. Cox, but said he opposed the reopening of this question, which might lead to lengthy debate. He moved the adoption of the report.

Mr. FOX showed how the districts of New York had been gerrymandered. He could not support the adoption of the report, when it sacrificed so able a representative as Samuel S. Cox.

Mr. FAULKNER advocated the report of the committee at considerable length. He said this was the only basis on which they could agree with the liberals.

Mr. APGAR said the liberals had asked precisely what he proposed to give them, viz:—Lieutenant Governor and State Prison Inspector. He regretted exceedingly, in this crisis, to see this small spirit of partisanship, which should say that, as democrats, "We should claim this or we should claim that." (Loud applause.) Mr. Apgar moved the previous question on his motion, which was carried, and the main question was ordered.

The CHAIR stated the main question to be on non-concurring with the Conference Committee's report, and with the Convention signifying to the liberals a willingness to give them Lieutenant Governor and State Prison Inspector.

TILDEN DEFEATED.

The roll was called and Mr. Apgar's motion adopted—yeas 74, nays 52. Loud applause greeted the announcement of the result.

The CHAIR appointed as a committee to announce the action of the Liberal Convention Messrs. Apgar, of Tompkins; Russell, of Ulster, and Tilden, of New York.

Mr. Tilden declined, and D. B. Hill, of Chemung, was appointed in his place.

A recess of ten minutes was taken to enable the Committee on Resolutions to agree on resolutions.

On being again called to order the CHAIRMAN announced a committee from the Liberal Republican Convention, consisting of John Cochrane, ex-Senator Gibson and Charles H. S. Williams.

The Convention received the committee rising and with loud cheers.

COCHRANE'S SPEECH.

Mr. COCHRANE said:—

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION—My associates and myself—a committee of three—have been appointed to wait upon your Convention to inform you of the reception of your magnanimous offer by the Liberal Republican Convention. (Applause.) Your committee found our Convention in the midst of a discussion tending very much to the point at which, it seems, your Convention had arrived. The announcement of your proposition was received with an explosion of cheers and acclamations—(applause)—and immediately, in the spirit in which it was conceived and the courtesy which tendered it, our Convention arose, and we are here as the representatives of its action—a committee to tender to you our warmest thanks, our cordial co-operation, and to inform you that we accept your offer. (Tremendous applause.)

BALLOT FOR GOVERNOR.

Mr. CREAMER moved to take a ballot for Governor.

Mr. DEWITT, of Kings, after a somewhat lengthy speech, nominated Sanford E. Church. (Immense applause.) Mr. DeWitt said if the Convention tender the nomination to Judge Church there is not a shadow of doubt that he will accept it.

Mr. FARWELL, of Niagara, had too much respect for Sanford E. Church to assume that he was playing either the part of a trickster or a deceiver. Only two days ago he had insisted that he would not be a candidate. He didn't believe him capable of a sham. A name distinguished as any other in the State is that of Francis Kernan. (Loud applause.)

Mr. KELLY, of New York, nominated Augustus Schell, of New York. (Applause.)

Mr. HASKIN, of Steuben, seconded the nomination of Francis Kernan, of Oneida.

Mr. HILL, of Chemung, nominated Lucius Robinson, of Chemung.

Mr. CORNWALL, of Jefferson, nominated Allen C. Beach, of Jefferson.

Mr. FAULKNER seconded the nomination of Mr. Beach.

KERNAN'S EULOGIUM.

Mr. SPRIGGS, of Oneida, was pleased to hear the gentleman from Niagara nominate Francis Kernan; that was the county of his birth—Oneida was the county of his adoption. It was, he said, at Judge Church's suggestion that Mr. Kernan became a candidate. Judge Church wrote to Mr. Kernan requesting him to be a candidate, and Judge Church was the first man to whom Kernan said, if it was the wish of his friends he would, under circumstances, accept. No man would question Mr. Kernan's honesty or ability. He was the peer of Judge Church or any man. He did not believe any man in the Convention had any right to say Judge Church would be a candidate. He did not believe that Judge Church was nominated in good faith; only, perhaps, that some other power, he declining, would then be enabled to make the nomination.

Mr. DE WITT said it was a strange fact that, of all the men in this Convention, no one was here to say that Judge Church will decline the nomination, except the most ardent supporters of a rival candidate. He nominated Judge Church, with the firm conviction that he would, if nominated, accept.

Mr. FARWELL wanted to know by what authority this statement was made. There is no letter here from Judge Church saying he will accept; yet the gentleman from Kings says he feels intuitively that he will accept. We have candidates here who we know will accept.

Mr. GUERNSEY, of Dutchess, nominated Homer A. Nelson, of Dutchess.

Mr. TILDEN moved that the roll be called and that each delegate, as his name was called, rise and name his choice for Governor. Carried.

The first ballot resulted as follows:—

Kernan	42½	Nelson	10
Beach	32	Church	11
Schell	24½	Robinson	6

The Convention then proceeded to the second ballot.

The second ballot showed a largely increased vote for Kernan, whereupon the delegates in rapid succession changed their votes.

Mr. Kinsella changed the vote of Kings county, which nominated Mr. Kernan.

Mr. JONES, of Steuben, as a delegate from the county which was the birthplace of Kernan, and as one who had cast his two ballots against him, with great pleasure moved to make the nomination unanimous. Carried—the whole Convention rising and wildly cheering.

A LETTER FROM CLARKSON POTTER.

Judge Cochran, of Westchester, wished to put on record the reasons why his delegation had not voted for the Hon. Clarkson N. Potter, as they were instructed. He, therefore, sent the following to the stand, which was read:—

NEW ROCHELLE, August 31, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR—I hear that the Convention by which you were selected as a delegate instructed you to present my name to the State Convention for the nomination of Governor. The mention that has been made of my name in connection with this important office has been without my action, and, while I have not before noticed it, it is now proper I should say that my public service has been too brief to justify my asserting any such claim upon the party. I am, indeed, not insensible to the great kindness I have always received from the party in my own section, nor the generous offers of support volunteered to me in other parts of the State, and I trust I shall always be ready to serve the party in any way essential to its success. But I am unwilling at this juncture, when a nomination is regarded as equivalent to an election, to permit anything that might add to the differences about the nomination, and I beg, therefore, that my name may not be presented to the Convention. I am, dear sir, very truly yours,

CLARKSON N. POTTER.

To Mr. ROBERT COCHRANE.

CONGRESSMAN AT LARGE.

The Convention proceeded to nominate a Congressman at Large.

Senator CREAMER, in behalf of the New York delegation, proposed the name of S. S. Cox, of New York, whose reputation, he said, belongs to the entire country. He moved his nomination by acclamation, which was carried amid loud applause.

Messrs. Creamer and Tillotson, were appointed a committee to wait on Mr. Cox and inform him of his nomination.

CANAL COMMISSIONER.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate Canal Commissioners. Mr. Hogan, of Seneca, nominated John Haggerty, of Seneca; Mr. Sanford, of Schoharie, nominated ex-Senator John F. Hubbard, Jr., of Chenango; Mr. De Wolf, of Oswego, took great pleasure in seconding the nomination of Mr. Hubbard.

Mr. LUDINGTON, of Onondaga, presented the name of Daniel O. Salmon, of Onondaga.

Mr. FAUROT, of Ontario, announced that the present incumbent, William Wright, of Ontario, was not a candidate.

Mr. MOSELEY, of Kings, as a former resident of Syracuse, seconded the nomination of Mr. Salmon.

Mr. MOONEY, of Erie, nominated John W. Kelly, of Erie.

Mr. MOAK, of Albany, seconded the nomination of Mr. Hubbard.

Mr. HILL, of Chemung, seconded the nomination of Mr. Haggerty.

Mr. APGAR nominated Darius A. Ogden, of Yates.

SUNSET COX CAPTURED.

The proceedings were here interrupted by the appearance of the committee with S. S. Cox, who was called to the stand and was greeted with great applause.

Mr. COX spoke as follows:—

MR. PRESIDENT, GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION—I am not insensible to the high honor which has been conferred upon me by this Convention. All I can say is simply this. I will endeavor to show my gratitude by standing at my post of duty in this campaign and, if elected, by my post of duty in the Federal Congress. (Applause.) I know, my fellow citizens, that a coalition of parties is in one sense the odium of history, and when they combine for bad purposes the odium rests upon such combinations. But when men combine for good, noble and patriotic purposes, come they from any quarter or any party, it sanctifies the coalition, and victory will assuredly result. (Applause.) The republican party has been cleft in twain. I need not now state for what reason. Let the soldier's helmet be cleft in twain and the white plume of peace and gentleness remain with us. The ugly visor of hate remains with those who oppose us. (Applause.) I take it, my fellow democrats, as a most thoroughly complete and auspicious compliment to the democracy that my name has been mentioned and affirmed by the liberal republicans of New York State for this office. I have seen something of the public service in the relation in which you now place me again. I will endeavor, if possible now in the campaign, to discuss some matters to which my own inclination does not lead me. I will let the republicans discuss the corruptions of the administration. I will let them discuss, if you please, the nepotism or the drinks of the President. I will let the republicans discuss the matter of gift-taking. I do not wish to find fault with the President either for appointing his family to office or for accepting his gifts. The only trouble I have in the one case of his leaning for his family is, that blood is thicker than water, and I was always opposed to water when applied to railroad stocks and things of that kind. And if he chooses to take gifts the only question remaining is not one of gratitude, but only the consideration for which he took them. The only point I hope to hold up in this campaign is simply this, that the administration now in power, beginning as it were in the civil war and reaching out to the present time, have used the powers given them to destroy the beauty, the structure, the frame, the very genius of our federal polity. They have done it in many ways; done it by a cry of peace when they gave us dragoons—in the shape of the suspension of the habeas corpus when they cried "Let us have peace." Because we go outside of our party and accept an honored name as our standard bearer they charge us with inconsistency. They taunt us with change. Well, when men can come together after certain changes the only question is, is the change for a good, patriotic purpose? That will sanctify any change from any quarter.

Mr. COX closed by promising his active support in the canvas.

THE VOTE FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

The Convention balloted for Canal Commissioner with the following result:—Hubbard, 70½; Haggerty, 15½; Salmon, 11; Ogden, 18; Kelly, 5. John F. Hubbard, Jr., was declared duly nominated.

On motion of Mr. LUDINGTON, of Onondaga, the nomination was made unanimous. The Convention then took a recess till eight o'clock.

Evening Session.

The Convention reassembled at eight o'clock.

The CHAIR announced a committee of the liberal republicans, headed by W. W. Niles, of Westchester, who were ready to report the action of that body.

Mr. NILES, on being introduced, was rapturously applauded, the whole Convention rising. Mr. Niles made a formal report of nominations and the endorsement of the State ticket.

The Democratic Convention then, by acclamation, formally endorsed the nomination of Mr. Depew for Lieutenant Governor and Mr. Brooks for State Prison Inspector.

Mr. LUDDINGTON, of Onondaga, moved that the Chair appoint a committee of three to wait on the Liberal Convention and invite its members to seats in this hall. Carried. Messrs. Luddington, Tilden and Bell, of Orange, were appointed such committee.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Erie, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported that the Committee, with great unanimity, recommended the adoption of the following resolutions:—

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That we hail with enthusiasm the uprising of the people in favor of reform in public affairs, as evinced in the union of the patriotic citizens of all parties to throw off the weight of misgovernment and restore the Jeffersonian standard of administration.

Resolved, That the condition of the country is such as to demand this sacrifice of past prejudices. The tone of administration has been lowered, the civil service has grown corrupt, the military power is too readily resorted to, the bureaus at Washington have become the centres of favoritism and jobbery, and the Southern States, under a system of military repression and dictation, have been subjected to robbery and waste, which have already imposed upon them nearly four hundred millions of debt, oppressing industry and hindering immigration, and by destroying their credit exposing the country to the shame and contagion of repudiation.

Resolved, That the federal administration, in addition to its accumulated corruption, its nepotism and extravagance, its indifference to constitutional obligation and its subjection of the civil authority to arbitrary surveillance and dictation, stands before the country convicted of infidelity to its pledge to restore peace to the distracted people of these States: it is now the chief obstacle to the restoration of a friendly spirit between sections and classes of the Union, and the moral, social and industrial as well as political interests of the country demand its removal from power.

Resolved, That the republicans of this State who secured power by pretence of sympathy with reform deserve the severest judgment of the people for their falsity to their pledges; the record of the last session shows that they condoned alike the offence of a Senator who sold his vote and of the Senator who purchased it, passed over without censure the extortions of their clerk, violated their oaths by making a false and unjust apportionment of Congressional districts, encouraged personal and local legislation, obeyed without resistance the dictation of great moneyed corporations, refused to enact reforms essential to the general good and laid themselves open to the grossest charges of venality and corruption.

Resolved, That a pure judiciary is the essential foundation of a free State. We congratulate the people upon what has been done to purify our existing system, and we demand that the work of reform shall go on without regard to party until our Judiciary shall stand acknowledged by the world free and independent.

Resolved, That, while we disclaim any right to interfere with the institutions of our sister States, we deem it proper to say that it is the duty of the South to educate and elevate their colored citizens, so that they may intelligently exercise the right of suffrage, and that we regard all attempts to combine and array this body of electors against the white population as in the highest degree impolitic and signally injurious to both classes of citizens of the United States.

Resolved, That the canals of New York are the property of the people of the State, and that we repel all propositions to subject them to the manipulations and control of the federal government. The policy which the people should enforce in their management is economy in expenditures and the lowest tolls adequate to meet their annual obligations, with a view to their speedy and final exemption from debt and free navigation to all comers.

Resolved, That the equality of all citizens, of whatever creed or race, is one of the cardinal principles of democracy, and is an essential characteristic of our republican system. We invite all citizens, who recognize this principle, to unite and defeat the candidate nominated by our political opponents for Vice President, who is proved to be the sworn advocate and agent of a bigoted and proscriptive political organization.

Resolved, That the general administration of Hon. John T. Hoffman, as Governor, meets the approbation of this Convention.

Resolved, That the declaration of principles made at Cincinnati and proclaimed again at Baltimore presents a platform upon which all citizens desiring the reform of existing abuses may stand; carried into effect it will prevent the centralization of power and restore and perpetuate home government; it will purify the civil service; it will reduce the burdens of the people; it will make easy the task of repairing the injuries and wrongs created by civil war and revolution, and it will restore fraternal feeling among the people of the States.

Resolved, That the nominations of Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown, for President and Vice President, receive our hearty and unanimous approval. Made as they were in conformity with democratic usage by the representatives of the party duly chosen, they are commended to the support of all democrats as of strict party obligation, and we accept this obligation with alacrity and enthusiasm because we recognize in these candidates men of high personal character, of long public service and training and of elevated and patriotic purposes, who will devote their official term not to selfish ends and the perpetuation of their own power, but to the restoration of peace and prosperity among the people and the vindication of the American name and of republican institutions throughout the world.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Mr. HILL, of Chemung, offered a resolution thanking the Chairman for the able and impartial manner in which he presided. Carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN appropriately acknowledged the honor.

At this stage the delegates of the Liberal Convention were announced as entering the hall, led by the democratic committee, and the enthusiasm was intense, the democrats, who had given up the body of the hall to their guests, rising and giving three cheers.

The Chairman of the liberals was conducted to the platform and there welcomed by the Chairman of the Democratic Convention, who said:—

In the name and on behalf of 400,000 democratic electors of the State of New York, I extend to you, sir, and to the gallant patriots whom you represent the right hand of fellowship—(applause)—and I hope that as we have been able to mingle in council here, we shall be found fighting valiantly and gallantly in a common cause throughout this campaign. Most cordially, sir, we bid you welcome.

Mr. DEPEW responded:—

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION—It is the fitting and crowning effort of this day's work that these Conventions representing the great democratic party of the State of New York, and representing at the same time the patriotism, the intelligence and the activity of the republican party of the State, who at Cincinnati and at Baltimore have united in the support of principles that are to restore the government to the days and the ideas of the fathers of the Republic, and have selected for their nominees for President and Vice President the best, the most popular exponents of the best principles of liberty, of peace, of reconciliation, of a common brotherhood from one end of our land to the other—(applause)—I say it is a fitting close to this day's work that we should meet here, having completed our labors, and unite in a general ratification of the general ticket. In regard to that ticket, under the circumstances, it is not proper for me, and I do not feel competent at this moment, to speak. Later in the canvass I propose to meet you all in your several localities for the discussion before the people of this State of the high issues which are at stake and of the grand triumph which is to be achieved. (Applause.) I can only say that as the liberal republicans in convention assembled have, with a unanimity and an enthusiasm rarely witnessed in the assemblage of bodies of men, given to the great jurist, the eminent statesman, the pure citizen whom you have placed at the head of our ticket—(applause)—their united, fervid and earnest support, so as the President of that Convention, and in their behalf, I pledge the great constituencies which are behind them to vote for him on the 5th of November for the Executive of the Empire State. (Enthusiastic applause.)

The Convention then resolved itself into a mass meeting, and was addressed by Messrs Tilden, John R. Fellows, Benjamin A. Willis and James O. Mathews (colored), of Albany.

The Convention passed resolutions of thanks to the citizens of Syracuse for the generous and hospitable manner in which it had treated its guests of the Convention, and adjourned, amid cheers for the ticket, *sine die*.

THE BURSTED BOURBONS.

A Mournful Morning's Work Among the Louisville Hardshells.

J. Q. Adams Follows the "Backward Lead" of Charles O'Conor.

LOUISIANA'S DEEP DEMOCRATIC DESPAIR.

Refusal to Nominate Living Men.

O'Conor and Adams Still To Be Their Phantom Chiefs.

Dispersal Amid Ghostly Enthusiasm Over the Stillborn Ticket.

Effect West and South of O'Conor's Will o' the Wisp.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 5, 1872.

After the general clearing out of delegates and correspondents last night, the Galt and Louisville hotels looked scant this morning. The band still remained, but the leading members of the New York delegation, from beyond which State to the Eastward no delegates had come, had quietly dropped off to Cincinnati and homeward. They will arrive Friday evening. As a whole, reviewing the affair in the light of all that has happened, the straight-out body received all the consideration it has had from

THE PATRONAGE OF MESSRS. O'CONOR AND ADAMS

toward it. The wealth and good reputation of three or four New Yorkers, who came on personally at the suggestion of Judge W. O. Barrett, brought up the character of the small metropolitan corps and made them the really commanding men of the body. There were, neither upon the floor nor represented by letter nor proxy, any men of note except the candidates. James Lyons, of Richmond, is a sort of imperial fossil, who presided well, but was uniformly dignified and circumspect of speech. The respectful treatment of the body by the Chicago *Times* had been expected of that journal by reason of its course on the subject for a fortnight. Yet no man from Illinois of public prominence gave in his adhesion. G. N. Fitch, ex-United States Senator from Delaware, was retired several years ago by the democratic party, for his opposition to Stephen A. Douglas and advocacy of Breckinridge's election. He is said to have been even picked out by the Breckinridge coterie to challenge Douglas. Mr. Davis, member of Congress, of Western Virginia, who wrote a letter, is a sprightly man, who

FAVORS THE PROGRESS OF CHAOS

in present politics and wishes mischief of this kind to keep afoot. The really working men on the floor, excepting the Apollo Hall party, were either political impracticables, like Chauncey Burr and William Corry; common-place men, like Mr. Van Allen, of New York, and Mr. Dean, of Delaware, or second-rate politicians of indifferent repute, like Moreau, Wheaton and Golladay. It is, therefore, not to be wondered at that an obscure Indiana ex-Congressman by the name of Edgerton had nearly outballoted the great grandson of John Adams, and that after the withdrawal of O'Conor's name the whole body was on the point of precipitately standing up for the Presidency the obscurer brother-in-law of Henry A. Wise. The news from Vermont made more effect among the Baltimore Convention democrats than the transactions of the Louisville bolters. It deepened an impression that the Pendleton conspiracy will avail to lose Indiana to Hendricks, and showed that the antiquated

OPPOSITION TO GREELEY CONTINUES

to animate the breasts of some living democrats, and that they would refuse to rally upon him. An increase of the republican majority in Maine will break up the Greeley superstition. The fight may be kept up till the October elections; but if they go against Greeley the smallest relative vote, considering one-fourth in population, will be cast in November ever yet given, tens of thousands of people staying away from the polls. Kentucky Confederate officers have been heard to say that they

MEANT TO VOTE WITH GRANT

in order to break up utterly a party capable of Bourbonizing even while the South lies prostrate appealing for help. The logic of the straight-out movement, therefore, is to destroy even the remnant of the democratic party by incensing the Southern ex-rebels against the name and longevity of a party so unpersuadable. The Convention which met to maintain the democratic organization against an unnatural coalition and an abolition candidate will, in fact,

PRECIPITATE THE EXTINCTION OF THE DEMOCRATIC TITLE

and faction. Grant's re-election bids fair to take the whole respectability of the South into the republican party and leave Messrs. O'Conor, Cary, &c., to draw their dispersing battalion still closer and thinner. The action of John Quincy Adams in the straight-out movement has made him the most unpopular reputation in Louisville. In every mouth are the words—

"DAMN THE ADAMS FAMILY,

root and branch." The logic of the times is indeed eccentric when we see the Bourbon democrats gravitating toward Grant and O'Conor, the latter being a decentralizationist and pro-slavery authority on principle, declaring that Grant is nearer his standard than the liberal republicans. Yet the letter of Charles O'Conor is very nearly the Cincinnati platform, in the language of a conservative *doctrinaire*, instead of the language of an active politician. Both declare against the interference theory of government, the syndication of bonds, &c. The false position lies no doubt just in this, to wit:—That Mr. Greeley was not logically the proper candidate for Cincinnati to take up; that his presumed opinions will not square with the notions of decentralization, and that the opponents of the federal idea of government distrust him. He has interfered, too much, say they, to be an honest non-interferer now. Had Cincinnati been less of Gratz Brown and the Blair family's convention, this muddle could not have come, and General Grant would not now be in

A FAIR WAY TO SWEEP THE COUNTRY.

Gratz Brown is even weaker on the ticket than Greeley, who has really strength in the Southern section and in the Northwest. Brown's indulgence at New Haven was of such an inconsiderate sort, in view of his eminence, that over the Western country he is no longer put forward by the liberals and democrats either in their presses or speeches. He is a dead weight on the ticket, and would not hurt it to get off it. He is also believed to be seeking to break up Carl Schurz in Missouri, and to be more effective in this work than in beating General Grant. Thus it may be admitted that the Louisville Convention, although in itself insignificant and of mixed integrity, has accomplished a part of the work to disillusionize Greeleyism. It has brought up O'Conor to bear witness that Greeley does not belong to his platform, and is hitched to the wrong end of the wagon, pulling the other way sturdily with all his energy and nature. In short, the Louisville Convention, if it did nothing but provoke O'Conor's letter, did something. That letter represents the tone and bearing of all the conservative elements of present parties—namely, to

ARREST CENTRALIZATION AND STOP FEDERAL INTERFERENCE;

and it charges that Greeley is the parent and abettor of both. The Louisville Convention has worked out the good of Grant's interests, and nearly all the people who attended it will vote against Greeley and four-fifths of them for Grant.

O'CONOR STILL DECLINES.

Another telegram from Charles O'Conor is said to have been received here, in which he further reiterates his determination not to accept the candidacy so urgently pressed upon him. Some delegates still adhere to the belief that he will consent to run after he shall have had consultations with members of the Convention, heard their arguments and have time to reflect fully upon the reasons why he should accept. Others are despondent and now feel convinced that Mr. O'Conor's sensitive nature is so averse to the rough-and-tumble of politics and so shrinking from its clamors and calumnies that the telegrams already sent by him to the Convention are the expression of a mind unalterably made up.

CARRY THE NEWS TO CHARLIE.

A committee of eight, appointed by the Convention to inform Charles O'Conor and John Q. Adams of their nomination, will meet at the Astor House, New York city, on Tuesday, 10th instant. The following are additional appointees on the National Democratic Executive Committee:—North Carolina, Colonel J. A. Flagg, S. F. Tournoy; Ohio, Dr. William McIntyre, J. McCray; West Virginia, John J. Davis, William J. Willie. No selections are yet made for Maryland, California and Louisiana.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 5, 1872.

The Convention was not called to order by the Chairman until half-past ten o'clock, the Committee on Resolutions during the delay holding a consultation in the rear end of the court room. It was understood at the hour of meeting that no official proceedings in convention would be held until Mr. O'Conor could be definitely and finally heard from. The current talk is that Mr. Adams will be nominated for President if Mr. O'Conor continues to peremptorily decline. In that case various persons are named in connection with the candidacy for Vice President.

Mr. KELLY, of Louisiana, said he had been instructed by the Committee on Resolutions to read a communication on behalf of the Louisiana delegation, justifying their withdrawal from the Convention. The reasons assigned for such procedure are

THE HOPELESSNESS OF THE CAUSE

of democratic principles in consequence of the decided declination of O'Conor and the confused condition of affairs.

The following is the communication in full presented by the Louisiana delegation:—

LOUISIANA'S DESPAIR.

As representatives of the democracy of the State of Louisiana a solemn duty is imposed upon us at this moment. Voting unanimously for Charles O'Conor as the candidate of the democratic party for President, and for John Quincy Adams for the Vice Presidency, we believe that we represent, so far as individual opinion can be represented in the aggregate of a political body, the true principles of republican government.

IT CAME ON US AS AN INSPIRATION.

That Charles O'Conor and John Q. Adams might save the Republic. Mr. O'Conor has refused to be our standard-bearer. History must pass on his reasons. We believe him to be a citizen eminently pure, devoted to a republican government, as contemplated by Jefferson and by Jackson, and without ostentation when occasion required heroism in the assertion of principles. With profound regret we have heard epithets applied to him by members of this Convention, since his absolute declination has been made known, which could only be applied to the basest of men. Hypocrisy and cowardice were attributed to him. We believe that the last hope of the Republic rested with this Convention. To us it is a matter of utter indifference whether Grant or Greeley succeeds. With sad hearts we

FORESEE THE DEATH OF DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES

and republican government. Let us pray to God that the impending revolution may be without blood. We came here in the spirit of fraternity and in that spirit we part from the majority of you. The Convention, before the denunciations of Mr. O'Conor were uttered, had not, in our opinion, exhausted all becoming means of prevailing on him to accept the distinguished honor tendered him. Gentlemen, we leave you with the painful conviction that we can no longer serve our common country, our States, our principles by remaining with you.

DAVID SCULLY.
C. C. KELLY.
J. H. LAIR.

On behalf of the delegation from Louisiana.

Mr. GOODLETT, of New York, offered a resolution which he said he thought would alter the determination of the Louisiana delegation. The resolution embodied the general idea that since Mr. O'Conor had been unanimously nominated and had declined, it was the duty of the Convention

NOT TO NOMINATE ANOTHER CANDIDATE,

but to appeal to the country and give the nominees the same hearty and enthusiastic support as if both candidates had signified their acceptance. Mr. Goodlett supported his resolution in a speech of some length, eulogising Mr. O'Conor's ability, purity of character and democratic fealty. The speech was interrupted occasionally by applause.

Mr. MOREAU, of Indiana, combated the resolution, and urged that the emphatic and strong declarations in Mr. O'Conor's letter that he could not serve was a sufficient warning to this body not to nominate him. Now that Mr. O'Conor has peremptorily declined the Convention owes it to its dignity to make a new nomination. The New York delegation should withdraw Mr. O'Conor's name. He moved that Mr. Goodlett's resolution lie on the table.

The motion was withdrawn to allow Colonel Duncan to read a telegram from John Quincy Adams, as follows:—

QUINCY, Mass., Sept. 5, 1872.

Colonel BLANTON DUNCAN, Louisville:—

I will gladly serve as Vice President with O'Conor, but will accept nothing else. O'Conor must positively stand.

JOHN Q. ADAMS.

The following is Mr. Goodlett's resolution in full:—

Resolved, That it is the sense ot this Convention that Charles O'Conor, having fully and heartily approved the objects and purposes of this Convention, and having been unanimously nominated for President, and John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, for Vice President, that the delegates of the democratic party here assembled are unwilling to make other nominations in their stead, and that the democratic party will give them, in any event, an undivided support.

After reading the above communication Colonel Duncan renewed the motion to lay on the table—he having promised so to do—although opposed to the motion.

Mr. GOODLETT's resolution in the call of States was not laid on the table, and during the roll call, as the States voted yea or nay, the announcement was greeted with applause by the partisans of each side.

Colonel DUNCAN was refused permission to cast the vote of Texas and Maryland by proxy, the President deciding that no delegate could transfer his right to another to represent his constituency; for, were that so, all the delegates might tranfer their authority to Colonel Duncan, go home, save their hotel bills, and leave the presiding officer of this Convention to

CALL ONE MAN TO ORDER,

to vote on all propositions and decide all questions. (Laughter and cheers for Lyons.)

Mr. MOREAU, of Indiana, moved the adoption of Mr. Goodlett's resolution. It was carried by yeas 544, nays 30.

Dr. BAYARD, of New Jersey, in behalf of the Committee on Resolutions, submitted a supplemental report, as follows:—

PUBLIC LANDS.

Resolved, That we are opposed to giving public lands to corporations, and favor their disposal to actual settlers only.

TARIFF FOR REVENUE ONLY.

Resolved, That we favor a judicious tariff for revenue purposes only, and that we are unalterably opposed to class legislation and taxation, which enriches a few at the expense of the many, under the plea of protection.

The report was adopted.

On motion of Mr. MOREAU, of Indiana, the thanks of the Convention were returned to the presiding officer, Mr. Lyons, for his peculiarly able, impartial and courageous performance of duty.

Judge LYONS made a few characteristic remarks in acknowledgment of the compliment, and thereupon the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

A MASS MEETING WAKE.

Immediately after the adjournment of the Convention the delegates reassembled as a mass meeting, Mr. S. J. Bayard, of New Jersey, in the chair.

Messrs. Mark M. Pomeroy, Golladay, Weems, of Georgia, and others made speeches, and a telegram from Atlanta was read, announcing great enthusiasm in that city over the action of the Convention.

THE FEELING IN THE CITY.

O'Conor and Adams Decline to Run—A Political Muddle and Its Consequences—Grant and Greeley Now the Only Opposing Forces in the Field.

The Louisville Democratic Straight-Out Convention has held its three days' session, has passed its resolutions, adopted its platform, nominated Mr. Charles O'Conor for President, and John Quincy Adams for Vice President and after the six hundred odd delegates have balloted and spoken to their heart's content the Convention has adjourned, and its proceedings, memorable or otherwise, have now passed under the jurisdiction of history.

The politicians of this city were yesterday involved in a labyrinth of confusion. Republicans of the regular stamp, "liberal" republicans, Greeley democrats and hard-shell democrats were all confounded by the turn things had taken since the meeting of the Convention. There was nothing definite—nothing to be depended on. All kinds of statements were bandied about, and rumors thick as leaves in Vallambrosa hurled through the air.

Early on the morning of yesterday the city was in suspense as to whether O'Conor had accepted or would accept the nomination tendered him by the National Convention. The "straight-out" democrats were puzzled and did not know what to say. The fact that, on Chauncey Burr's resolution, the Convention had adjourned on Tuesday evening until yesterday morning at nine o'clock to wait for a final answer from Mr. O'Conor by telegraph, was to the "Straight-Outs" a last straw, which made them believe that the great lawyer would accept finally sooner than leave his party, which he had counselled and fostered, without a standard bearer.

Later the news came that the Convention had adjourned, leaving the responsibility on the shoulders of Charles O'Conor and John Quincy Adams; and still later came the authentic news that John Quincy Adams had positively declined by telegraph to either head the ticket in default of Mr. O'Conor's acceptance or to take the second place under any one but Charles O'Conor. Then came a despatch that the Louisiana delegation had withdrawn from the Convention because Mr. O'Conor had been stigmatized with cowardice and treason. At an early hour of the afternoon the political stew was boiling over and the politicians were in a frenzy. Mr. O'Conor had not spoken in answer to the closing action of the Convention, but it was the general belief that one declination from him was as good as ten refusals, as it was understood that he had stated early in the morning that when he signed his name to a public document or communication that he meant his position taken to be final. There cannot be any doubt, therefore, that Mr. O'Conor and Mr. Adams have positively declined the honors sought to be conferred upon them. It has been a three days' wonder. This Convention and its proceedings have been canvassed from one end of the country to the other. Yet nothing has resulted but the promulgation of a new theory in government from Mr. O'Conor, a chivalrous declaration of willingness to lead a forlorn hope by Mr. Adams, and a consequent certainty that the fight between Grant and Greeley will go on more desperately than ever, one of the parties being heavily and sorely handicapped by late developments and untoward occurrences. The Convention closed, as it is the case with all conventions, by an enthusiastic mass meeting; and the drama having ended, the curtain is rung down and the stage is now cleared, the next act that will transpire being the Maine election.

MISSOURI REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION

John B. Henderson Nominated for Governor by Acclamation—John H. Storer for Lieutenant Governor—Gratz Brown Denounced—The Finance of "Reform"—Labor and Capital.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept., 5, 1872.

The Republican State Convention reassembled this morning and adopted a platform, which, among other things, declares that any conflict between labor and capital should be avoided by proper legislation; but in the event of a conflict, labor has paramount demands upon our consideration.

The seventh resolution is as follows;—

That the republicans of Missouri in convention assembled, a convention largely composed of those who aided in the elevation to his present position the Governor of this State, do declare that as an executive he has failed to discharge the solemn obligations devolved upon him by the constitution; he has not enforced the laws, but anarchy and confusion reign in many parts of the State. Murderers and outlaws go unwhipped of justice, and innocence stands defenceless and powerless before its enemies, while he, in neglect of his duty and in violation of his solemn oath, plots and intrigues for personal and political preferment; that his continued exhibitions of inefficiency and lack of official integrity have destroyed all confidence ever reposed in his administrative abilities and his sagacity as an executive officer, and we emphatically condemn every effort looking to his elevation to a position whereby the remotest possibility of the enforcement of the laws of the nation may depend upon his will and efforts.

The eighth resolution calls attention to the history of the republican party in Missouri, which came into power at a time when the State was disorganized, the law defied, the treasury bankrupt and the securities of the State dishonored. But within six years $17,000,000 of obligation have been discharged, the value of State bonds raised nearly fifty cents on the dollar.

The ninth calls attention to the history of the reform party, which came into power at a time of peace, when all departments of the government were thoroughly organized, and which, within two years, increased the debt of the State over $2,000,000, and depleted the treasury until the current expenses of the government can no longer be met. It has furthermore failed to protect its citizens or originate a single measure tending to improve either the government of the State or prosperity of the people.

The Convention nominated the following ticket:—Supreme Court Judges—J. P. Green, Ira E. Leonard, Henry A. Clover, George H. Shields. Attorney General—Jeff R. Chandler. Governor—John B. Henderson (by acclamation). Lieutenant Governor—John H. Storer. Secretary of State—F. W. Vaerdes. Auditor—Daniel O'Connor (by acclamation).

KANSAS REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

T. O. Osborne Nominated for Governor and E. S. Storer for Lieutenant Governor—Philadelphia Endorsed—The Public Lands—Legislative Purity.

TOPEKA, Kansas, Sept. 5, 1872.

The Republican State Convention met here yesterday, but did not get organized till late last evening, and before much was done it was too late to transmit its proceedings. The strife for Governor was very bitter, and resulted on the tenth ballot in the nomination of T. O. Osborne, of Leavenworth. E. S. Storer was nominated for Lieutenant Governor. Resolutions were passed endorsing the Philadelphia platform; reciting the difficulties between settlers on late Indian lands and corporations who are claiming their lands, and asking that the government be at the expense of testing the title, and, if found to be in favor of the corporations, that Congress be asked to adopt measures that will satisfy them; and to open land to settlers on homestead and pre-emption laws.

One resolution denounced in strong terms corruption in securing official positions, and pledged the party against all candidates for United States Senator next Winter who were tainted with corruption in the past or who attempted to use money or other improper influences in the future.

This resolution, after a long and angry debate, was struck out and a substitute adopted, pledging the party now, as in the past, in favor of the free and incorrupt exercise of the elective franchise both at the polls and in the Legislature. The resolutions were then adopted.

MINNESOTA STATE CONVENTION.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 5, 1872.

The Liberal Republican and Democratic State Conventions yesterday were largely attended. Conference committees were appointed, and it was agreed to nominate a republican for State Auditor and three republican electors. The democrats took Clerk of the Supreme Court and two electors. This comprised the whole ticket. The electors are E. N. Wilson, of Minneapolis; Ira Barton, of Rice county, both democrats; A. C. Merrill, Judge Thomas Wilson, of Winona, and Harrold Thorson, all republicans.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CANVASS.

The Liberal Republican Headquarters.

Colonel Jasper W. Johnson was quite ill yesterday, and Mr. Lloyd, the Chief Clerk, was in charge. General Meany, who has been canvassing in Vermont, came into headquarters and infused some consolation into the frequenters of the Glenham by announcing that the returns show a decrease of at least 6,000 majority in the radical vote. Nothing better than that could be expected of so republican a State as Vermont. Among the visitors were William H. Powell, of New York; John J. Weed, of Washington, D. C.; Durant Da Ponte, New Orleans; Stephen J. Meany, William A. Hale, Washington; L. H. Hatfield, of New Jersey; Hiram P. Crozier, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Stephen P. Russell, New York; Colonel L. A. Hardee, Honeymoon, Fla., and N. A. Hall, of Jacksonville, Fla. General Meany goes to Pennsylvania on Saturday.

The Democratic Headquarters.

Everything was quiet at the Democratic Headquarters yesterday. General Farnsworth called during the day and gave cheering reports of Maine. He goes to Pennsylvania on Saturday and will engage actively in the canvass. Colonel Banks, the Secretary of the National Committee, returned from the South yesterday. He reports that Mississippi and Louisiana are almost sure for Greeley, while of Tennessee and Kentucky there is no doubt. Andy Johnson's chances for Congress are very slim, being a bolter against the regular democratic nominee, Cheatham, and the republicans having regularly nominated Horace Maynard. The Louisville Convention, according to the Colonel, is a ridiculous failure, nobody being present at it who has a good reputation outside his own county. James F. Lyons is the most noted, and "it's painful to see him," says the Colonel. The *fiasco* there is the very thing for Greeley. It will help him greatly. It is more than an offset for Vermont.

The Regular Republican Headquarters.

Mr. Chandler still remains in New Hampshire, and Mr. Curridan was in charge of the Republican Headquarters at the Fifth Avenue. Among the visitors were Alexander H. Rice, Boston; W. F. Nichols, Boston; George W. King, Raynham, Mass.; Thomas P. Van Buren, New Jersey; General A. E. Burnside, Rhode Island. These gentlemen were unanimous in the opinion that a great victory for Grant has been gained in Vermont.

COALITION OF REFORM DEMOCRATS.

A New Candidate for the Mayoralty.

A meeting of the Committee of the National Reform Democracy was held last night at Masonic Hall. Jacob Cohen presided. After remarks by Mr. Cohen, Captain T. J. Sullivan, Charles Cowan, Mr. Davenport, John P. O'Reilly and others of the committee, it was unanimously resolved to coalesce with the national democracy, on condition that the latter would adopt the name of "Reform" and appoint a committee of three to draw up an address to that effect and confer with a committee of three from the former organization. It was also resolved, as the sense of the national reform democracy, that the Hon. John McCool, ex-Register, be the democratic candidate for Mayor. The committee of the national reform democracy waited on the national democracy, at 39 Union square. The resolutions were read and a committee of three appointed to confer on them.

REPUBLICAN MEETING IN NEWBURG.

Speech of Senator Conkling.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1872.

A very large republican meeting—the opening one of the campaign—was held in the Opera House this evening. Senator Conkling spoke for over three hours, criticising Greeley and his paper, and defending President Grant against the charges of his enemies. A Grant and Wilson Campaign Club was organized, of which James W. Taylor was elected President. A large number of members have been enrolled. The meeting was very enthusiastic. This is one of the strongholds of Greeleyism in this county, and a handsome banner was flung to the breeze this afternoon by the adherents of that cause in this city.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS.

Five Heats and a Postponement.

A very interesting trot was begun at the Prospect Park Fair Grounds yesterday afternoon, but was not finished at dark after five closely contested heats had been trotted. The race was then postponed until this afternoon at half-past two o'clock. The affair that gave the lovers of good trotting such a treat yesterday afternoon was for a purse of $200, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, between William McMahon's bay gelding Coroner K., James Campbell's black gelding Othello and J. Phillips' chestnut mare Fanny Fern. The first two heats were won by Othello, then Coroner K. won two heats, the fifth being given to Fanny Fern, although she did not come in ahead, and therefore the time made does not go on the record against her. Coroner K. was a great favorite before the start, selling in the pools for more than the other two combined. After Othello won the first heat he had the call at slight odds; but when he scored the second heat he was the favorite over the field at nearly two to one. After Coroner K. won the third heat he resumed his old place in the betting and is a great favorite over both the others for to-day's settlement of the affair.

A team trot was also announced to come off between Mr. Phillips' and Mr. Whitson's teams, but when the horses were called Mr. Phillips' team was on the ground, but Mr. Whitson's did not show up. Another team was substituted for them, and a most miserable farce followed. Mr. Phillips' team, it is stated, can trot in 2:35, while the team that started against them could not trot better than 3:30. Phillips jogged his team around three times, the first heat being performed in 3:30, the second in 3:14 and the third in 2:29.

The following are the details of the sport as it progressed:—

THE FIRST TROT.

First Heat.—Fanny Fern won the pole, Othello second, Coroner K. outside. After ten attempts they were started, Othello leading, Coroner K. second, Fanny Fern bringing up the rear. They all broke up before they made the upper turn, and Fanny Fern went to the front. Coroner K. then collided with Othello and tore several spokes out of his own sulky. At the quarter pole, which was passed in thirty-eight and a quarter seconds, Fanny Fern led one length, Othello second, one length ahead of Coroner K. Going down the backstretch Othello went up and collared Fanny Fern, Coroner K. being four lengths behind. At the half-mile pole Othello led one length, in 1:16; Fanny Fern second, half a dozen lengths ahead of Coroner K. Othello shortly afterwards broke up and the mare took sides with him for a short distance; but Othello trotted so fast after recovering from the break that he carried Fanny to a break and then left her for company with Coroner K., who came on with the spokes sticking out in all directions from his damaged sulky. Othello came home a winner by four lengths on a jog, Fanny Fern second, four lengths in front of Coroner K. Time, 2:31¼.

Second Heat.—Othello had the best of the send-off, Coroner K. second, Fanny Fern third. All the horses broke up going around the turn, but Coroner K. and Othello did little else than break and run, while Fanny Fern trotted steadily on. At the quarter pole Fanny led one length, with Coroner K. making buck jumps at her wheel, Othello one length further off on a break. The quarter pole was passed in thirty-eight and three-quarter seconds. At the half-mile the mare was one length and a half in front of Coroner K., who was two lengths ahead of Othello, the latter again in the air. Time, 1:17¼. Coroner K. closed with Fanny Fern on the lower turn, and they were head and head at the three-quarter pole, two lengths in front of Othello. The latter now put on the steam, and coming on steadily passed the others thirty yards from home; but just as he did so Coroner K. went into a brisk run and beat Othello over the score half a length. The judges gave the heat to Othello and placed Fanny Fern second. Time, 2:32.

Third Heat.—Coroner K. had the best of the send-off, Othello second, Fanny Fern third. Othello soon broke up and fell in the rear. At the quarter pole Coroner K. was six lengths in advance of Fanny Fern, in thirty-seven seconds. All three of the horses broke up on the backstretch several times, and at the half-mile pole—time, 1:15—Coroner K. was still six lengths in advance of Fanny Fern, the latter two lengths ahead of Othello. The mare and Othello both broke up on the lower turn, and Coroner K. was eight lengths ahead at the three-quarter pole, Othello second, two lengths in front of the mare. Othello came on rapidly and closed on Coroner K. until he was half way up the homestretch, when he broke up and Coroner K. was taken in hand and jogged across the score. Time of the heat, 2:30¾.

Fourth Heat.—Coroner K. now became as great a favorite as he was at the commencement of the race, Othello having had the honor after the first and second heats. Coroner K. had the best of the start, but soon afterwards broke up. He kept the lead, however, around the turn, Othello second, Fanny Fern third. Othello then broke up and fell in the rear. At the quarter pole Coroner K. led two lengths, Fanny Fern second, three lengths ahead of Othello. Time, thirty-eight seconds. Fanny Fern closed up nicely on the backstretch, and as Coroner K. passed the half-mile pole he was half a length in front of the mare, who was four lengths in advance of Othello. Time, 1:15½. Fanny Fern broke up soon afterwards, and this gave Coroner K. a commanding lead, as Othello also broke up immediately afterwards. At the three-quarter pole Coroner K. was four lengths ahead of Fanny Fern, who was half a length ahead of Othello. The latter then made a fine burst, and, coming on steadily, closed on Coroner K. up the homestretch, the latter crossing the score a winner by one length in 2:30¾. Fanny Fern was six lengths behind.

Fifth heat.—The start was good, but in a moment Coroner K. took the lead, Fanny Fern second, Othello third, having broken up. At the quarter pole Coroner K. led four lengths, Fanny Fern second, one length ahead of the black gelding. The time to this point was thirty-six and three-quarter seconds. Going down the back stretch Fanny Fern closed up some of the daylight, and at the half mile Coroner K. led two lengths in 1:15, Fanny Fern second, three lengths in front of Othello. Going down the lower turn Coroner K. made some rather questionable jumps and opened the gap again four lengths, Fanny Fern second, two lengths in front of Othello. The mare closed again on Coroner K., and the latter passed the three-quarter pole two lengths in front of her. As Coroner K. swung into the homestretch he was about fifteen feet from the pole, but as he trotted up the stretch he closed in so that there was not room at the finish for Fanny Fern to pass him, which was not noticed by the judges, or they would have distanced him. The mare took the inside place as she swung into the stretch, and closed up to Coroner K.'s wheel at the finish. She was given the heat, Coroner K. having run a little more than the judges would recognize as legitimate. The time of the heat was 2:32, but this does not go on the time record against the mare. Othello was four lengths behind.

The race was then postponed until this afternoon at half-past two o'clock. The following is a

SUMMARY.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS, September 5.—Purse $200 for horses that have never beaten 2:31.

W. McMahon's b. g. Coroner K.	3	3	1	1	2
Jas. Campbell's bk. g. Othello	1	1	2	2	3
J. H. Phillips' ch. m. Fanny Fern	2	2	3	3	1

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	38¼	1:16	2:31¼
Second heat	38¾	1:17¼	2:32
Third heat	37	1:15	2:30¾
Fourth heat	38	1:15½	2:30¾
Fifth heat	36¾	1:15	2:32*

* Not to be placed on the record, as the heat was taken from the horse that made it.

THE SECOND TROT.

First Heat.—This was a most consummate farce. Ripley and mate, a team that can trot in 2:35, waited for the other team all the way, and came in a winner by two lengths in 3:30.

Second Heat.—This heat was a counterpart of the previous one. Time, 3:14.

Third Heat.—Blackbird and mate ran all the way, and Ripley and Tom King were beaten a neck, but the judges gave them the heat. Time, 2:49.

SAME DAY.—Purse $150 for teams, best three in five.

J. H. Phillips' blk. s/W. H. Ripley and b. g. Tom King	1	1	1
John Haslett's ch. g. Mate and blk. g. Blackbird	2	2	2

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	54	1:48	3:30
Second heat	53¾	1:39	3:14
Third heat	46½	1:24	2:49

English Racing Notes.

Mr. Thomas Gee, of the Dewhurst Lodge stud, Wadhurst, Sussex, has purchased the whole of Lord Stamford's breeding stud for 18,500 guineas.

Queen's Messenger, after being knocked about in the betting for the St. Leger for some time, was eventually struck out of the race August 23, in the afternoon. Como has been also stricken from the same race.

Mr. Savile's well-known stallion Skirmisher, sire of Kaiser, Ryshworth, Ripponden and other famous race horses, died on Tuesday night, August 20, at Rufford Abbey, from injuries received last week, when he broke his fetlock joint while out at exercise. Skirmisher was bred by Lord Scarborough in 1854, and was by Voltigeur out of a Gardham mare; her dam by Langar out of Sister to Busto, by Clinker. He won several valuable stakes as a three-year-old for Lord Zetland, after which he passed into the hands of Mr. Savile, and broke down in a race at Newmarket First Spring when five years old.

The renowned steeple chaser, The Lamb, now the property of Baron E. Oppenheim, won the Grand Steeple Chase at Aix-la-Chapelle on the 13th of August. Two to one were bet on the son of Zouave, who was ridden by Count Nicholas Esterhazy, and easily defeated four moderate opponents.

THE FASHIONS.

Preparing for the Fall Openings—The Broadway and West Side Trade—The Belles Coming Home—A Prospective Glance at the Autumn Styles—The Newest in Polonaise, Basque and Dress Patterns—How the Rising Generation Is To Be Apparelled.

While the fair belles of the watering places were disporting in the briny, flirting by moonlight, contending at croquet, drinking nauseous waters, changing toilets every hour or dancing in Gehenna-like ballrooms, those industrious handmaidens of fashion—the modistes—have been planning, concocting, designing, creating, or whatever you may be pleased to term the calling, into existence these wondrous structures of silk, satin or kindred material that are intended to adorn the female form divine. Even in those Sahara or Ujiji days, when the air was like a blast from a furnace and the sun poured down his fiery arrows as relentlessly as when the children of Niobe became his target, the busy brain of the modiste was at work seeking in the spirit world of eccentricities for some novelty which should draw the crowd of fair worshippers to her shrine. Now, "in her mind's eye" she saw a strange phantasmagoria of bonnets, many of which might justly be regarded as the creations of a disordered brain. Again the air became dark with fabrics of every kind, resolving themselves into so many dress shapes that the eye would be puzzled as to the front or back, or the Linndæan classification of the wearer. But the fickle thermometer suddenly falls from stewing to shivering point; the watering places are fast being left in hibernal solitude and home come the fair ones in scores. The first question they ask, almost before unpacking, is concerning the new styles. The costly Summer toilets, which were the cynosure of admiration a month ago, are flung contemptuously aside and an instantaneous rush is made for the *salons* of the modiste. But she is caught napping and unprepared and the impatience of the pouting demoiselles must be restrained for a fortnight longer until the temple of fashion is put in order and decked out in the new styles. Nevertheless the indications of the season are significant on the dial of La Mode. Already

THE SOFT, MISTY DRAPERIES

and tints of Summer are replaced by the brilliant and suggestive Autumn colors. Although in advance of the general opening, there is still sufficient display to give the outlines of the *tout ensemble* of the toilet for the present season. In a stroll up Broadway one sees an endless variety of new and beautiful fabrics. Among the silks there are indigo blue or gros bleu, ranging from $2 to $6 per yard. Amethyst, olive green, peach blossom, flesh color, cameo—which is decidedly delicate in color—and a deep rose color, lately revived from antiquity.

In stripes sage green, olive brown and London smoke will be fashionable.

Chintz figures in all shades are revived again, but it is predicted that solid colors will be more generally worn.

Brocaded, striped Japanese is also a new article, and will undoubtedly be very popular.

Those who are not yet tired of Dolly Varden will have an excellent opportunity for becoming so, as all wool empress, black grounds and chintz figures will appear under that familiar name; also the same material with colored satin stripes will be worn.

There are Irish poplins in all new shades and English prints of brilliant colors.

Among the decided novelties are the brocaded Sicilian cloths. They are of heavy silken texture, with an overshot design in leaves and flowers wrought upon the surface. Undoubtedly these will be the *furore* for evening wear, as when made they are *bouffant* and stylish.

Imported silks, velvet suits and those of home manufacture are ready awaiting the openings.

The array of shawls and outside apparels is exceedingly brilliant and unique. In scarfs the Ottomans are among the prevailing fashions for Fall, being richly tinted and sufficiently warm to protect the dainty throats of the wearers till the season arrives for heavier wrappings.

As yet there are scarcely any new designs in laces, with the exception of Llama fichus, evening capes of Valenciennes and guipure laces.

The continuation of the present Autumnal weather will necessitate rather earlier than was anticipated the use of the many

GRACEFUL MANTLES

that promise to be so fashionable for the ensuing season. Among the mantles exhibited at Madame Demorest's, perhaps the most *distingué* is the "Von Raden," named after the fair prima donna, who is to be with us so soon. This produces the effect of a plain circle in front, but has a broad, Watteau plait extending from the shoulders in the back, and the sides are arranged in a novel manner, so as to appear like deep, pointed, flowing sleeves. It will be made up for Autumn wear in the new undressed cashmere, which comes in the écru and brown shades, and in black and colored cashmere and heavy suit goods. Later it will be used in cloth.

The "Royal" and "Empress" mantles are intended for the same purposes, and will both make up handsomely in heavy cloth for the coldest winter weather. The "Royal" is something in the Metternich style and is especially graceful; the Empress is a half-fitting sacque, with three seams in the back and darts in front, and is worn under a deep talma, open up the back. This is quite as becoming for misses as for ladies.

PERFECTLY TIGHT-FITTING GARMENTS

are gradually going out of vogue for street wear, and are being replaced by the mantles mentioned above, half-loose paletots, polonaises and casaques. The polonaise still continues to be the leading over-garment, notwithstanding the persistent efforts to replace it by the basque and overskirt. The loose styles are preferred for the street, and the tight ones worn in the house are modified for *costumes de promenade* by the addition of a jaunty cape of cashmere or the same material as the suit. A plain round talma is a favorite style, either open up the back to the shoulders or closed. A more youthful style is the "Princess," which has three distinct capes, the upper one being little more than a collar. The "Julie" has a talma front, and the back has three box-plaits laid in at the waist line and confined by a belt underneath. This is appropriate for quite heavy goods.

For ordinary heavy goods a polonaise in the pelisse style, to be worn without looping, will be considered the most *recherché*. The "blouse" polonaise is a favorite style, cut like a "Marguerite" in the back, with deep box-plaits let in a short distance below the waist line, and fitted with one dart in each front. It may be worn either perfectly loose or confined with a Russia leather belt, to which the chatelaine can be conveniently attached. Of the same *genre* is the "Princess" pelisse, which is arranged either with or without side forms.

For more dressy goods—silk and poplin—more bouffant styles will be used. In all of them

THE FULNESS IS MASSED IN THE BACK,

leaving the front and sides comparatively plain. This style is especially convenient for those inclined toward *embonpoint*, as the size is apparently diminished thereby. The "Vienna" possesses points that will certainly insure for it a continued vogue. The back is in the favorite Margueritte style, and the front forms short, pointed basques falling over a short apron, which is carried across the back, not to the waist line, but sufficiently below to allow the effect of a basque, and confined by a ribbon, sash, or one of material. The "Lady Washington" is similar in effect, but the fronts are in polonaise style, and are only carried as far back as the side-form seams.

More dressy still, and just the style for an elegant reception dress, is the "Lucca." The back of this is arranged in a unique manner, which must be seen to be appreciated. The front has a deep, rounded vest, buttoned all the way down and falling over a short draped apron.

Costumes *en suite* retain their vogue for street wear, but will be supplemented as the season advances by independent garments of different materials. If the suit is not trimmed entirely with the material the garniture is more frequently of the same shade than contrasting, or *en camaïeu*.

PRETTY SUITS FOR EARLY AUTUMN WEAR

are arranged with a demi-train skirt, flounced all the way to the waist in the back and differently trimmed in front, and a jaunty little sleeve basque of velvet or cashmere, appropriately trimmed. The sleeves are to be of the same material as the skirt.

The "Lucia" is one of the prettiest designs in basques for this purpose: the "Vilette" has a modified postilion, and is completed by a small velvet vest.

An overdress, especially designed to be worn with skirts, trimmed in the above-mentioned style, is known as the "Elise." It has a waist, round in the back, but having short basques in front, falling over a draped apron, which is carried to the waist line in the back, and furnished with a handsome sash.

Hoods are revived from obscurity and are added to very many of the street garments. They should be selected with discrimination, for they usually increase the apparent width of the shoulders. A very long, pointed hood, known as the "Zillah," is less liable to produce this effect than any other; a more dressy style is the "Lola," which forms three distinct points; and the "Elise" has broad *revers*.

FOR HOUSE WEAR

the dresses are most fashionably arranged with a basque or polonaise, with a demi-train skirt. Overskirts are more frequently worn with a plain round waist, finished with a sash, than with a basque.

Basques differ very slightly in general style from last season, but are especially jaunty and becoming. They are of every conceivable shape and style, and in most of the designs the vest is still retained. It is more usual and much more convenient to simulate a vest with the garniture than to insert an independent one.

One of the prettiest

the "Coralie." It has a vest in front, and the back is a combination of the postilion and deep points.

OVERSKIRTS FOLLOW SUIT,

to the polonaises in having most of the fulness massed in the back. The "Kellogg" has the apron carried across the back and fastened with a bow a short distance below the waist, and is especially stylish. The "Eldora" is particularly designed to be worn with a round waist for a house dress. The back describes a pointed basque, to which the skirt part is attached. There are broad *revers* at the sides and the front is a draped apron. In the "Evangeline" the apron is carried across the bouffant back to the waist line.

A novelty in a skirt for an evening dress is known as the "Vienna" train. This is most gracefully looped in the back, rendering an overskirt or polonaise unnecessary, but the fashionably draped apron is disposed over it in front. For dressy use is the exceedingly *distingué* garment called the "Lucca" train, which combines a Watteau polonaise and adjustable train in a most ingenious and graceful manner.

IN CHILDREN'S FASHIONS

the designs are almost innumerable, and are as practical as they are pretty. Polonaises take the lead both for the indoor and outdoor costumes of girls and misses. Especially pretty for home dresses in soft materials is the plaited polonaise, which is a half-loose blouse, with box plaits laid in the back, and bands in front arranged to simulate them. In the "Lotta" the side-forms are continued so as to form long sashes, which are to be tied; and the "Flora" has basques, which are continued and form sashes in the back. But basques, which are again very fashionable for misses, and polonaises are almost invariably fastened in the back. This is much more youthful looking and becoming. One of the prettiest basques is called the "Florette," and has rounded tabs in the back and a pointed vest in front.

Overdresses and overskirts are in endless variety. They follow about the same style as the polonaises. The "Clara" overskirt and the "Elida" overdress will be sure to become favorite designs.

For little boys who have arrived at the dignity of pants the "Harold" suit is especially designed. Younger ones wear the pretty little "Charlie" suit, with a jaunty jacket and kilt-plaited skirt, or the "Pearl" dress. Older boys wear suits copying as nearly as may be the styles of their seniors of male persuasion.

YACHTING.

The Newport Citizens' Cup—The Regatta To Be Sailed Again On Thursday, the 12th.

Owing to the dense fog prevailing at the conclusion of the race for the Newport prizes and the confusion arising from the nearly simultaneous arrival of the Dauntless and Resolute and the collision of the former with the Lightship, it was difficult to determine which of the two was the actual winner of the schooner prize. As the owner of neither yacht desired to claim the prize upon merely technical grounds, and as they think weather deprived the citizens and visitors of Newport of the pleasure of witnessing the race from the shore, they have by mutual consent courteously waived all claim to the prize and proposed that it be again sailed for, under circumstances more satisfactory to the donors of the prize and more favorable to a decisive result. A second race for the Newport schooner prize will therefore be sailed on Thursday, September 12, or as soon thereafter as the weather may be favorable, open to all schooner yachts. The course will be the same as that previously chosen—viz., from Brenton's Reef Lightship to Vineyard Sound Lightship and return, with a flying start. The race will be sailed under the direction of the Regatta Committee of the New York Yacht Club, or, in their absence, of a special committee to be selected by the yacht owners on the Saturday preceding, and under the rules of the New York Yacht Club, except that there will be no time allowance, and entries may be made by notice sent on board the yacht Dauntless up to eight o'clock P. M. Wednesday, September 11.

Arrival of the Brooklyn Yacht Club Fleet at Glen Cove.

ON BOARD YACHT MADELEINE,
GLEN COVE, Sept. 5, 1872.

The Brooklyn Yacht Club fleet arrived here this afternoon, in straggling order, in pursuance of order to rendezvous at Glen Cove on Thursday, at five P. M. The fleet now in harbor embraces schooner Madeleine, Commodore Jacob Voorhees, Jr.; Madgie, Mr. Rufus Hatch; Fleur de Lys, Commodore Dickerson; Alice, N. B. Nichols; Meta, Mr. G. A. Belling; Addie, Mr. W. H. Langley; Kate, Brevet Commodore D. Elton; Onward, M. G. L. Haight; Mary, Mr. J. K. Barnard; T. B. Asten, Olympic Club; Nettie B., Mr. Allen C. Bush; Undine, Fowler and Brashier; Sophia, Chauncy M. Fell; Flying Cloud, Mr. W. M. Smith.

A meeting of the captains was held at seven P. M. on board the flag ship Madeleine, Commodore Jacob Voorhees, Jr., presiding, and it was decided to start at daybreak to-morrow for Huntington, on Lloyd's Neck, L. I., where the club will be received by Mr. Jenkins Van Schaick. A clam bake and regatta embrace the programme of to-morrow. The fleet leaves for Bradford, Conn., on Saturday morning, where they will be joined by several other yachts belonging to the squadron.

Mr. Douglas' Challenge to the English Yachts.

[From the Field, August 24.]

SIR—My object in offering to race with any schooner in England was to test fairly the respective merits of English and American yachts. That this test should be satisfactory, the conditions of the race should, as far as possible, be so arranged that the victor should be indebted for the prize to superior sailing qualities, and not to luck. That this is too often not the case in sailing round the Isle of Wight is generally admitted. A vessel may outstrip her opponents by miles in going around the island, and yet in a light wind be jammed by meeting an ebb tide at the Needles, and thus allow all the rest of the fleet to come up with her. She might have gained her time twice over and yet would be beaten. It is for this reason that I have named the course from the Nab to Cherbourg and back, a fair, open one, where each vessel has an equal chance and has no temptation to dodge in and out, looking for land breezes, and incurs no danger of grounding from an over-anxiety to get into slack water and cheat the tide.

I named an eight or ten knot breeze in order to save the race from being one of those unsatisfactory drifting matches of which we have seen so many this year. Surely an eight or ten knot breeze would not overpower even the smallest schooner. In a very light air the smaller vessel can, in nine cases out of ten, beat the larger one even handed, owing to her lighter canvas, and yet the latter has to allow the former just as much time as if it blew half a gale of wind. That nothing should stand in the way, however, of so interesting a trial as might result, should a match be made, I waive this stipulation.

In addition to this, although I fully appreciate the injustice of the English system of measurement when applied to American models (and I am glad to see that an "Old Yachtsman" sustains me in this), I agree to accept the Royal Yacht Squadron measurement and scale of time allowance.

To be brief, I will sail any schooner in England from the Nab to Cherbourg and back three races, the winner of two out of three to take the prize, say a fifty or 100 guinea cup. Flying start, the days and hour of starting to be named and the yachts to sail regardless of weather. Royal Yacht Squadron measurement and scale of time allowance. No restrictions as to hands, canvas, &c., but no trimming by dead weight during the race.

This offer will be left open for one fortnight from date, and I shall require one week's notice to prepare.

WILLIAM P. DOUGLAS.

SAPPHO, COWES, August 19, 1872.

Yachting Notes.

Yacht Wanderer, N.Y.Y.C., sailed for Newport yesterday.

The following yachts passed the HERALD telegraph station at Whitestone yesterday:—

Yacht Magic, N.Y.Y.C., Rear Commodore Osgood, from New York, cruising eastward.

Yacht Madeleine, N.Y.Y.C., Mr. Voorhis, from New York for Glen Cove.

Yacht Peerless, N.Y.Y.C., Mr. Maxwell, from Brooklyn for Glen Cove.

Yacht Alice, N.Y.Y.C., Mr. Appleton.

Yacht Vision, N.Y.Y.C., Mr. Alexandre, from New York for Glen Cove.

Yacht Kaiser William, F.Y.C., Mr. Degraw, from Flushing to Bridgeport and return.

THE NEW ENGLAND FAIR.

LOWELL, Mass., Sept. 5, 1872.

The favorable weather tends to favor the attendance at the New England fair, which the morning attendance and constant arrivals indicate will reach fully 50,000 people to-day. Up to eleven o'clock 185 cars had arrived on the grounds. Only one entry has been made for the trial of steam fire engines—that of the Amoskeag Company, of Manchester. There are on the grounds 256 horses, besides colts and yearlings, of which eighty-one are trotters, and there other entries, which are stabled in the city. There is to be a sale of a portion of this collection of horses. There are some thoroughbreds on the grounds by J. E. Conant. The grand cavalcade this forenoon around the track did not come up to the expectations. Everything is progressing quietly.

SARATOGA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1872.

Hon. Thomas G. Alvord, who was announced to deliver the annual address before the Saratoga Agricultural Society, in this village to-day, did not appear. He sent a telegram from Syracuse, saying that he could not fulfil his engagement, and accordingly an address was delivered by J. P. Conkling, President of the society. Mr. Alvord's non-

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

Volume XXXVII..........................No. 250

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—KIT, THE ARKANSAS TRAVELLER. Afternoon and Evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.—RED POCKETBOOK.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—AROUND TOWN; OR, SIGHTS OF THE CITY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth street.—IXION; OR, THE MAN AT THE WHEEL.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—DIAMONDS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. and Eighth av.—ROI CAROTTE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth avenue.—THE BELLS; OR, THE POLISH JEW.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—TRUMPS—OUR NEIGHBORS, SMITH AND BROWN, &c.

PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—PAUL PRY—LIVE INDIAN

WHITE'S ATHENÆUM, 585 Broadway.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, &c.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner 6th av.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, ECCENTRICITY, &c.

ST. JAMES THEATRE, corner of 28th st. and Broadway.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS IN FARCE, &c.

720 BROADWAY, EMERSON'S MINSTRELS.—GRAND ETHIOPIAN ECCENTRICITIES.

NEWARK INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, Washington street, corner of Court, Newark, N. J.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

PAVILION, No. 688 Broadway, near Fourth street.—GRAND CONCERT.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, September 6, 1872.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S HERALD.

PAGE.
1—Advertisements.
2—Advertisements.
3—Massachusetts: The Colored Men in Council; Addresses and Resolutions at a Social Powwow—Paul Schoeppe's Trial—The State Conventions; Inside Workings of the Liberals and Democrats at Syracuse; Abundant Wire-pulling and a Great Deal of Hard Fighting; Tremendous Enthusiasm at the Finish.
4—Syracuse: A Busy Field Day in Both Conventions; Obstinate Skirmishing Over the Nomination for Congressman at Large; Sunset Cox at Last Triumphant; Frank Kernan and Chauncey Depew the Gubernatorial Standard Bearers; Tilden Badly Snubbed; Enthusiastic Endorsement of Greeley and Cincinnati; A Harmonious Ending to an Eventful Day; Speechmaking Ad Libitum; Both Conventions Adjourned and the Delegates Already on Their Way Home.
5—The Bursted Bourbons: A Mournful Morning's Work Among the Louisville Hardshells; J. Q. Adams Follows the "Backward Lead" of Charles O'Conor; Louisiana's Deep Democratic Despair; Refusal to Nominate Living Men; O'Conor and Adams Still To Be Their Phantom Chiefs; Dispersal Amid Ghostly Enthusiasm Over the Still-Born Ticket; Effect West and South of O'Conor's Will o' the Wisp—Missouri Republican State Convention—Kansas Republican State Convention—Minnesota State Convention—The Presidential Canvass—Coalition of Reform Democrats—Republican Meeting in Newburg—Prospect Park Fair Grounds—The Fashions—Yachting—The New England Fair—Saratoga Agricultural Society.
6—Editorials: Leading Article, "The Empire State—The Democratic and Liberal Republican Conventions"—Amusement Announcements.
7—The Council of the Crowns—The Steamship America—The Alabama Claims—Cable Telegrams from England, France, Ireland, Austria, Hungary, Wales and South Africa—The Metis: Continuation of the Investigation; Testimony of the Chief Engineer and Bow Watchman—Miscellaneous Telegrams—Business Notices.
8—The Courts—Sister Mary of Stanislaus—The Burglar Policeman—The Polish Passenger Case—Jefferson Market Police Court—Tombs Police Court—Municipal Affairs—Rewarding the Union Defenders—St. Joseph's Home—Internal Revenue Affairs—The Tichborne Claimant—Drink or Die: Full Particulars of the Glen Cove Shooting Affray.
9—Financial and Commercial: Another Change in the Money Market; a Sudden Relaxation and Fall of the Rates to Three Per Cent; the Finale at Louisville and the Speculation in Gold; a Spiritless Competition for the Government Gold; Further Decline in South Carolinas; Government Bonds Heavy and Lower; Intense Dulness at the Stock Exchange and a Decline in Prices—The Hassler Expedition: A Letter from Professor Agassiz—New York City News—Brooklyn Affairs—Marriages and Deaths.
10—Gratz Brown: A Sharp Criticism of the Administration Policy at the South; Three Years of Grant in Dixie; Increase of Debt in Carpet-Bag States $168,000,000; Responsibility of the Republican Party; Liberalism the Lifeboat for Niggers—Shipping Intelligence—Advertisements.
11—Advertisements.
12—Advertisements.

OTHER STATE CONVENTIONS.—The Missouri Republican State Convention met yesterday and constructed a platform which, in addition to the usual party planks, has one deprecating any conflict between capital and labor, but asserting that should one come labor has paramount claims. In other words the party judges that more votes are cast by poor than by rich men. Another plank is a sharp stick for Governor B. Gratz Brown, the coalition candidate for Vice President. Admitting that they helped to place him in his present position, they allege that he has forfeited all claim to official integrity and deprecate his elevation to a higher trust. Kansas republicans have nominated Hon. T. O. Osborne, of Leavenworth, for Governor, and E. S. Storer for Lieutenant Governor. Besides endorsing the nominations of Grant and Wilson they pledged the party to a free and pure elective franchise, and asked Congress to arrange the difficulties between the railroad companies and squatters claiming lands on late Indian territory, and to open public lands to actual settlers under the pre-emption and homestead laws.

CONVICTION OF THE BURGLAR POLICEMAN.—Aiken, late a policeman of the Eighteenth precinct, was brought up for trial yesterday in the General Sessions, before Judge Bedford. Owing to a stipulation of the Sergeant to whom he made the confession of his having, while on the police—some eight months—committed seventeen burglaries, that admission could not be used as evidence against him. He was, however, promptly convicted of grand larceny on one indictment; and, there being four against him, he was remanded till the District Attorney is ready with proof in the other cases. Judge Bedford told the culprit that his offence was all the more heinous for disgracing the body of brave, faithful and honest men of which he was a member, and for prostituting a position of trust and authority to purposes of crime. Every facility would be afforded by the Court to the public prosecutor to try all the charges, and the recreant policeman need hope for no mercy. It is well that police theft should thus meet prompt and severe punishment.

THE NEW ENGLAND FAIR at Lowell yesterday drew a very large attendance. Its show of horses is a special feature and will terminate in a sale of valuable stock.

The Empire State—The Democratic and Liberal Republican Conventions.

The Democratic and Liberal Republican State Conventions at Syracuse have nominated their joint stock State ticket, their Presidential electors and their Congressman at Large, and have proclaimed the State and national issues and objects upon which they intend to fight through the campaign in this Commonwealth till the November election. The two great parties, therefore, in this contest—the administration republican party and the opposition coalition party—are now fairly before the people of the Empire State for their suffrages. The republicans have a strong State ticket throughout; but it is particularly strong with General Dix at the head of it for Governor. The opposition alliance against General Dix have nominated Francis Kernan, of Utica, for Governor—a distinguished democrat, an able party leader and in every respect a popular man—after Judge Church, perhaps, the most generally acceptable nomination that could have been made, and particularly in view of democratic harmony on their State ticket in this city.

Briefly, for the present, it may be said that if the republican State ticket, Presidential electoral ticket and candidate for Congressman at Large are perfectly satisfactory to the rank and file of the supporters of the national administration, the opposing nominations from Syracuse are calculated to give satisfaction as broad and general to democrats and liberal republicans. As between the "glittering generalities" of the platforms of the two parties the intelligent voter will judge for himself; and to the voter who is without intelligence the platform which goes with his party ticket represents his principles against the world. But in New York, in every political crisis embracing the momentous issue of a national political revolution, there is a floating balance of power which, in reference to a coming State election, drifts with the pressure of intervening political events; and it is in relation to this floating element, this twentieth vote from the people, that we have to consider the probabilities of our November election.

What, then, is the prospect in the Empire State? In the overwhelming hue and cry against the astounding and abounding corruptions of the Tammany Ring the State was carried by the republicans last November by a majority of nearly twenty thousand. But the democrats were disheartened and demoralized by the Tammany exposures, and many of them, with the anti-Grant republicans generally, supported the regular republican ticket as a rebuke to the "Ring" and in view of reform. Many democrats, on the other hand, from sheer demoralization or disgust, remained at home on election day, so that the figures of our last November election will not apply to the present political situation in New York city and State. With Mr. Greeley as the coalition candidate for President the conditions of the battle may be greatly changed. Mr. Greeley, for many years a prime favorite among the republicans of the rural districts as a political reformer and evangelist of the party, has in this State carried over with him into the coalition against General Grant a considerable body of devoted republican followers. In the Presidential election of 1868 Seymour against Grant carried New York by ten thousand majority, on by far the largest vote ever cast in the State. Taking this vote, then, as a fair test at that time between the two parties, the ascertained desertions from Grant to Greeley in this State would settle the question now in favor of Greeley, were there no drawbacks to be considered in the estimate.

But there are certain drawbacks against Mr. Greeley even in New York, which, in a fair treatment of the subject, cannot be overlooked. There are, for example, the anti-Greeley democrats. They have shown no strength so far in any quarter; but the HERALD correspondents who have been canvassing the State report that these democratic Bourbons, as sullen neutrals at least in the regular party camp, can be found in any place throughout the interior without difficulty. They sent a delegation from this city to Louisville, respectable in part, and, however small a faction or fraction they may be in the State at large, they are yet, more or less, a dead weight upon Mr. Greeley. Next, there is to Mr. Greeley the discouragement of the Vermont election, and the apparently inextricable confusion into which the parties, factions and cliques of this city have drifted upon municipal affairs. We may have three or four candidates for Mayor this year, and the divisions among the democrats upon these candidates may affect more or less the State and Presidential tickets, Grant and Greeley, one way or the other. In the absence of these disturbing elements New York might be safely set down as good for the opposition coalition by an overwhelming majority; but while these disturbing forces exist the vote of New York in November cannot be assumed as absolutely certain for Mr. Greeley and the State ticket associated with him in this contest.

The republicans evidently have strong hopes of holding New York. They may count too much upon their victory of last November against Tammany and too largely upon the anti-Greeley democrats and upon democratic divisions in this city, and they may underestimate the strength of the anti-Grant republicans; but the Grant managers are nevertheless working with great expectations of carrying the State. They say that as in 1868, General Grant in 1872 can be elected without the vote of New York, but that, having been cheated out of this vote in 1868, they desire and expect to right this wrong in 1872. They say, furthermore, that, as the anti-Grant republican bolt is or will be neutralized by the anti-Greeley democratic bolters, they lose nothing by Greeley's defection. These are the opinions which, among the administration republicans, have revived hope and are inspiring them with something of confidence of adding the vote of the Empire State to the electoral vote for General Grant. The odds, in our judgment, are still heavily against them; but, considering all the party complications and cross-firings which exist and which are foreshadowed in reference to our November national and State election, it is too early yet to predict in New York an opposition victory.

As in 1868 it was determined, so in 1872 the issue of the Presidential contest will probably be settled by the October State elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. The State election of Monday next in Maine, meantime, is attracting the special attention and special labors of the two great parties—the efforts of the republicans being directed to the maintenance of their best majorities, while the opposition alliance are working zealously to cut down these majorities, and to cut out at least one member of Congress as a trophy of victory and as evidence that Greeley may still lead his supporters to a crowning national triumph in November. Nor is it certain that they will be disappointed in all their calculations in Maine, notwithstanding the discouraging bombshell from Vermont. Nor with the complete failure of their hopes in Maine do we imagine they will lose their hopes of Pennsylvania. The conditions of the two parties for the October battle in Pennsylvania are rather favorable than otherwise to the opposition alliance, for the republicans who will not support the administration State ticket because of Hartranft, the head of it, outnumber the anti-Grant republicans. But if, with this notorious advantage, the opposition alliance fail to carry Pennsylvania in October all doubts concerning the Presidential election will be dispelled, and the friends of Mr. Greeley will have to labor without ceasing to save New York. In 1868 the primary object of Tammany and the democratic party of New York was the State and the city, with our enormous Corporation spoils; and the Presidency was a secondary object, because the popular tide of the Union was irresistibly against them. In the nomination of Seymour, then, the object of the New York democrats was at all hazards to save the State; but now the State to the supporters of Mr. Greeley here, as elsewhere, is mainly valuable for its Presidential weight; and should the coming September and October elections strongly foreshadow General Grant's re-election the Presidential issue in November will be apt to override, even in New York, all our State and municipal issues. Thus, while we think the Empire State, in a vote this day between Grant and Greeley, would go, and go heavily, for Greeley, the Presidential and State vote of New York in November may be determined by the intervening State elections.

A Fifteen-Million Award Reported from Geneva—The Arbitration Nearing Its End.

Information from Washington places the gross award to this country of the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva under the Treaty of Washington at fifteen million dollars. In connection with this statement we are also informed that the arbitrative labors of the Board are virtually at an end. Accepting these two items as correct, we might conclude that the sum mentioned is the outcome of all the pother about the Alabama claims, leaving the national balance against it to be decided by the Mixed Commission to meet at Newport in a few days, when the British claims against us have been reduced, once for all, to dollars and cents. The general feeling in the United States which this will arouse will not be one of enthusiasm. All that element has long since been squeezed out of it. The history of the negotiations presents too many features of fretfulness, overreaching smartness and bombast, followed by ignominious collapse, for the result to transfigure universal chagrin into widespread jubilation. The best feature about the matter will be in the fact that the arbitrators have had tact and courage enough to make a direct award, and not leave the matter to fritter away what little power for future good feeling and peace might be left in it by deferring the money judgment to a board of assessors. Apart even from this wholesome view of the case, the people of the United States will rejoice that the whole affair has been buried and dropped out of sight.

Looking back from this statement of final award over the events that have led up to it, since the signing of the treaty, we are sorry that we cannot congratulate either government to any extent on its course of action. For the diplomats of our State Department it has been a sad record of bungling and trifling with a subject wherein the good will and even the peace of two powerful nations were involved. The introduction of the indirect claims with a flourish of rhetoric may have been, as Secretary Fish protests, a political or partisan necessity of the hour; but the indignities which their subsequent withdrawal heaped upon the nation and upon the administration are enough to show the flimsiness of his reasoning taken as he puts it. It shows how the honor of a nation can be flippantly compromised by those whose opinion of their fellow citizens is so low as to imagine that the mere tricks of party can be successfully imposed upon them as the dignified course for the nation to acquiesce in. The absolute failure of this attempt is one of the few consolations of the people. On the other hand, it cannot be said that England acted in the controversy with either forbearance or courtesy. The howl which went up from one end of that country to the other on the publication of our "case" indicated how very thin the layer was of treaty cordiality. War and treaty breaking were spoken of with a suddenness of expression which was the more marked that on this side of the Atlantic the whole question had been quietly relegated to the tribunal under the treaty. What made this violence of public feeling in England the more curious was the undoubted fact that her whig government was laboring tooth and nail to save the treaty, exhibiting a love of place almost equal to our own Secretary of State.

But all that is past. The revival of an old feud is always profitless where peace and concord can prevail instead. A statement of the facts, however, has this use, that it prevents a false estimate being placed upon the professions that may mean nothing. We are pleased with one fact—the great one of the controversy—that the apology which England made in the treaty is repeated more pronouncedly in the verdict of the Court against her. What its value may be in the future we cannot now enter upon. It gives the nation another solemn assurance of the rightfulness of its battle with the rebellion, and is a verdict of civilization against those who, in defiance of law, aided the foes of the Union—the foes of liberty to all men. It is another triumph for the right, and, while looking at the money award as the smallest fraction of that triumph, we can join with becoming grace in the roseate auguries that the joyful Arbitration Court at Geneva conjure up at their festivities under the shadows of the Alps.

The Assemblage of the Sovereigns in Berlin.

The people of the Prussian capital have been made glad by the presence of His Imperial Majesty the Czar Alexander of Russia in their midst. The great northern ruler arrived in Berlin yesterday. He was accompanied by his son, the heir apparent to the Russian throne, and His Highness the Grand Duke Vladimir of Russia. Emperor William accorded a personal reception to his guests by meeting them as they alighted at the railroad station and there enfolding his brother sovereign in a fraternal embrace. The most prominent members of the family of the North German Kaiser assisted him in the discharge of his hospitable effort, the Empress Augusta and Princess Victoria, her daughter-in-law, adding domestic consolation and a home charm to the scene. Prince Chancellor Bismarck did his *devoir* at the head of the Ministers of State, and the most famous generals of the German army were present—living evidences of what may be accomplished in the way of national consolidation by the exercise of a well-balanced diplomacy, when it is supported in its direction by a united, disciplined and patriotic war force. The German people—the sturdy column which sustains the brilliant superstructure of the aggregated Crown of Prussia—were out in their capacity as citizens of Berlin. They welcomed the visiting imperialists enthusiastically, just as did the British masses the late Czar Nicholas of Russia on the occasion of his advent to their shores years prior to the war struggles at Inkermann and in the Redan, and as did the inhabitants of Paris the many German potentates previous to the misunderstanding which induced to Sedan. The royal procession in Berlin was conducted amid the plaudits of immense multitudes. The Czar halted at the Russian Embassy. He paid a visit to the Emperor William at Court subsequently, and was there entertained by His Majesty. Enough for one day, in the way of *fêtes* at least; but then we are told that there is nothing, and will be nothing but *fêtes*. Franz Joseph of Austria will reach Berlin, from Dresden, to-day. The Crown congregation will then be complete, and it may be that there will be some indication of the actual intent of the convocation. On the other hand, the affair may terminate after a friendly talk in reminiscence—Francis Joseph being deeply interested—of the siege of Kars, the work before Sebastopol, the treaty of Villafranca, and of the radicals in Paris and at The Hague, the latter having just posted a Council challenge for Bismarck.

A Letter from Professor Agassiz.

The latest despatch from this distinguished disciple of science to Professor Pierce, of the Coast Survey, in another column, will be found of great scientific interest. It was written on the voyage from Panama to Acapulco, and records the impressions of the author gathered on the Pacific Coast, and during a land journey of nearly three hundred miles in the Valley of Chillan, between the coast range and the Andian chain from Concepcion, at the mouth of the river Bio Bio, northward to the capital of Chile. This valley which, commencing at the Gulf of Ancud, extends over fifteen hundred miles to the north, he finds to be the bed of a vast glacier, whose ice-slide to the north has ground and polished the rocks of its east and west boundaries, the Andes and the coast range, so that while they stand they will tell to students the history of one of those wonderful changes which have marked and shaped the earth's surface. At one point, a little south of Santiago, he finds the track of a more recent glacier which, moving laterally from the Andes toward the west, across the drift of the great glacier, has left in its course volcanic boulders in the direction of the coast range, which stayed its progress. A gradual recession of the ice boundary towards the South Pole, which was accompanied with an ascending temperature, was followed by the formation of successive lakes, whose deposits now form a series of terraces of various levels through the whole length of this interesting valley.

An examination of the group of islands called the Galapagos has afforded an opportunity for a study of new land. This archipelago, situated near the Equator, seven hundred miles west of the coast of Ecuador, are evidently of recent volcanic origin. Their animals and plants are some of them of types found nowhere else on the known globe, and naturally seem special creations for that locality or strange instances of the almost creative power of transformation in nature. Evidently the Professor inclines to think there has been a direct creation of organized beings for those distant new islands in the wide Pacific, and he confesses that as yet science is unable to answer questions of the origin of organized beings. Small difference is noted in the vegetable products of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts in the neighborhood of Panama, but in marine animals a decided variation was discovered, while all classes of animal life on both sides bear decided American characteristics. During the long and busy voyage the party of which Agassiz is the chief have made careful observations of a large class of subjects, and accumulated such a store of specimens as will in his able hands make most valuable additions to our knowledge in the sciences of geology and zoology.

The Fall Fashions.

The welcome change in the weather and the return of the fashionables from the watering places have stirred up the *modistes* to put their houses in order, and to deck the shrines of Fashion in a becoming manner for the great annual exposition of Fall and Winter styles. Summer fabrics are being cast aside, and the belles of the metropolis, fresh from the retirement of the country, are anxiously looking forward to opening day. One or two houses have already taken time by the forelock, and have held their gala reception in the display of the numerous and costly articles that go towards beautifying the modern belle. Many surprises await the feminine eye this Fall, as novelty seems to be the rage; but it is encouraging to find the prevalence of good taste and the abandonment of the extravagant and *outré* styles of former years. American ladies now have the good sense to exercise a little of their own judgment in matters of dress, and not to leave everything to the dictates of foreign *modistes*. It was a reform sadly needed, and one productive of the most beneficial results. Broadway and the other haunts of Fashion now present an enlivening sight, and the *salons* of the milliners exert a magnetic influence on the fair ones in quest of the last invention in bonnets or the newest attraction in costumes.

Third Parties in Our Presidential Contests—The Louisville Bourbon Experiment.

The democratic Bourbons have met in Convention at Louisville, and have nominated what they call a straight or old line democratic Presidential ticket, Charles O'Conor and John Quincy Adams, and have adhered to O'Conor in the face of his peremptory declination, and have adopted a platform, in opposition to the regular democratic candidates and principles and to the administration republican ticket of Grant and Wilson. But as the straight democrats have not the remotest idea of a possibility of the election of their ticket, it is evident that their immediate object is a democratic diversion for the defeat of Greeley and Brown. It is, however, as they contend, enough for these immaculate Bourbons that they cannot recognize Greeley and Brown as representatives of the democratic party, nor the Cincinnati and Baltimore resolutions as an exposition of democratic principles. Hence this Louisville straight democratic movement. It gives the old-liners, according to Colonel Duncan, the men and the principles of the old democratic gospel of Jefferson and Jackson; and, though they expect defeat in this battle on their ticket, they expect to come out of it with their old democratic colors still flying, and they expect the recall of the deserters from the radical heresies accepted at Baltimore, and the restoration of the old party to its old landmarks with the defeat of Greeley and Brown.

This is a desperate undertaking, and the most unpromising as a third party movement that could possibly be devised. There has never been a less inviting occasion for a third party for the Presidency than the present. The prevailing idea among all the political elements opposed to the re-election of General Grant has been and is a coalition for his defeat. Hence the failure so far of all these third party movements, such as that of the temperance reformers and the labor reformers and free trade reformers. Hence this alliance between the anti-Grant republicans and the rank and file of the democratic party—a few stragglers excepted—in support of the Cincinnati liberal fusion ticket and programme. These democratic bolters, few in numbers, widely scatterred, and without newspapers or organization anywhere, are as powerless as the temperance, the labor, the free trade or woman's rights reformers to do anything as a third party at this stage of the campaign; and most likely, as a third party, this Louisville organization will disappear before the 1st of November.

Heretofore, on several momentous occasions, a third or a fourth party in the Presidential contest has turned the scale. In 1824, when the struggle between Jackson, Adams, Crawford and Clay was carried into the House of Representatives, that body was reduced to a choice between Jackson, Adams and Crawford, as the three highest candidates from the electoral colleges; and yet the friends of Clay in the House, by uniting upon Adams, at once secured his election. In 1832 against Jackson, and in 1836 against Van Buren, the strength of the opposition forces was frittered away by their divisions upon various political crotchets, abstractions and candidates; but in 1840, in their union upon Harrison and upon the general idea of a change in the administration, the opposition elements swept the country like a whirlwind. In 1844 the little third party of the abolitionists, in taking off from Henry Clay fifteen thousand abolition whig votes in the western part of New York, gave the State to Polk by a small majority, and elected him President. In 1848, as a third party candidate, Martin Van Buren, in dividing the democratic vote of New York, defeated the regular party nominee, General Cass, and elected General Taylor, the whig candidate. In 1856 Fillemore, as a third party candidate, defeated Fremont, and secured the election of Buchanan. In 1860, in their divisions upon several candidates resulting from their break-up at Charleston, the democrats permitted the election to go by default in favor of Lincoln; and since that day the democratic party, in adhering to its dead issues, has been kept "out in the cold."

Now, joined heart and hand with a promising body of bolters from the administration camp, the democratic party, through their regular National Convention, having abandoned their dead issues and accepted the "fixed facts" of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, are on the road to ultimate success, when they are met by this Louisville bolt of the Bourbons—this third party movement—at the eleventh hour of the day. We cannot imagine what possible object these bolters have thus in view which might not by them be more cheaply gained by simply voting for Grant and Wilson, or by remaining, like the angry Achilles, in their tents, indifferent as to the issue of the battle. Surely this Bourbon experiment to push the democratic party from its advanced position under Greeley back to the constitution of Buchanan is preposterous, and will utterly fail, if it may not be considered as a bubble which has collapsed with the Louisville Convention. It has no appearance of anything but a bubble and a collapse.

The Internationalist Council at The Hague.

The Congress of the International Society, which has been sitting in close session at The Hague during a few days past, places its platform and proceedings before the world through the columns of the press this morning. The rule of secrecy was removed yesterday and the public admitted to the council hall. In this the operative radical reformers have already advanced beyond the Alabama claims arbitrators in Geneva, inasmuch as they acknowledge that public opinion may aid them in reconciling the differences which distract society at large, while the Geneva tribunalists and lawyers appear to dread that official communion with the outer world will tend to impede their efforts to adjust a bill of account between two nations. We fear, however, that here "all likeness ends between the pair." The Congress of The Hague has embalmed the memory of the champions who have fallen in the battle for the people's rights in a resolution; but whether they have commenced with Watt Tyler, or the heroes of the American Revolution, or the victims of the French *coup d'état*, or the "men in the Gap" in Ireland, or those who have just fallen at the execution post at Satory, remains to be seen. The peoples who remain in chains were greeted—a fact which will no doubt console them very much. General Trochu was denounced as "a traitor to his country," and M. Jules Favre classified as a "wretch"—a mode of action which will not, so far as we can understand, have any very sensible effect for the advancement of the cause of universal emancipation. Perhaps the adoption of the motion was unavoidable, however, for we are told that the sitting of the Congress was attended by a very powerful delegation from France—men who have already worked strenuously in the cause of human equalization by the exercise of a most generous appropriation of the property of other and more industrious people. Then there was the question of free love according to the American system. This portion of the despatch is somewhat confused. It is not easy to see how the Internationalists can sincerely wish for any great addition to the number of their present families when we consider how difficult they find it to get along squarely with the capitalists. They may, perhaps, be useful in promoting marriage, after the fashion of Malthus and Père Hyacinthe. Should the Emperors in Berlin open the door of their hall of assemblage to the press to-day we shall be enabled to place the opposing principles of royalism and the red democracy side by side in our pages. Let the illumination be general.

The Spanish Loan.

One of our latest cable despatches informs us that the Spanish government is negotiating with bankers in Paris for a loan of five hundred millions of francs. We are not sorry that, in spite of all her misfortunes, Paris still remains, as indeed she must remain for years to come, the great money centre of the European Continent. So far as Spain is concerned, this loan, put upon the Paris market, is a vote of confidence in France. This, however, is about the only good thing in the Spanish loan. All the world knows that Spain is bankrupt, that her indebtedness is enormous, and that she cannot meet her obligations. Things being as they are, it seems almost an impertinence on the part of Spain to ask Europe to grant her another loan. It is only a few weeks since the King narrowly escaped assassination; and the general feeling of the public was that the assassination of the King would have been national ruin. The failure of the miserable attempt to take away the life of the King and Queen has given the present government a temporary popularity. It is scarcely fair, on such grounds, to ask a loan. It will not surprise us, however, if the money is granted, and if Spain finds, through the loan, another chance to begin anew. We cannot see the end, but we shall not be sorry if it ends well.

Barometric Waves—The Late Premonitory Weather.

For more than a week we have had unusual indications of some very marked perturbation in the aërial ocean. On the morning of the 2d inst. the meteorological reports mention the appearance on the Upper Lakes of one of those immense waves of cold air and high barometer which descend from the higher latitudes southeastwardly and roll onward to the great tropical sea. This phenomenon is most remarkable and suggestive. The season has so far advanced that the sun has lost its power in the high north, and every day the refrigeration of the air over the circumpolar regions rapidly increases. The movement of large masses of this refrigerated atmosphere southward and their injection or irruption into the warm and humid air of the superheated equatorial seas is doubtless the signal for most serious cyclonic disturbances in the latter, and also for the opening of the grand battle of the Equinox. In the opinion of an eminent meteorologist of this country the sudden commixture of the hot and cold currents in the West Indies is the cause of the formation of the low barometer which warns the seaman and premonishes the hurricane in the neighborhood of the Windward Islands. It is highly probable that these large aërial waves, which often pursue each other in rapid succession, are due to the reversal of the set of the atmosphere in the normal struggle of the cold and heavy current to find its way home to the southward, and of the light and warm current to push itself northward. Such a movement is clearly traced in the aqueous ocean, where the Gulf Stream and the ice stream of the Atlantic move in contrary directions, as two vast rivers—one on the surface, the other over the marine floor and in the deep sea bed.

The interesting reports of the English meteorologists at Natal, on the southeastern coast of Africa, reveal the not unmeaning fact that the violent hot wind from the northwest, which occasionally prevails in this colony, is clearly and causally connected with the furious Winter gales of the South Atlantic, that so frequently ravage the Cape of Good Hope. Analogy would suggest that, *mutatis mutandis*, the phenomenon of our cold waves of atmosphere, on the northern side of the Equator, is indirectly concerned in the generation of equinoctial cyclones and may be regarded as premonitions of extensive and violent tempests. The opening of the hurricane season seems to have been deferred this year in the West Indies, but it will not be surprising if the telegraph brings us early intelligence of disastrous gales on the Southern and Gulf coasts. When they fairly set in for the Fall we may also look for similar storms on our entire Atlantic sea front; and our shipping guardians and life-saving authorities should now be sleepless in their vigilance and thoroughly equipped for every emergency that may arise.

It is a noteworthy fact that the two cyclones of last Summer, which occurred August 18 and 26, were preceded by just such atmospheric waves of high range in the barometer and low range in the thermometer as those we now record. It is greatly to be hoped that, at the earliest moment deep sea telegraphy renders it possible, we may have a co-operative sytem of storm signals connecting with the island of Barbados—the outpost of West Indian meteorology and the most favored point for watching the approach of storms. When this is realized, in the imperative interests of commerce and civilization, the forewarning of all endangered ports will be a matter of absolute certainty.

THE COUNCIL OF THE CROWNS.

The Czar Alexander of Russia in the German Capital.

Royal Fraternal Reception by Emperor William and His Family—Prince Bismarck, the Cabinet and Generals Present—A Northern Embrace—Popular Ovation—Francis Joseph on His Journey.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, Sept. 5, 1872.

His Majesty the Emperor Alexander the Second of Russia, accompanied by his eldest son, His Imperial Highness the Czarewitch Alexander, and His Highness the Grand Duke Vladimir of Russia, arrived here, at the Eastern Railway Station, at a quarter-past two o'clock this afternoon, to meet the Emperor William of Germany, His Majesty of Austria and the other potentates and royal and ministerial celebrities who will be assembled in the city.

A ROYAL RECEPTION.

The Russian visitors were met, as they stepped from the railway carriage, by His Majesty Emperor William, His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince Frederick William, Prince Frederick, son of the Crown Prince, the Grand Dukes of Mecklenburg, Baden, and Weimar, the Duke of Coburg, and a large number of other German Princes.

The Ministers of the Crown, with Chancellor Prince Bismarck at their head; the most famous generals of the Prussian army, and the chief dignitaries of the Imperial German Court were also present.

FRATERNAL EMBRACE FROM THE NORTH.

The Czar, on alighting, saluted and embraced the Emperor William in the most cordial manner.

CITIZEN OVATION TO A BRILLIANT CORTEGE.

The two Emperors entered the same carriage and passed slowly through the streets, amid the cheers of an immense multitude of people.

All the princes, dukes, generals and courtiers followed, making a long and brilliant procession.

THE RUSSIAN CENTRE OF REST.

The Imperial carriage stopped at the Russian Embassy, into which the Emperor Alexander was conducted.

QUEENLY SALUTATION AND WELCOME.

On the arrival of the Czar at the Russian Legation he was visited there by the Empress Augusta, and the Princess Victoria, wife of the Crown Prince of Germany.

THE CUSTOM OF THE COURTS.

At a later hour of the day His Majesty the Czar proceeded to the imperial Palace of Germany, where he was received and entertained by the Emperor William and his Court.

After making quite a long visit the Czar returned to the Russian Embassy.

FRANZ JOSEPH'S MARCH THROUGH DRESDEN.

His Apostolic Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Austria meets with a most enthusiastic reception from the people in his progress through Germany.

He arrived at Dresden to-day, and is the guest of the King of Saxony.

The entire party will leave Dresden at two P. M. to-morrow for Berlin, and will enter the Prussian city in the evening.

WHAT IS THE OBJECT?

It is again denied that the meeting of the Emperors will in any way partake of a political character.

Report of a Polite British Inquiry as to the Object.

VIENNA, Sept. 5, 1872.

The *Presse*, of this city, says Odo Russell, the British Ambassador at Berlin, yesterday had an audience lasting an hour with the Emperor William. Mr. Russell desired to ascertain from His Majesty information as to the objects of the conference between himself and his imperial visitors.

ENGLAND.

Embarkation of Mormons for the Fold in Utah—Flow of Bullion to the Bank—Fatal Consequences of a Storm.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Sept. 5, 1872.

The steamship Minnesota, which sailed from Liverpool for New York yesterday, took out 600 Mormon emigrants for Utah. The majority of them were Scandinavians.

FLOW OF BULLION TO THE BANK.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £30,000 during the past week.

SEVERE AND FATAL STORM, WITH DAMAGE TO THE CROPS.

The weather is warm and pleasant to-day, the thermometer standing about eighty degrees.

A heavy thunder storm occurred yesterday at Bolton, Lancashire, causing the loss of several lives and doing much damage to the crops.

IRELAND.

Disciples of Loyola to Shelter at the Shrine of St. Patrick.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

DUBLIN, Sept. 5, 1872.

Many of the Jesuits expelled from Germany will come to Ireland, where they are promised a hearty welcome.

WALES.

Steamship Communication Direct with New York—A Peer's Patronage for Public Profit.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Sept. 5, 1872.

The steamship Glamorgan, the pioneer vessel of the new steam line between Cardiff and New York, was launched at Renfrew, Scotland, yesterday. The christening ceremonial was performed by an American lady. Another vessel for the same line will soon be ready to launch.

The Marquis of Bute is the principal shareholder in the new company. He has remitted the wharfage dues of the vessels for one year, and will also furnish their supply of coal free for the same time.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 5, 1872.

Ordered—Assistant Paymaster Addicks, to duty on board the receiving ship at Philadelphia. Assistant Paymaster Preston, to duty in the Bureau of Provision and Clothing.

Detached—Master Sprague from the Benicia, and placed on the sick leave. Assistant Paymaster Sullivan from duty at Washington and placed on waiting orders.

Commander Fillebrown has been detached from duty at the Navy Department and ordered to the command of the United States steamer Wachuset, of the European squadron, in place of Commander Cushman, detached on account of sickness.

The United States ship Constitution sailed from Newport yesterday.

MARTIAL LAW IN POPE COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Sept. 5, 1872.

It has been stated that the Governor has determined to send militia to Pope county and possibly to declare martial law there.

THE INTERNATIONALIST CONGRESS

Proceedings of the Radical Reformers in Session at the Hague.

Anathema of a Few French Progressists—A Dangerous Delegation from About Paris—The Question of Free Love—Bismarck Denounced.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 5, 1872.

The Congress of the International Society held its first public sitting this morning.

The delegates to the Congress number sixty-nine, including three women.

WORK.

A lively discussion was had on the question of the abolition of the General Council of the organization.

A resolution was introduced expressing, in the name of the working classes of the world, admiration for the heroism of the champions who have fallen in the battle for the people's rights and greeting with the hope of freedom all people still in chains.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

EQUALITY WITHOUT FRATERNITY.

The President of the Congress, in a violent speech, denounced General Trochu as "a traitor to his country" and called Jules Favre "a wretch."

A VOLUNTEER DELEGATION OF MOST ADVANCED GO-AHEADS.

A large number of French Communists have been attracted hither by the meeting of the General Congress of the Internationale.

It is stated also that a number of condemned criminals are present *incognito*.

DON'T LIKE BISMARCK.

The report of the Council to the Congress says that Bismarck is the spy-in-chief of the German Empire. It declares that the government at Berlin projects another war, while the Congress at the Hague has for its object the preservation of peace.

RALLYING TO THE RED FLAG.

It also declares that never since 1848 have the masses of the people been so united as they are now under the flag of the Commune.

Credentials from America—Freedom without Free Love.

LONDON, Sept. 5, 1872.

A despatch from The Hague to the London *Daily News* says the verification of credentials by the Congress of the Internationale has been concluded.

Twelve delegates from New York, adherents of the Woodhull free love sections, were refused seats in the Congress after an animated discussion of their claims.

GENERAL OR PERSONAL?

Later advices, by telegram, from The Hague, state that the report that the Congress had refused to verify the credentials of twelve delegates from New York is not confirmed; but it appears that Dr. West, of Philadelphia, was refused admittance as a delegate.

FRANCE.

Executive Attitude Against Disloyal Demonstrations—Personal American Relations to the President.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Sept. 5, 1872.

The Department of Aude is threatened with the declaration of a state of siege on account of the attack made on the military by the inhabitants of Narbonne.

INTERESTING GOSSIP.

It is reported that Mlle. Natalie Dosne, a niece of President Thiers, is to be married to John Stuyvesant Kruger, of New York city.

Agitation at the Mines and Assault on the Military.

PARIS, Sept. 5, 1872.

Noisy and riotous demonstrations were made by a mob at Nimes, in the Department of Gard, yesterday. The military who were called out to suppress the disturbances were pelted with stones, but the disorder was quelled and fifty-eight of the rioters were arrested.

AUSTRIA.

Parliamentary Summons to the National Delegations.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PESTH, Sept. 5, 1872.

The Austrian and Hungarian Delegations are convoked for the 15th inst., to meet in this city.

HUNGARY.

Reorganization of the Austro-National Cabinet.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PESTH, Sept. 5, 1872.

Dr. Th. Pauler, late Minister of Public Instruction and Worship, has been appointed Minister of Justice, vice Herr Von Bitto, who has resigned, and Herr Trefort has been appointed Minister of Public Instruction and Worship.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The Russian Imperial Squadron at Sea for China—Valuable Diamonds, with Murder at the Mines.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Sept. 5, 1872.

The Royal Mail steamship from the Cape of Good Hope has arrived at Southampton, with advices from Cape Town to August 5.

The Russian squadron, bearing the Grand Duke Alexis, sailed for Amoy, China, on July 20.

VALUABLE DIAMONDS AND VIOLENT CRIME.

Discoveries of valuable diamonds continue frequent.

Crime and disorder among the mining communities are on the increase. The Governor of the district is absent from his post, and Lynch law prevails. A large number of persons have suffered from violence, the majority of them being natives.

FIRE IN MISHAWAKA, IND.

MISHAWAKA, Sept. 5, 1872.

A fire broke out this evening in the business portion of the town and is rapidly spreading. Nearly twenty buildings have been destroyed, including the Presbyterian church. South Bend and Elkhardt have been telegraphed for steamers, which are momentarily expected. The loss cannot be ascertained at this hour.

The fire is still raging. A number of valuable brick buildings have been burned, and the loss is estimated thus far at $150,000. A large number of dwellings and tenements are gone and many more are in imminent danger. The streets are full of goods of every description, and the people are engaged removing them still farther away as the fire progresses. One building has been blown up. Two steamers have arrived and are doing good work, and it is hoped they will soon bring the fire under control. The wind continues strong.

THE STEAMSHIP AMERICA.

English Special Report of the Burning of the Vessel.

Nineteen Lives, Mails, Cargo and Luggage Lost.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Sept. 5, 1872.

A special despatch to the *Telegraph* (newspaper) from Nagasaki, Japan, says that nineteen lives were lost by the burning of the Pacific Mail Company's steamship America.

The mails and cargo for China on board the vessel, and the luggage of the passengers, were also lost.

Divers to Go to the Scene of Disaster.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5, 1872.

Divers will be sent from San Francisco to Yokohama to raise the treasure of the America if required.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Hope of an Early Conclusion of the Geneva Arbitration—City Festivities Still in Order.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

GENEVA, Sept. 5, 1872.

The conviction is general that all business before the Board of Arbitration in the Alabama claims case will be finished to-morrow or at the latest by Saturday.

It is stated that the litigant governments will receive the judgments of the Court of Arbitration before it is communicated to the press.

TOURIST RECREATION.

Mr. Waite, one of the American counsel, has left Geneva. Mr. Caleb Cushing and J. C. Bancroft Davis are making excursions to points of interest in Switzerland.

PLEASING CONCLUSIONS.

The soirée given to-night by Mr. Charles Bowles in honor of the Board of Arbitration was a brilliant success. The magnificent weather favored the festivities, and the guests in attendance numbered 1,500.

The Swiss Federal Council has invited the members of the Board to a State dinner on Thursday next.

The Gross Award of the Geneva Tribunal

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5, 1872.

in favor of the United States amounts to about fifteen million dollars, and the latest report from the American agent shows that the business of arbitration is virtually terminated.

THE BIENVILLE'S PASSENGERS.

Non-Arrival of the Schooner William McGee at Baltimore—Fears for the Safety of the Bienville's Passengers on Board of Her.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5, 1872.

A telegram just received from Baltimore states that the schooner William McGee, which is reported to have left Nassau on the 24th of August, with thirty-four of the Bienville's passengers, should have been in on the 3d inst. Her owners are getting uneasy, as she is overdue five days.

THE VERMONT ELECTION.

RUTLAND, Vt., Sept. 5, 1872.

Complete returns from Rutland county give Converse 4,541 and Gardner 2,050, a republican majority of 2,491, and a loss of 139 on the vote of 1870.

Bennington county complete gives Converse (republican) a majority of 936. Two republican State Senators have been elected by about one thousand majority each. This county elected democratic Senators at the last election.

Converse's Majority in the Neighborhood of Twenty-six Thousand.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Sept. 5, 1872.

The Burlington *Free Press* has returns from 201 towns, casting seven-eighths of the vote of the State. They give Converse 38,146 and Gardner 14,849. The remaining towns will add about two thousand five hundred to Converse's majority, which will be in the neighborhood of twenty-six thousand. The Senate is unanimously republican, and the House will have fewer Greeley Representatives than there were democrats in the last Legislature.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 6—1 A. M.

Probabilities.

Southwesterly and southerly winds, and clear and clearing weather for the Middle States, extend over New England during the day; generally clear weather for the Southern States, with southerly winds; diminishing pressure, fresh and brisk south-easterly and southwesterly winds and probably increasing cloudiness northwest of the Ohio Valley especially from Missouri to Minnesota, where threatening weather is probable; an area of very low barometer is now apparently advancing eastward toward Iowa; brisk southerly winds for Lake Michigan, and fresh to brisk for Lake Huron, Erie and Ontario.

Cautionary signals continue at Duluth, Milwaukee, Chicago and Grand Haven.

The Weather in This City Yesterday.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building:—

	1871.	1872.		1871.	1872.
3 A. M.	72	61	3:30 P. M.	86	71
6 A. M.	70½	61	6 P. M.	80	69
9 A. M.	76	64	9 P. M.	78	67
12 M.	83	69	12 P. M.	77	67

Average temperature yesterday 66⅛
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 77⅜

RAILROAD COLLISIONS.

Another Collision on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—Five Persons Killed and Twenty-eight Wounded—List of the Killed.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, Sept. 5, 1872.

A collision occurred at eleven o'clock this evening near Independence, Ohio, on the Lake Erie division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, between an excursion train returning from the State Fair at Mansfield and the regular North bound express train, resulting in the death of five persons and the wounding of twenty-eight others.

The following is a list of the killed:—Beach Harris, of Louisville, Ohio; James Shields, of Hunt's Station, Ohio; C. Scott, of West Vernon, and George Blyssone, of Independence, Ohio. No further particulars have as yet been received.

Two Freight Trains Collide near Pittsburg—A Fireman Badly Injured—An Engine and Baggage Car Totally Destroyed—Miraculous Escape of Another Train.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 5, 1872.

Two freight trains collided this afternoon under the tunnel, six miles west of Pittsburg, on the Pan Handle Railroad, between Pittsburg and Cincinnati, near Ingram station. The engineers of both trains jumped their engines in the tunnel. The fireman of the westward bound train was badly injured. The cars telescoped, and the tender ran into the baggage car, destroying it totally. One of the engines is entirely destroyed and the other much injured. The eastward bound train from Louisville and Cincinnati had a miraculous escape. It had reached the mouth of the tunnel when the accident occurred. The cause of collision was a mistake of the conductor, who was ordered to allow three westward bound trains to pass him at Ingram, but only allowed two.

More Collisions.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, Sept. 5, 1872.

Further despatches with regard to the collision near Independence, this evening, state that only four persons were killed, and that the name of one was Beach Harris.

THE METIS.

CONTINUATION OF THE INVESTIGATION.

Testimony of the Chief Engineer and Bow Watchman.

NARRATION OF A SCENE OF HORRORS.

Cause of the Disaster, Recklessness and Incapacity.

FACTS ALLEGED BY A PASSENGER.

About Two Hundred Persons on Board—No Watchman on the Forward Deck—How the Steerage Passengers Were Cooped Up.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 5, 1872.

The government investigation into the causes of the Metis disaster was resumed here to-day, and as will be seen the testimony adduced was not only important, as showing the condition of affairs about the time of the terrible climax in the rainstorm, but furnishes a thrilling narrative of the surroundings when all hope seemed gone. That a widespread interest is taken in this inquiry by the community at large is evident from the earnest manner in which the sad calamity continues to be discussed. The great tide of travel on railroads, too, is not a little significant, and people will hardly jeopardize their lives until something is done to instill more confidence in the management of Sound steamers than at present appears to exist. It seems strange, moreover, that so many appalling misfortunes should happen almost in one week—the wreck of the Metis, the burning of the Nevada and the loss of the Bienville; and it is safe to say that numerous accidents, frequently attended with serious results, occur on the Sound that

NEVER COME TO LIGHT,

except, perhaps, by the mysterious and indefinite intelligence to the effect that an unknown schooner was run into such and such a night, and nothing more. Under these circumstances it is confidently hoped that this investigation, properly organized, with the sincere determination of first ascertaining all the facts connected with the horror of last Friday morning, and especially of inquiring what equipments and appliances were at hand in the moment of the trying emergency, will be the means of inaugurating a safer system of travel than at present is permitted. Whatever conclusion may be arrived at, certain it is that some reforms must necessarily be suggested, while many concur in the opinion that the law regarding steamboats and sailing vessels must be more rigidly enforced. In reference to the statements of many of the passengers, it must be said, in justice to the officers of the Metis, that some exaggerations naturally characterized them, for it appears that when death stared all hands in the face they were found at their posts and failed not to do what they could, little though it may have been, to relieve the crowd of clamorous and despairing human beings that crowded the hurricane deck. That, however, will not form the main issue of the inquiry. It is rather

THE IMMEDIATE CAUSE AND RESPONSIBILITY OF THE COLLISION,

which will occupy the Board of Inspectors, who, it is to be hoped, will leave no stone unturned to unravel what, aside from conjectures, at present seems a mystery. It is therefore plain that the result of the investigation will be regarded with keen interest by all, inasmuch as it is expected to bring to light the present defects of steamboat travel on the Sound, and to recommend such changes and the enforcement of such regulations as may be deemed necessary in order to insure more confidence, and to establish a safe precedent whereby vessels henceforth carrying passengers must be guided. Inspectors Hovey and Beckwith, who had come down here with Inspector Low to investigate the Metis matter, found no end of difficulty in getting a chance to examine witnesses, who, although many were believed to be in Providence, were

UNCOMMONLY SHADY.

Finding that the forenoon was likely to be used up in hunting for these persons on their list, the Inspectors visited the Custom House and interviewed General Shaw, Jr., the Collector of the Port. He extended all the aid in his power and made an arrangement whereby the United States Court room will be placed at the Inspectors' disposal to-morrow. This will allow of the investigation being carried on comfortably at least. So much having been satisfactorily settled, Inspectors Beckwith and Hovey started off to the steamer Doris, which had arrived from New York at noon. The object of this visit was to enable Inspector Beckwith to become familiar with her peculiar build, as she was the *fac-simile* of the Metis, which he had never seen. On board the Doris were found J. C. King, the chief engineer of the lost vessel, and her bow watchman, both of whom they examined at once, improvising a little court in a small stateroom, nine by four. The desk was wofully small, and the bench was a narrow berth, where were perched the Court.

THE TESTIMONY

was very important, especially the bow watchman's. He detailed the circumstances surrounding immediately preceding the collision. He told how two lights were visible to him on the port and starboard bows for ten minutes before the accident took place, and how the steamer Nereus was close in the Metis' wake, barring the whole terrible space of time which took in the scenes of horror enacted off Watch Hill. "We could have hailed her at any time, if we wanted help and got it," said he. "But we blew on the whistle the signal of 'all right' and started ahead, while she went off on her course. So it was:" and the witness narrated a tale of thrilling interest in his rough, "down Eastern" way, giving an account of his narrow escape on a bucket rack, which he had launched when convinced of the vessel's sinking condition. Then he told of his rescue by the heroic Captain Crandall, who, with a few brave fellows, worked in the Watch Hill surf boat to save their struggling fellow creatures from watery graves. But the whole is given below. Suffice it to say that this man's testimony could not be got through this evening; therefore the inquiry was adjourned until to-morrow morning, at nine A. M.

Testimony of Chief Engineer King.

Mr. King said:—I was Chief Engineer of the steamer Metis from the 29th of July last until she was lost; was serving in that capacity on the night of the disaster; about half-past three o'clock on the morning of the 30th I was awakened while in my room aft, by the stopping of the wheel; I jumped up, having lain down with my clothes on, slipped on my shoes and ran forward to the engine-room; as I was going forward I heard some one say that a man was overboard; did not stop, but kept on to the engine room; after I had been there two or three minutes one of the deck hands came to me for some nails, saying he wanted to nail some canvas over a hole which was burst in by a schooner; I supplied him with them; the gong was then rung to start ahead, which we did. Within two or three minutes after Captain Hull came to me, saying he thought we had sunk the schooner and that probably all hands were lost, and asked me if the steamer was making any water; I told him the oiler was down below looking, who reported that

THE PUMPS WERE SUCKING AIR;

the bilge pumps were working all the time while the engine was in motion; I thought we were looking for the schooner; the steamer had quite a heavy list to the port, and was seemingly settling forward; the mate then commenced to run freight up on the starboard side, to right the ship, but it answered no purpose; he then went forward; as I was not fully satisfied about the ship's leaking, I sent my assistant down, who went into the run where our pumps take water, and he also reported that the pumps were sucking air; I then stopped to look down into the fire-room and saw the water bursting through along each side of the boiler; coming from the forward I should think that the space was about eighteen inches wide on each side of the boiler, and that the currents of water were about four feet deep, which apparently broke in at once; I then sent the second engineer to open the bilge injection, which he did immediately, and by the time he got it open

THE WATER WAS UP TO HIS HIPS

on the lower engine room floor; he then reported to me and I told him to run to the pilot house and tell them that the vessel was sinking; from the time that I first discovered the water coming in until it was up to the furnace door and put the fire out was not over one minute; I sent the second oiler immediately to start the donkey pump, which he did, and we kept it and all other bilge pumps in the engine department working until the steamer was gone; I continued at my post until the water had risen within about four feet of the main deck and I left the engine working with what little steam there was in the boiler; I then went on deck with my assistant and two oilers, to render what assistance we could; we, with the first pilot, lowered boat No. 2 below the saloon deck, and filled it with passengers and deck hands; I should think that twenty-five or thirty were in it while she hung in the davits; I then got on the rail to help to lower the boat and

SOMETHING GAVE WAY.

the boat striking the water and filling, and throwing several out in the water; the steamer was then under way, with engine still working; the ship was heading for shore, as was supposed; I then went to the port side, and with assistance of others helped to lower boat No. 4; as I stood on the forward end of the boat lowering it something gave way, and the boat falling struck the rail, capsizing her; I also fell in the water; I swam for the boat and got upon her bottom, and remained there an hour or more, until daylight, and by the assistance of a heavy sea I finally succeeded in righting her; I bailed her partly out with the rudder and sculled her to the wreck, which was about three-quarters of a mile to the leeward; as I neared the wreck I picked up Mr. Baker, the wheelsman; Captain Hull called me to the point of the wreck where he was; I then took in eight more from there, who consisted of the freight and passenger clerks, one wheelsman, Mr. Appleby and four gentlemen passengers;

I KEPT BY THE WRECK

until it reached the breakers, when we cast loose from it; we then picked up the first mate, second pilot, one lady and two gentlemen, passengers; we left for Watch Hill Point, to go into Stonington, but had not strength, as the wind and tide were ahead, but were picked up by the cutter Moccasin and carried into Stonington, arriving about five P. M.; it was about half-past ten A. M. when the cutter picked us up.

Q. Were your bilge pumps all in good working order? A. They were in splendid order.

Q. How far forward was the second bulkhead compartment from your furnace door? A. About twenty-two feet.

Q. Was there any opening in it leading to the fire-room? A. There were two or three scupper holes next to the kelson, about two inches diameter each.

Q. If water had flowed through there freely would not your bilge pumps have taken the water? A. No.

Q. Why not? A. Because the ship was so much by the head and the bilge pumps were above the level of the water in the hold.

Q. Was either bilge pump so arranged that you could pump out either compartment separately? A. No.

Q.—How long was it from the time you heard the engine stop before you arrived in the engine room? A.—About one minute.

Q.—According to the best of your knowledge, what do you think was the cause of the water rushing into the fire room all at once? A.—I think the water had rushed into the middle compartment until it reached to such a height as to burst open the bulk head forward of the engine room.

Q. After all the bilge pumps began to take water did it decrease any in the hold? A. No; but increased rapidly.

Q. Do you know what became of boat No. 2? A. She drifted ashore, the deck hands steering her safely.

Q. Did you see either of the other boats? A. No; not after they left the steamer.

Testimony of the Bow Watchman.

Edmund Davis, the bow watchman, was sworn—Was on watch on the Metis on the morning of the 30th of August all night; saw Gull Island light and Watch Hill light before we sighted this vessel; a few minutes after saw two vessels, one with a starboard green light and the other a port hand red light; that on the starboard was two and a half points off the bow, that on the port two points; could see Watch Hill Light Point abaft the port, because we passed three or four miles off the usual distance; Gull Island light was shut out; the vessels were first seen about a mile off,

THE GREEN LIGHT

perhaps the farthest; reported a light to the pilot house and was answered; I believe, as far as I could observe, we still kept on our course; then I was called in five or ten minutes afterward; we were going ten or twelve knots an hour, the wind being a little south of southeast; we collided with the schooner showing the red light; the green light passed on; we were struck thirty or forty feet abaft the stern, on the port side; the schooner struck us; she had altered her course, shutting in the red light and showing only a green; when she hit us, and up to within a minute and a half before that, we thought of going past her on the port hand, and when she hit us her sails were shaking and she had come up in the wind; her jibboom entered the oiler's room, abreast of the pilot house; steamer stopped her engine, turned round and blew her whistle; when struck we were going at ordinary speed; passed her after we struck her; did not know what became of her till I read of her being in New London; don't know what damage was done below, as I did not leave the deck at all; am sure now that this vessel with a green light on starboard

DID NOT OPEN HER RED LIGHT AT ALL;

saw vessel on port first; should judge those two vessels were half a mile apart, not more.

Q. Did you see both those lights at any one time? A. I could roll my eyes from side to side and see both apart; am satisfied no vessel could alter her course sufficiently to show both lights together; saw green light of vessel after collision; am sure she passed in safety.

Q. What did the steamer do after the collision? A. Blew the whistle three or four times; the Nereus answered; know it was the Nereus, because she was after us all the way down; recognized her by the guards being cut down when she passed on the starboard side; she was within speaking distance; she stopped till we started on again and blew a long whistle

TO SIGNIFY "ALL RIGHT;"

could have hailed her if we wanted to, but when we turned back again she was ahead.

Q. Did you at any time see both lights of any one of those vessels? A. Never, only when that one was turning, as I have said, before we came in collision; could not see a vessel very far off (unless she carried lights) that night.

Redirect—When the steamer turned I think she turned to the right, but I am not positive.

Q. How long between the collision and resuming your course again? A.—I won't be positive; think about fifteen minutes; did not know or see whether any examination had been made; could have seen a man lowered over the side from my position, but did not see one; heard nailing; could not tell how or where it was being done.

Q. When you considered your engines stopped? A. Yes.

Q. How long after were they started again? A. About two or three minutes; we turned around and cruised, looking for the schooner, about ten minutes, and then hauled on our course; shortly afterwards, perhaps ten minutes, we discovered our danger.

Q. When the alarm was given

COULD YOU SEE THE NEREUS?

A. No, sir; could have seen Watch Hill; passed the Nereus, when we hauled on our course; the Nereus was on our starboard quarter when we collided; she stopped, and when we came round to haul on our course again, passed her, leaving her on the port side;

GAVE ONE LONG BLAST

while passing, to signify we would pass her to the right; do not recollect whether the Nereus made an answer or not; ten minutes after we left the Nereus we discovered we were in a sinking condition; gave three blasts of the whistle to alarm the Nereus; did not hear any response; before this alarm felt her heeling to port and settling by the head, which made me feel convinced we were sinking, as we never righted; she went down probably half an hour after the discovery of her condition; we headed to shore about ten minutes after we parted from the Nereus, and at that time gave three blasts of the whistle, which I did not hear answered.

Q. Could you see Watch Hill light at that time? A. Did not see it; stayed on deck some time after that, and, going to the hurricane deck, helped clear away the aft boat on the starboard side and lowered her down to the rail; then went to the mainmast; did not hear Captain Hull or Burton give orders

TO LOWER THE LIFEBOATS;

put on life-preserver, and, going to the bucket rack, took it out and launched it; shortly afterwards observed a woman clutch the other end of it while I was opposite; one man got on the middle and a lad lengthwise across it; five minutes after one of the gangway shutters floated by; asked him to help to stop it; he did, and getting on it himself floated away and was picked up by one of the lifeboats; he was put on the cutter; the lady and I were picked up afterwards by the government surf boat of Watch Hill; the hurricane deck and smoke stack were standing when I left the vessel.

Testimony of John B. F. Gately, a Passenger.

John B. F. Gately, of Boston, was sworn and testified—Was a passenger on the Metis on the night of August 29; slept in a bed made up on the saloon floor; the purser said the berths and staterooms were all taken; about six beds were made up on the saloon floor; about forty berths were on the saloon deck; there were about forty steerage passengers on the main deck; should judge there were about two hundred passengers on the boat; heard a crash about half-past three o'clock; the engines were stopped; got up, went forward and was told from the pilot house that nothing was the matter; saw a steamer 200 feet off the starboard bow; went back to bed just as the engines started; in about fifteen minutes heard two waiters give orders to put on life-preservers; went forward again; no watchman was on the forward deck either time; got a life-preserver from a waiter who had two; went aft and saw parties lowering a lifeboat from the saloon deck with passengers and deck hands in it; heard an order for the deck hands to get out; they did not; also orders for a pilot to go in the boat; he did not; the boat tipped over, but was righted and finally went ashore in the surf at Watch Hill; the first time I went forward the boat seemed to be going down by the head; the steamer off the bow, the Nereus, stopped after the collision; there were no life-preservers for the occupants of the berths; all the life-preservers were on the saloon deck and in the staterooms; there were no means of egress for the steerage passengers forward, except by a small hatchway, which was closed when I saw it; can't say whether it was fastened or not; there was also an egress aft, through a long passage about two feet wide.

Burial of an Unknown Victim of the Metis Disaster.

STONINGTON, Conn., Sept. 5, 1872.

The remains of John Roche and of the unknown woman marked No. 1 were buried from Borough Hall by the authorities this afternoon. The bells were tolled and quite a number of citizens were present to pay the last tribute of respect. An appropriate prayer was offered by the Rev. H. A. Wales.

Strange Proceeding of the Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5, 1872.

The Acting Secretary of the Treasury has shown his estimate of the capabilities of the Supervising Inspector General and Supervising Inspectors Bemis and Low, who had commenced the investigation into the cause of the disaster to the Metis, by directing a subordinate to conduct the examination—an act, in the opinion of officials here that is unprecedented, and one which virtually censures their fidelity and judgment, as these officers had already commenced an investigation.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

Kansas Republican Convention.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Sept. 5, 1872.

The Republican Congressional Convention met here yesterday and put in nomination Hon. D. P. Lowe, the present incumbent, and William A. Phillips and S. A. Cobb; the two latter for Congressmen at large.

C. H. Langston (colored), W. W. Smith, Louis Wiel, J. S. Merritt and John Guthrie were chosen Presidential Electors.

Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Sept. 5, 1872.

M. L. Bill was nominated for Congress by the democrats of the Second district to-day. Thomas M. Gunten was also nominated for Congress by the democrats of the Third district.

Virginia.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Sept. 5, 1872.

Judge John T. Harris was renominated for Congress this evening by the District Convention at Staunton, Va.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept 5, 1872.

The liberal republicans and democrats of the Second district to-day nominated Paschal Coggins, a republican, and late of the Sacramento *Union*, for Congress.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 5, 1872.

The Fifth District Congressional Democratic Convention, representing Bucks county and the Twenty-second, Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth wards of this city, was held at Doylestown to-day, and Lemington Phillips, of Bristol, was nominated. His opponent is A. C. Harmer, the present member of Congress.

CUSTOM HOUSE SEIZURES.

A Large Quantity of Jewelry Overhauled in Hoboken—Arrest of a Police Sergeant.

For several days the United States Secret Service detectives have been working up the case of an immigrant, whose arrival was hourly expected with a heavy amount of jewelry in his possession. Yesterday a passenger arrived by the German steamer, and in his declaration states that he had diamonds, &c., in his possession, valued at $22,000. Subsequently the "specials" examined his luggage, whereupon it is asserted that they found jewelry worth much more money than had been represented. A case of silver leaf was also nabbed. In consequence of some dispute which arose between the officials and Sergeant Ringe, of the Hoboken Police force, the special detectives preferred a charge against him, before the United States Commissioner, and procured a warrant for his arrest under the plea that he had interfered with them in the performance of their duties. He was arrested last evening and will give bail for his appearance. The case cannot probably come to much, for, in justice to the accused, it is proper to state that a hostile feeling has long been entertained against him by several Custom House officers, on account of his activity in detecting abuses on the Bremen and Hamburg docks and thwarting many little "games" of the Custom House officers themselves. In point of strict attention to duty Hoboken never had a more zealous and efficient officer than Ringe, and accordingly he has been retained in the department by every police administration since his first appointment.

SCOTTISH GAMES YESTERDAY.

The Scottish Games came off yesterday with something more than extraordinary enthusiasm. The great contestants of the occasion were Donald Dinnie and James Fleming. The games of running, jumping, stone-throwing, vault-leaping, &c., were all magnificently contested. The band played during the day some of its most favorite airs. "Scots Wha Ha' Wi' Wallace Bled" was patriotically given at the different marches. The races were accompanied with principally the "Campbells are Coming," a favorite Scottish tune. The two great athletes, Donald Dinnie and James Fleming, deserve redoubled praise, both for their exertions in carrying out the games as for the warmth of feeling they showed throughout. It is useless mentioning the names of contestants, as all seemed to acquit themselves honorably. The Scottish games ended favorably both to the Caledonian Club and to the feelings of New York men in general.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The Cheapest and Best Newspaper in the Country.

The WEEKLY HERALD of the present week, now ready, contains a select story, entitled, "Colonel Benyon's Entanglement," together with the very latest News by telegraph from All Parts of the World up to the hour of publication; Letters from Dr. Livingstone; full particulars of the Steamer Metis Disaster; Burning of the Steamship America, and other Disasters on land and sea; Execution of Negro Assassins in South Carolina; Alleged Indian Massacres; Lynch Law in Kansas and Tennessee; Josie's Farewell; the Hudson Street Murder; the Public Debt, and Naval News and rumors. It also contains the latest News by telegraph from Washington; Political, Religious and Sporting Intelligence; Amusements; Editorial Articles on the prominent topics of the day; Our Agricultural Budget; Reviews of the Cattle, Horse and Dry Goods Markets; Financial and Commercial Intelligence, and accounts of all the important and interesting events of the week.

TERMS:—Single subscription, $2; Three copies, $5; Five copies, $8; Ten copies, $15; Single copies, five cents each. A limited number of advertisements inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD.

Mosquito Bites.—Burnett's Kalliston neutralizes the poison almost instantaneously.

A.—Look Out for Spotters. The police often fail to "spot" the pulls, but the bed bugs, fleas and mosquitoes never fail to spot the innocent, especially babies. Return their spottings by a sprinkling of KNOWLES' INSECT DESTROYER, and they will never hurt anybody afterwards. A grain of it will kill any insect. Sold by druggists and grocers. Depot, 7 Sixth avenue.

A.—Gentlemen's Hats, Fall Style for 1872, are ready for inspection and sale at ESPENSCHEID'S, manufacturer, 118 Nassau street.

A.—Herring's Patent
CHAMPION SAFES,
251 and 252 Broadway, corner of Murray street.

A.—Herald Branch Office, Brooklyn,
Corner of Fulton avenue and Boerum street.
Open from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

A.—Nicol, Davidson & Co., 686 Broadway, factory No. 4 Great Jones street, manufacturers of fine Silver Plated Ware, good for fifteen years' service, offer a large assortment either at wholesale or retail; also, China, Glass and Gas Fixtures.

At 389 Broadway, Charts, with Written characters, are given, daily, at the Phrenological Rooms.

Christadoro's Hair Dye.—This Splendid Dye is the only one that has ever been analyzed and found harmless.

David's Fall Hat for Gentlemen.— 299½ Broadway, near Duane street.

Dyspepsia.—Cure Guaranteed by Dr. T. M. SHARP'S SPECIFIC; mailed for $1. Depot, 165 Eighth street, New York.

Fall Style of Gentlemen's Hats Now ready. P. ERNENWEIN, Manufacturer, 148 Nassau street, between Beekman and Spruce.

Ladies from the Country—If You Wish Boots and Shoes for yourselves and family patronize MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union square.

Out.—The "Homeward Bound" from the watering places will want new HATS, and fortunately KNOX has issued his elegant Fall Style in season to meet their requirements. Buy your hats at No. 212 Broadway.

Patent Open Work Political Banners, Flags and Portraits, at HOJER & GRAHAM'S, 97 Duane street.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes Cashed, orders filled, information furnished, highest rates paid for Spanish Bank Bills. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall st.

Shoulder Braces, Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Abdominal Supporters, &c., &c. Dr. GLOVER, 10 Ann street, adjoining Herald Building.

Wedding Cards, Monograms, Crests, Coats of Arms, French Note Paper, Ball Cards. J. EVERDELL, 302 Broadway (established 1840).

THE COURTS.

Forgery of Money Orders—The Case of Charles Moore—Business in the General Sessions—What Constitutes a Residence in New York?

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Alleged Forgery of Money Orders.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

The United States vs. Frederick J. Schwertzer.—The defendant is charged with having forged the name of Gotlieb Schwertzer to six money orders. He admitted the offence, but said he had signed the papers in error. He was committed to the custody of the Marshal in default of $5,000 bail.

Charge of Sending Indecent Pictures Through the Mails.

The United States vs. Charles Mackey.—The defendant, who had been charged with sending indecent pictures through the mails, completed his bail yesterday in the sum of $5,000, and was thereupon discharged from custody.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

The Case of Charles Moore—A New Application for Bail.

Before Judge Leonard.

Some time since Charles Moore, as will be recollected was convicted in the Court of General Sessions of swindling an emigrant out of $900, and sentenced by Recorder Hackett to State Prison for five years. This compulsory way of doing the State service was not relished by Moore. His counsel, Mr. William F. Howe, though having worked with his usual professional zeal to insure his acquittal and failed, was not altogether willing to let the matter drop if any skilful legal strategic movement could be made in his behalf, having any possible promise of success. An appeal was accordingly at once taken from the verdict, and pending this appeal a stay of proceedings granted by Judge Barnard. This temporarily saved Moore from going to State Prison, and he remained in the Tombs. The next move was to effect his release from the Tombs, and to this end application was made to Judge Barrett to release him on bail. This the Judge refused to do, and the application was renewed yesterday morning in this Court.

Mr. Howe made a stirring and eloquent appeal on behalf of his client. His strongest points were that his continued imprisonment, he already having been in prison several months, had seriously impaired his health, and that he felt perfectly sure in his own mind that on the appeal the conviction would be reversed.

Mr. Garvin strenuously opposed admitting Moore to bail. He said that when Moore supposed the important witness against him was out of the way he gave himself up and not till then. He insisted that Moore should now be expiating the penalty of his crime in the State prison. The only point, he said, upon which the appeal was taken was that some testimony had been admitted to disprove a trumped up alibi, which would have no effect at the General Term.

After some further argument the Judge took the papers, reserving his decision.

Decisions.

R. D. Barclay et al. vs. The Quicksilver Mining Company.—Decree signed.

Anna Adrot vs. Darius Adrot.—Complaint and all the papers are wanted.

In the Matter of the Habeas Corpus of William Tucker Bond.—The prisoner is remanded and the writ discharged.

In the Matter of the Habeas Corpus of Joseph Hanard.—The prisoner is convicted of being a disorderly person. The process is regular. The writ is discharged and the prisoner remanded.

Philip Dater et al. vs. D. Tallman.—Motion denied, with $10 costs, to abide the event.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Decision.

By Judge C. F. Daly.

Wiernan vs. Simpson.—Motion granted.

MARINE COURT.

What Constitutes a Residence.

Before Judge Gross.

Sigismund Kasprowicz et al. vs. August Reinhardt.—The proceedings in this action commenced by attachment against the property of the defendant as a non-resident. The affidavit upon which the attachment issued showed that the defendant was a resident of the city of Chicago, State of Illinois, and a motion was made before Judge Gross to discharge the attachment, on the ground that the defendant was a resident of the city of New York. It appeared from the affidavits that the defendant, seven months ago, moved his household goods and family to the city of Chicago, and has, until the 16th of August last, resided and done business there. It is alleged that during the first part of August he obtained considerable credit from different merchants in that city, and on the 5th and 6th of August packed up his goods and property in Chicago and secretly removed them to this city, since which time he has boarded here with his wife. The only evidence upon which the defendant claims he is a resident of the city of New York is, that previous to his leaving here he stated to his friends that he was only going to Chicago to make money, and that after he made it he would return to New York. It does not appear that he kept any residence in New York during the time he was absent. He also declared to people in Chicago, whose affidavits were produced, that he intended to make Chicago his permanent residence. While in Chicago he obtained a license to manufacture cigars, and his name appeared in the Chicago Directory as a resident of that place.

The Court held that the defendant could not assume a residence in this city; that he forfeited it when he left and has not regained it since he returned. The motion to discharge the attachment was therefore denied, the Court holding that to discharge attachments in such cases would only aid dishonest persons in defrauding their creditors.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Motion to Bail an Alleged Bond Robber.

Before Judge Bedford.

In this Court yesterday Mr. Howe made a motion to bail Spencer Pettis, charged with stealing two bonds, and in his remarks said that the principal witness for the people (Dr. Parks, recently from Memphis) was negotiating for the sale of the bonds when tracked by the police officer, and to shield himself charged Pettis with the larceny.

The City Judge suggested that as a similar motion had been made before Judge Barrett that the counsel renew it, and that the District Attorney have the privilege of stating any new facts against the application to bail.

Mr. Sullivan said that the Grand Jury would bring another indictment in against Pettis, whose reputation was by no means spotless.

An Acquittal.

James McGuire was tried upon a charge of burglariously entering the liquor store of Peter McKnight, 137 avenue D. There was no legal proof against him, and the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Assault and Battery.

Timothy McCarthy, a youth of twenty, was tried for assault with intent to commit a rape upon Mary Murphy, a woman over seventy years of age, residing in a tenement house. He was convicted of a simple assault and battery, and at Mr. Howe's request sentence was postponed to enable him to bring witnesses to show the disreputable surroundings of the prosecuting witness.

Petty Larceny.

Elizabeth Voorhees, charged with stealing $47 worth of clothing on the 5th of August from Margaret Sayles, pleaded guilty to petty larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Judge Leonard.—Nos. 51, 52, 79, 85. Call 100.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Shea.—Nos. 114, 53, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 158, 160, 162, 164. Part 2—Held by Judge Joachimsen.—Nos. 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 156, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165.

TOMBS POLICE COURT.

Yesterday morning, about three o'clock, as Officer Jeremiah Buckley, of the Franklin street station, was patrolling through Mott street he discovered the door of No. 13, occupied by Herman Schroeder as a liquor store, wide open. The officer entered the store and found Daniel Meehan and Edward Quinn, aged respectively fourteen and thirteen years, concealed behind some barrels. The officer woke up Mr. Schroeder, who slept in a room at the back of the store, and searched the boys in his presence. On the person of Meehan was found $9, which Mr. Schroeder identified as having been taken from his till. The boys were taken before Alderman Coman, at the Tombs, yesterday morning, and committed for trial.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT POCKET-PICKING.

Yesterday afternoon, as S. P. Hyman, of the firm of A. L. Philips & Co., of No. 7 Mercer street, was walking up Broadway from the Brokers' Exchange, and just as he had arrived at the HERALD Building he felt a tugging at the side pocket of his coat, which contained $15,000. He immediately turned around and collared the would-be pickpocket, who was a boy of fourteen, and held him until an officer came up. The boy, who gave his name as Thomas Holmes, residing at 29 Roosevelt street, was taken before Alderman Coman at the Tombs and held in default of bail.

SISTER MARY OF STANISLAUS.

The Examination Abruptly Terminated—Counsel for Miss McCabe Retires from the Case on the Ground of Alleged Prejudgment by the Judge—The Present Writ Dismissed and Another To Be Applied For.

Another and larger crowd assembled yesterday morning to hear the third day's examination, before Judge Leonard, of the Supreme Court, to test the sanity of Rosa McCabe, the nun, or, as she is called in the nomenclature of her Church, Sister Mary of Stanislaus. Miss McCabe appeared, as heretofore, dressed in the habiliments of her order, and, as is unnecessary to state from the publicity given to the case and the circumstances of special interest surrounding it, was the centre of general observation. Added to the array of counsel, Messrs. John D. Townsend and John W. Weed for Miss McCabe, John McKeon for her sister and Mr. Smith for the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, Mr. William G. Annan was present to look after the interests of the Bloomingdale Asylum.

RESUMING THE MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

Dr. Stephen W. Burdick was recalled, and his cross-examination resumed by Mr. Townsend. He testified that he did not know whether the dress worn by Miss McCabe was the garb of the Catholic Church; he had seen persons called Sisters of Charity; Miss McCabe was dressed, when he visited her, in a dress similar to the one she wears now in Court; her statements to him were confused and wandering.

Q. Did any part of those statements refer to her permanent connection with the Church or any member thereof? A. Yes, sir; I believe all of it.

Q. Do you remember all of it? A. Yes, but not in detail.

Q. Please state all that you remember? A. My answer is my direct testimony of yesterday; I don't recall anything more.

Q. State all she said to you, that you remember, beginning at the first interview and concluding with the last?

ABRUPT TERMINATION OF PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. McKeon objected to this question as compelling the witness to repeat in detail the evidence given in his direct examination.

Mr. Townsend insisted on the question.

Judge Leonard coincided with the view taken by Mr. McKeon, and said that asking the witness to go over in detail what he had stated in his direct examination was unnecessarily prolonging the investigation. He added that, after hearing Miss McCabe's testimony, he had decided that she was a monomaniac and that she would be best taken care of in the Lunatic Asylum.

Mr. Townsend (jumping up excitedly)—As your Honor has prejudged the case, I will retire from it.

Mr. McKeon (very coolly)—I move to dismiss the writ; and then turning to Mr. Townsend he asked, "Will the counsel pretend to say that any conspiracy existed between any priest, doctor and the sister of Miss McCabe to send her to the lunatic asylum?"

Mr. Townsend—I am not called on to answer.

Mr. McKeon—I insist on an answer.

Mr. Townsend—I decline to answer.

Mr. McKeon—It is all humbuggery, and has been so from the beginning to the end, and had better stop at once.

NEXT STEP IN THE PROGRAMME.

Of course there was some excitement at the above unexpected episode. Mr. Townsend retired from the court room stating that he would make an application for another writ of habeas corpus before another Judge. He communicated the result to Miss McCabe. Her face flushed and she seemed deeply moved, and expressed regret at being obliged to go back to the lunatic asylum.

"It will be all right, my dear," said Mr. Van Vleck, addressing her; "keep up a good heart."

"I hope the best," she meekly answered.

DISMISSING THE WRIT.

While Mr. Townsend was laying his plans for the future Mr. McKeon was improving the present. He directly presented the following order to the Judge, which the latter promptly signed:—

"In the matter of the habeas corpus to discharge Rosa McCabe, Mr. Townsend, counsel for petitioner, having retired from the case and declining to proceed further with the testimony to sustain his traverse to the return; on motion of John McKeon, of counsel, ordered that the within writ be dismissed and the petitioner returned to the custody of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction of the City of New York."

MR. TOWNSEND'S STATEMENT OF THE CASE.

Mr. Townsend has written the following statement of the case:—

In the matter of Rosa McCabe.—This case came up a day or two since before Judge Leonard, and Miss McCabe was examined and cross-examined at great length, being on the stand three hours, and answered, as far as it has yet appeared, in a perfectly truthful and coherent manner. After her examination Mr. McKeon expressed a desire out of the regular order to take the testimony of two physicians he had subpœnaed and who were obliged to leave the city. I consented, and their examination continued all day yesterday. This morning, on cross-examination, I asked one of the medical men to repeat what Miss McCabe had said to him on one visit he had made upon her, and Mr. McKeon objected on the ground that the Doctor had given a full statement on his direct examination. We went before the Court to argue that motion. In deciding the question against me, Judge Leonard took occasion to say that he had read the Doctor's statement in a newspaper, and that when he saw Miss McCabe on the witness stand his impression was that she was a monomaniac, and that no fault could be found with her sister for placing her there. No evidence whatever had been introduced to disprove the statements of Miss Rosa McCabe, and the remarks of Judge Leonard at that time I consider wholly unwarranted and out of place.

Having stated to Judge Leonard that I would not try a case before a judge who had prejudged the matter, I remarked that I retired, and for the present would leave Miss McCabe to such disposition as he thought proper to make.

I shall apply for a writ to some other judge, who can wait until the evidence is produced before he expresses, at least, his opinion.

JOHN D. TOWNSEND.

THURSDAY, September 5, 1872.

JEFFERSON MARKET POLICE COURT

Justice Kane presided at the above Court yesterday morning and disposed of sixty-eight prisoners presented before him. Several of them were put down on the watch returns as suspicious characters, but, the officers failing to make out any case against them, they were discharged.

CHARGED WITH STEALING A DIAMOND.

Edward Mills, a young and fashionably-dressed man, resides at No. 108 Barrow street, in the Ninth ward. Thursday night, while sauntering through Washington Parade Grounds, he formed the acquaintance of a female named Julia Dow, and accompanied her to a room in a house in Sixth avenue. While in the latter place he alleges that the woman stole a diamond pin from him valued at $90. Yesterday morning she was presented by Officer Buckley, of the Fifteenth precinct; but the diamond having been restored to Mills he refused to prefer a complaint, and the woman was discharged.

EMBEZZLEMENT AT LORD & TAYLOR'S.

Michael Carney, a porter in the employ of Lord & Taylor, was arrested on Wednesday night by Officer Knox, of the Twenty-fifth precinct, on complaint of John W. Warren, superintendent of the firm, who charges that on the 2d instant he collected a bill of $26 25, the property of the firm, and appropriated it to his own use. He admitted the charge and was fully committed for trial.

LARCENY OF A WATCH.

Isaac White and Charles Lake, colored persons, lately occupied a room together at 59 Thompson street. White claims Lake entered the room during his absence, Wednesday afternoon, and stole a silver watch and a quantity of clothing belonging to him, valued at $24. He denied the charge, but was fully committed for trial.

STOLEN PROPERTY RECOVERED.

Annie Williams and Kitty Clark, occupants of a rear room on the second floor of 52 West Houston street, were arrested Wednesday night by Detective Murphy, of the Eighth precinct, on suspicion of having broken into the front room on the same floor and stolen a quantity of clothing. On searching their room two valuable clocks, supposed to have been stolen, were found secreted under the bed. Harry Minville and John Langdon, also found in the place in company with the prisoners, were taken to the station house. They were arraigned yesterday afternoon and remanded to the station house, to allow the officers a chance to find an owner for the property, which is valued at about three hundred dollars.

YORKVILLE POLICE COURT.

A few days since a man named John Mahony was committed for trial at the Yorkville Police Court by Justice Bixby on a charge of larceny. The complainant was Henry Heim, of 762 Third avenue. Subsequently a friend of Mahony's, named Richard Murray, gave Heim $30 on condition that he would not appear against him. Heim then went to Captain Williams, of the Twenty-first precinct, in whose custody the stolen property was, and asked to be given up his goods, as he did not want to have anything further to do with the case. The Captain closely cross-examined him, and Heim admitted that he had received $30. He was thereupon arrested on a charge of compounding a felony, and held by Justice Bixby yesterday for trial, in default of $1,000 bail.

THREE SHOTS AT A WIFE.

Yesterday a man named Murry was brought to Court, charged with firing three pistol shots at his wife on Wednesday night. The wife would not appear against him, however, but he was held to bail to keep the peace, on complaint of the officer who arrested him.

THE BURGLAR POLICEMAN.

Aiken Tried for Burglary and Convicted of Grand Larceny—The Grand Jury Find Other Bills for Burglary Against Him—Judge Bedford Directs the Trial to Proceed To-Day and Pays a Tribute to the Police Force as a Body.

The first case called for trial yesterday in the General Sessions by District Attorney Sullivan was one of three indictments against William J. Aiken for burglary in the first degree. The readers of the HERALD will readily recall the full account which appeared a few days ago of the detection of Aiken, who, by false representations, secured an appointment upon the police force, and while professedly engaged in protecting the life and property of the citizens, he was perpetrating burglaries on several dwelling houses within his precinct.

Mr. Kintzing appeared for the prisoner, and during the progress of the trial submitted a great many technical legal objections. After the jury was sworn Mr. Sullivan, in opening the case, briefly recited the facts which he expected to prove, and said that the bare recital of them, without any oratorical effort, would be sufficient to invoke the attention of the jury to the evidence.

The first witness in the case was Herman Uhl, who resides at 140 East Sixteenth street when in the city. He left two servants in charge of the house on the 13th of August; on the morning of the 14th of August a suit of clothes worth $120, silk dresses valued at $1,000 and about $300 worth of silverware were missing; the silk dresses were subsequently found at the station house, which the complainant identified as a portion of the stolen property. Mr. Uhl said he frequently saw Aiken on his beat as a policeman in uniform.

Officer Larew testified that Aiken had been a policeman in the Eighteenth precinct from January last up to the time of his arrest; on the 28th of August he saw the prisoner, and received twenty-three pawn tickets from Captain Cameron, which were obtained in four pawn offices; the officer recovered the property which they represented, and returned it to the owners, among which was a black coat and a pair of pantaloons belonging to Mr. Uhl.

Sergeant Nicholson said that he arrested Aiken on the 26th of August, and requested him to return to the house he attempted to rob in Fourteenth street, and at that time told him it would be better for him to tell all about the commission of the offence.

Mr. Kintzing claimed that it would be illegal to admit the prisoner's confession, and the Court was compelled to exclude it.

Sergeant Nicholson said that when he searched Aiken he found in his hands a carpet bag, and in it were a screw driver, a case knife, a piece of candle and a pair of false whiskers, and in the prisoner's pocket was sixteen pawn tickets. He (the Sergeant) gave the tickets to Captain Cameron. Aiken accompanied the Sergeant to a pawnbroker's place in Chatham street, where four silk dresses were obtained belonging to Mr. Uhl.

Captain Cameron said that Aiken was an officer in his precinct on the 13th of August, and that his beat was Sixteenth street, and that he (the Captain) received twenty-three pawn tickets from Sergeant Nicholson.

District Attorney Sullivan said that he could not ask for a conviction for burglary in the first degree on the ground that the indictment specifically charged that Mr. Uhl was in the house at the time, while the proof showed that it was his servant who was there. He asked the counsel if he would go on with the larceny.

Mr. Kintzing maintained that the accused could not be held for the larceny, as there was no proof that the property was in his possession.

Mr. Sullivan argued that the accused could be held for larceny by having that which represented property in his possession, just as a man was in possession of property for which he had a bill of lading when it was on the boat.

The Judge charged the jury that if the circumstances led them to arrive at the conclusion that the prisoner was guilty of larceny beyond a reasonable doubt, they could convict him of grand or petit larceny.

The jury rendered a verdict of guilty of grand larceny.

District Attorney Sullivan informed the Judge that there were other complaints against Aiken for burglary and larceny, and asked to have him remanded to be tried upon another charge.

Judge Bedford said:—Aiken, I am not going to sentence you to-day. I shall remand you, and I now request the District Attorney of the county to try you on every indictment found by the Grand Jury against you. I do this as a matter of respect to the metropolitan police of this city, for I take this opportunity of saying that as a body of men I have the highest regard for them, believing them to be honest and trustworthy guardians of the life and property of their fellow citizens. I think where a man has so guiltily betrayed his trust as you have it is time for the authorities to make an example. I believe the whole police force would be well satisfied if the District Attorney put you on trial upon every indictment, and I therefore suggest that he does so. In the meanwhile you are remanded.

Mr. Sullivan—Your suggestion will be adopted.

The Grand Jury brought in three other indictments against Aiken in the afternoon, upon which he was arraigned. He pleaded not guilty, and the trial was set down for to-day.

THE POLISH PASSENGER CASE.

Testimony of the Captain of the C. H. Marshall—His Version of the Affair—Good Food and Good Treatment—The Jews Quarrelsome and Dainty—They Wouldn't Eat Pork—Conclusion of the Investigation.

The Emigration Commissioners—Mr. E. B. Hart and Mr. George J. Forrest—resumed their investigation into the matter of the Charles H. Marshall at Castle Garden yesterday morning. The testimony taken was entirely rebuttal, and, as might naturally be expected, the officers of the vessel who were examined denied almost *in toto* the charges brought against themselves and the crew of the packet ship by the passengers on her last voyage to this port. General Hillyer appeared for the Commissioners and Mr. Hubbard for the owners of the vessel.

James L. Forrester sworn—I joined the Charles H. Marshall in the capacity of first officer in July, 1870; she was commanded by Captain Charles F. Marshall and was 1,600 tons new measurement; we sailed from Liverpool on the 9th July last with 456 passengers, twenty-two seamen and eleven supernumeraries and arrived in New York August 29; Captain Marshall died when we were fourteen days out from Liverpool, and I then took command;

THE PROVISIONS

placed aboard the vessel in Liverpool were all inspected by a government officer, who also examined the passenger list; he pronounced them good in quality and sufficient in quantity; we ran short of nothing but potatoes during the passage; potatoes always decay at sea, and when they gave out I substituted a double allowance of rice in their place. I personally superintended the delivery of provisions to the passengers every Saturday. (The witness here described, and minutely and exactly, how the stores for the week were weighed and measured out to the emigrants.) I cautioned the passengers that if they thought their allowance short to complain to me on the spot, and then I would rectify the error, but if they went away and then came back I would do nothing for them; the crew would joke with the passengers as they came along to the barrels; I checked them as much as possible, but they would

CONTINUE THEIR GIBES

when my back was turned; no difference was made between Jews and Christians; there was a separate galley for the passengers, and four cooks for them, who worked from six A. M. until seven P. M.; it was their duty to take food from the emigrants, cook and return it; the Jews were not compelled to wait to be served; lights had to be put out at ten P. M.; in consequence of sickness among some of the women I allowed lights to remain all night, until some persons complained that others played cards all night, disturbing their slumbers; then I discontinued the lights for a few nights, but subsequently reallowed them; a physician was aboard and he attended every case of sickness; I went in the between decks several times every day; I heard no complaints about the food, but I had to interfere frequently every day to stop quarrels among the passengers; only on one occasion did I know of any row between the emigrants and crew; I saw a man and his wife at the door of the forecastle making a disturbance while the men were at dinner; I went forward to inquire about it and the man told me he was a shoemaker, and had done some work for one of the crew; he had gone to demand pay for his work and was

THROWN OUT OF THE FORECASTLE;

I spoke to the sailors, and they said the fellow was begging biscuit and they drove him out; I took no further notice of the matter; I never heard of ropes being tied around passengers, of a stabbing case, or of a man being held overboard by his heels; before the Captain died I slapped a passenger in the face because he

"ASKED FOR MORE,"

and when I refused to let him have any he called me liar and thief; I have seen the crew pull passengers by the coat tails and otherwise torment them, but I always stopped such goings on at once; I saw a man one day whose coat tails had been cut off; the passengers laughed at him, and he ran away; the supernumeraries swept the 'tween decks every day; some of the emigrants complained of having been robbed by their fellow passengers.

By General Hillyer—All the emigrants were not adults; about 393 were; juveniles had half rations; I weighed every piece of meat that was objected to; I cautioned the shoemaker to do no work for the crew; there were notices posted in English to the effect that the passengers and sailors should neither

FRATERNIZE NOR FIGHT;

I tried to set a good example, but guess I lost my temper when I struck the Jew, who called me liar and thief; I had pretty good discipline aboard; some of the ill-treatment the passengers say they were subjected to may have occurred, but I know nothing of it; I did not superintend the cooking or receive the doctor's report.

By Commissioner Hart—Never saw the sailors abuse passengers or strike them; they would not be likely to do so in my presence.

By Commissioner Wallack—The passengers were always quarrelling among themselves; the Jews and Poles were especially troublesome; I did not receive much assistance to promote discipline from the second mate; but I did not discover the fact until towards the end of the voyage; none of the officers could speak German; I heard

FREQUENT COMPLAINTS

of insufficiency of food; I never made any investigation unless a man said his food had been stolen; if I found it was true I would give him some; if a man was starving from improvidence I would let him have enough to keep him alive.

By General Hillyer—I would not substitute anything for pork even to an Israelite; I should have run out of beef too soon; know lots of Jews who eat pork, and religion has nothing to do with distinction aboard ship; never heard of a woman with a child in her arms being

KNOCKED DOWN BY A SAILOR

and the child's head cut; did hear of a man beating his wife with a bottle as she lay abed; saw one man badly cut and contused about the eyes, but don't know who committed the assault; if I heard a man had been seriously injured I would send the doctor; should not go myself.

The next and last witness was Thomas Wilson, the third officer. His evidence amounted to nothing, for he would not admit seeing or hearing anything except that the passengers were always quarrelling and fighting among themselves. He probably wishes to return in the ship.

The investigation was then brought to a termination for the present, and the records will be filed according to law.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

The Assistant Aldermen.

A special meeting of the Board of Assistant Aldermen was called for yesterday to reconsider certain orders passed on Monday. It seems that all the orders passed at the last meeting will require to be taken up again, as the Clerk in charge inadvertently neglected to advertise them, as provided by law. There was no meeting yesterday, a quorum not being in attendance.

The Board of Audit.

A meeting of the Board of Audit was held yesterday in the County Bureau. The following claims were allowed:—

E. Monuse and others, repairs, supplies, &c.	$2,558
Daniel Cary and others, for materials and labor	6,066
William O'Bourne and others, searchers and examiners for claims for advertising	2,226
Claim of the *Abend Zeitung* for advertising	3,270
Thomas Smith, attendance in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, allowed in obedience to a mandamus issued by Judge Barrett	301
Total	$14,421

Among those allowed in the second item were two claims of R. G. Hatfield, examiner of claims, at $25 per day, amounting in the aggregate to $332. The last claim (Thomas Smith), is the one regarding which there has been so much litigation recently. Smith was an officer of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and his counsel selected his claim out of some forty other officers upon which to make a test before the courts. The Board of Supervisors having audited and allowed these claims, the Corporation Counsel, to whom they were referred, gave an opinion that they were equitable claims and the county was binding in law. Nevertheless the Comptroller refused to pay them until a peremptory mandamus was issued by the Court ordering this payment in the case of Smith. As the other thirty-nine claimants are similarly situated it is expected the claims of all will be audited.

The Department of Docks.

A meeting of the Dock Commissioners was held yesterday at the corner of Franklin street and Broadway, at two o'clock. President John T. Agnew occupied the chair, and Commissioners Hunt, Kane and Wood were present.

A lease of the water front foot of Fifty-seventh street, East River, for one year, at $250 per year, was given to P. & H. Walsh.

The application of the Erie Railroad Company for greater dock facilities at the foot of Chambers street was referred to the Executive Committee. The application of the New York Central Railroad to lease pier at the foot of 129th street, North River, was also referred to the Executive Committee.

A permit was refused M. B. Taylor to occupy pier at the foot of West Twenty-sixth street for elevator purposes.

Superintendent Westervelt reported repairs on the following piers during the week:—

Piers 58 North River, 129th street North River, No. 7 East River, Twenty-eighth street pier, North River, pier at Ward's Island, dumping board at East Fortieth street, piers 18, 21, 22, 62 and piers at Fifth and 109th streets, East River.

REWARDING THE UNION DEFENDERS.

Additional Pensions Under the New Law—Illustrious Pensioners.

As many persons as were paid by Colonel Doty on the 4th instant congregated yesterday in the rotunda of the Custom House basement, fortified with their documents, upon which they were to receive their quarterly payments. Among those attending the majority were ladies, who kept their position in line with great patience.

The first section of an act supplementary to the several acts relating to pensions, approved June 6, 1866, provides that "all persons by law entitled to a less pension than hereinafter specified, who, while in the military or naval service and in line of duty shall have lost the sight of both eyes, or who shall have lost both hands, or been permanently and totally disabled in the same, or otherwise so permanently and totally disabled as to render them utterly helpless, or so nearly so as to require the constant personal aid and attendance of another person, shall be entitled to a pension of $25 per month; and all persons who, under like circumstances, shall have lost both feet or one hand and one foot, or been totally and permanently disabled in the same, or otherwise so disabled as to be incapacitated for performing any manual labor, but not so much so as to require constant personal aid and attention, shall be entitled to a pension of $20 per month; and all persons who, under like circumstances, shall have lost one hand or one foot, or been totally and permanently disabled in the same, or otherwise so disabled as to render their inability to perform manual labor equivalent to the loss of a hand or a foot, shall be entitled to a pension of $15 per month."

An act increasing the rates of pensions to certain persons therein described, approved June 8, 1872, provides:—

> * * That all persons entitled by law to a less pension than hereinafter specified, who, while in the military or naval service of the United States and in line of duty, shall have lost the sight of both eyes, or shall have lost both hands, or shall have lost both feet, or been permanently and totally disabled in the same, or otherwise so permanently and totally disabled as to render them utterly helpless, or so nearly so as to require the constant personal aid and attendance of another person, shall be entitled to a pension of $31 25 per month; and all persons who, under like circumstances, shall have lost one hand and one foot, or been totally and permanently disabled in the same, or otherwise so disabled as to be incapacitated for performing any manual labor, but not so much as to require constant personal aid and attendance, shall be entitled to a pension of $24 per month; and all persons who, under like circumstances, shall have lost one hand, or one foot, or been totally and permanently disabled in the same, or otherwise so disabled as to render their incapacity to perform manual labor equivalent to the loss of a hand or foot, shall be entitled to a pension of $18 per month, from and after the 4th day of June, 1872.

The payment of pensions under this act commenced with the ending of the present quarter, under which Colonel Doty has dispensed the increased rates to about eighteen hundred applicants. All those entitled to the additional sum by making application to him have their papers made out and forwarded from his office free of charge, and the pay of six months allotted at the next quarter day. The increase in pension is on a sliding scale. The rates are increased as follows:—Those heretofore receiving $15 now obtain $18; those $20 $24, and persons previously paid $25 now draw $31 25, provided they have lost limbs or the equivalent: for instance, paralysis, &c. The pension thus received is not for rank, but for disabilities. Among the noted personages receiving pensions for service during the late war or that of 1812 may be mentioned Mrs. General Robert Anderson, who, prior to sailing for South France about three weeks ago, left her papers with Colonel Doty, who forwards to her her allotment of $75 for three months. Mrs. Admiral D. G. Farragut also draws her pension at this office under the special act of Congress passed for her relief. Thurlow Weed likewise receives a pension here for services rendered in 1812. The venerable Azariah C. Flagg, late Comptroller of this city, but now totally blind, obtains a quarterly pension for gallant conduct at Plattsburg in 1812. Mrs. General Harvey Brown, of Fort Pickens celebrity, receives a pension at the rate of $600 per annum, and the widow of General Louis Blenker draws $30 per month. Altogether there are about 9,000 pensioners paid at this office, ranking from privates in the army and landsmen in the navy to Major Generals and Admirals.

The total number of pensioners in the United States is 212,000, involving an annual expenditure of $35,000,000. The only thing required by Colonel Doty is a more eligible location, where he could employ twenty clerks, and his entire payments would be made in a few days, without increased expenses.

The remains of a man, thirty-five years of age, whose name is unknown, were yesterday morning found floating in the dock foot of Hoboken street, North River. Coroner Young was notified to hold an inquest at the Morgue, whither the body had been removed.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOME.

Caring for the Aged—The New Dwelling and Its Cost—An Appeal from the Sisters of Charity.

The St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, No. 209 West Fifteenth street—some time since completed—is now, in its interior arrangements, rapidly progressing. The building itself is of brick, with Ohio stone trimmings, and is of large proportions, having a frontage of 105 feet on West Fifteenth street, a depth of 48 feet, with wings extending 100 feet, and an elevation of five stories above the basement. It contains seventy-five sleeping rooms, an infirmary, a doctor's room, nurses' rooms and two large open wards for invalids. The first floor is devoted to a suit of parlors for the reception of visitors and the friends of the institution, with some rooms for the inmates. The kitchen and the refectories are in the basement. On the second floor is the chapel, which is very handsomely gotten up, the windows being of stained glass. The altar is to be of white marble—the gift of a charitable lady in the city—and over this will be a painting of the death of St. Joseph, upon which Signor Bromidi is now daily at work. The corridors are all large; and the rooms, which are of various sizes, to suit the tastes of the inmates, are provided with all the improvements required for an institution of this kind. It is expected that 200 aged women can here find a home without inconvenient crowding. There are at present in the building about sixty old ladies, their ages ranging from fifty up to near a hundred years; and already the Sisters of Charity, in whose care the Home is, are daily besieged with applications for admission. The institution is now in its fifth year, having been first started in a couple of cottages then standing on the ground now occupied by the new building. While the work on the new structure was going on the Sisters continued the Home in a house rented for that purpose on Fourteenth street.

As may be easily understood, much yet remains to be done to place the institution in a proper condition for its full development. The cost of the building was $111,000, and its present indebtedness is $88,000, the only money on which the work was undertaken being the bequest of the late Thomas Devine. The good Sisters on whose generous labor this much-needed institution rests for success appeal to the public for encouragement and ask for the means whereby the Home may be continued. So far they have got from the city two appropriations of $3,000 each, and this is almost all the money that has been contributed. With so large a debt hanging over them they feel that the public cannot too speedily come to their assistance. The charity itself in which they are engaged is so appealing, the suppliant voice coming as it does from feeble and helpless old age, that they with greater confidence lay their claims before the public. Many of the Catholic churches in the city have assured them of their sympathy and given them promises of generous support, prominent among these being St. Joseph's church, which has a peculiar interest in the institution. The Very Rev. Father Burke, the eloquent preacher, has also promised to deliver a lecture in aid of the Home, the object of this being to put the institution properly before the Irish Catholics, for whose benefit the Home essentially was founded. Some time next month, too, a fair on a grand scale will be gotten up, to aid which, persons of all creeds and classes will be invited. Ladies are requested to begin to prepare for this display, as the Sisters, relying in a great measure on its success, even for partial liquidation of the indebtedness, desire that it shall be considered not as the business of one parish, but the concern of the Catholic community at large.

INTERNAL REVENUE AFFAIRS.

Only Two Out of Sixty Distilleries at Work—Making Whiskey in Cities Don't Pay—$3,000,000 Recovered for the Government.

Every once in a while the seizure of an illicit still operated by some venturesome individual in the purlieus of Brooklyn is reported, but may be classed as a sporadic case and of such diminutive dimensions as to scarcely merit the mention. When it is considered that prior to July 20, 1868, there were in operation at one time in the City of Churches upwards of two hundred of these contraband poteen shops, the valuable services of the authorities in squelching the same are more thoroughly appreciated. Under this law the office of Supervisor of Internal Revenue was conferred upon Mr. Silas B. Dutcher, who has held the position ever since, and as a reward for his onerous labors he was reappointed under the recent law, making ten districts out of the twenty-five, which went into operation on the 1st of August. Supervisor Dutcher has now under his charge twenty-six collection districts, embracing the entire State of New York. On his accession to office there were in the city of New York and Brooklyn sixty registered distilleries, twenty of which were in operation. Owing to the great value of real estate in this city and no demand whatever for the swill of the grains from distillation with which to feed cattle, it is next to impossible to produce spirits at the ruling cost of the article and make a profit. Consequently, to make it pay, distillers were forced to defraud the government on the taxes. No city North can compete with the West, which is the grain growing region, and spirits in barrels can be transported at one-tenth the cost it would involve on the equal amount of corn. Supervisor Dutcher stopped that business, and we have now but two distilleries at work in the Eastern and Southern districts of the State.

An efficient and faithful execution of duties on the part of the Supervisor, while it has materially reduced the revenue on spirits, has increased the same in other ways, and since Mr. Dutcher's administration he has saved the government upwards of three million dollars, which was recovered through his office. The Supervisor's Bureau performs an immense amount of labor, with but few assistants, and only costs the government about ten thousand dollars per annum, including the Supervisor's salary.

Under the law Mr. Dutcher has control over all the collectors and assessors in his district, and it is but justice to state that under his supervision not a single fraud has come to light since the memorable escapade of the redoubtable Bailey. The Buffalo office, formerly in charge of Supervisor O'Donnel, is now under the control of Mr. Lucien Hawley, formerly a detective under the old law, but now a revenue agent assigned to Mr. Dutcher. Mr. George N. Birdsall, an old revenue official, is the Supervisor's chief and confidential clerk.

THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT.

His Reported Arrival by the Steamship Arragon a Hoax.

As the trial for fraud and perjury of the "claimant," "Arthur Orton," "De Castro," "Sir Roger Doughty Tichborne" approaches, there is a feeling in some minds that after a successful starring tour through England he may be induced to leave that country and possibly at his own expense. Should this prove the case it would not be remarkable for him to land on our hospitable shores. Some color was given to this view of the subject yesterday by the appearance at the HERALD office of a respectable looking person, who announced himself as Stillman—Dr. Stillman, of the steamship Arragon, nineteen days out from Bristol, and arriving in this port on Tuesday afternoon. The Doctor had a communication to make. Under his charge had been shipped from Bristol a portly individual, with smooth hair, a slightly Roman nose and a decided limp, whom he at once recognized as Sir Roger Doughty Tichborne, the celebrated claimant for the Tichborne estates. But why in this guise was a mystery. The Doctor communicated this discovery of the identity of his patient to the captain of the Arragon, who, having seen the claimant in court, was convinced that if he was not that person he certainly bore a very strong resemblance to him.

A HERALD reporter accompanied the Doctor down to Castle Garden, where the passengers on the Arragon were landing. Mr. Casserly was inquired for, but, being absent, Colonel Cantador and other officials were informed that the claimant was then on the premises. The earnest asseverations of the Doctor soon convinced the officials, and a rush was made to the rotunda, the Colonel rubbing his hands and leading the van, followed by smiling clerks, delighted at the chance of viewing a new lion, equal to Alexis or the Brazilian Princes. Sir Roger was evidently bashful, for he required some finding, but at last his portly figure was discovered checking his baggage. Colonel Cantador looked smilingly on him and the officials eagerly shook him by the hand. There he stood, the veritable embodiment of the wonderful claimant, as he appeared in the last portrait published in *Harper's Weekly*. Alas for popular portraiture!

"Are you the claimant? Are you Sir Roger?" was asked. "Ee's, I be," said the jolly-looking individual, his English being evidently as bad as his French and Latin. "Why do you come here, leaving your bright prospects in England?" With a significant wink and a shrug the "claimant" appeared to intimate that his prospects were anything but bright. Here Doctor Stillman broke in, as things were looking much too thin. "You see, Sir Roger is suffering under a complication of disorders, and being of a roving turn, he thought a touch of his old life would do him good; he therefore came out a steerage passenger, under my care, and in the name of Arthur Slocombe." At this stage of the Doctor's speech the claimant broke in, "Noo I bean't under no disorders. If I wor you couldn't cure me. I am a claimant, and I claim to be Arthur Slocombe, of Somerset, an nobody else." Whereupon every one joined in the laugh on the worthy Doctor of the Arragon. Some one stood drinks. The Castle Garden officials remarked there had been a "claimant" on every emigrant ship in port for the last six months. Sir Roger removed to a well-known emigrant boarding house close by, and the Doctor seemed distressed at the non-success of his little scheme.

DRINK OR DIE.

Full Particulars of the Glen Cove Shooting Affray.

INTERVIEW WITH THE PRISONER.

He Claims To Be a Victim of Mania a Potu.

There is a little ravine on the coast of Long Island, facing the Sound, about two hours and a half or three hours' sail from the city, and with such a circuitous approach by rail that it requires an equal time to reach it by cars. On each side of this ravine a low range of hills, covered with forest trees, arises, and at the bottom a stream flows glistening in the sun, and gradually widening in its downward course to where it is lost among the brick walls, crowned with lofty chimneys, of a large manufactory. For a distance of two miles along this bottom there are handsome villas on the high places, and the straggling cottages, tenant houses and shops in the low and dusty ones, that all go to make up the village and landing of Glen Cove.

At the lower end of the long single street of the village, which away above loses itself in a country road, one steps out upon a rude pier or dock, and sees to the right a swell of pebbly beach, with a group of great black boulders almost at his feet, left where they lie by some glacier that strayed there from the Northland in prehistoric time. To the left a flotilla of small boats swing lazily in the shoal water and a roughly-modelled catboat is drawn up on the beach. In front the inlet is two miles broad, and again to the right, but beyond, the Sound, stretches away to the dark shores of Connecticut, and is flecked with white sails, like wild fowl, and fretted by smoky steamboats, as a woman's face is fretted by a passing cloud.

HOW HISTORY IS MANUFACTURED HERE.

Just before the pier is reached there stands on the left a hotel, with long veranda facing the water, and from the open windows of which at night comes the sound of light music, while the forms of dancers are seen flitting to and fro. To the right a great iron gate, with a porter's lodge, fills an angle of a stone wall that runs away down the beach, and surmounted by an iron railing up the uncut hillside and along the street for a quarter of a mile above. It was from this lodge on Sunday evening last that

A STRAY CELESTIAL BEING

emerged and was asked to "drink a drink," the refusal of which nearly cost his life and afforded the rapacious collectors of Long Island news the framework of "a horrible and atrocious murder."

In the centre of the extensive grounds upon which the lodge gate opens, and occupying a commanding position, with a magnificent view of the Sound, is a charming bit of architecture, the country home of Mr. S. L. M. Barlow. Mr. Barlow has two Chinese cooks, fine looking, intelligent fellows, who have escaped the indignity which their countrymen usually suffer in this country of innovation in having their hair shorn. They, in fact, present all the

CAPILLARY ATTRACTION

of an undiminished and luxuriantly braided black "pig tail," falling from features of golden bronze. The lesser of these wanderers from the Flowery Land is a boy of eighteen, who, from his pleasant and retiring manner, was reputed to be a great favorite with the townsfolk of Glen Cove. On the evening of Sunday he paid a visit of honor to the family at the lodge, and then, as the villagers say, was passing up the street, when he was rudely accosted by a drunken officer of a yacht lying at Whitestone, who asked him to go with him to a saloon and get a drink. The poor boy declined to partake of the inebriating fluid, for the very good reason, perhaps, that its evil effects were quite apparent in the stranger who so urgently invited him.

THE CHRONICLERS GROW CONFUSED.

From this point little that is reliable can be gathered. Those who at first asserted clamorously that they were witnesses of the outrage now claim that it was all a mistake; they saw nothing. The story then told by a man named Doty, who is now quite dumb, was that the assailant, after knocking the Chinaman down, kicked him several times in the most brutal manner. Then the Chinaman—whose name is, of course, "John," and also, though not of course, Howes—regained his feet and struggled to get away, but was again knocked down and kicked and then fired upon. "John" corroborates this story in his simple statement, his remembrance of the occurrence being perfect up to the moment of the shooting, when "the subsequent proceedings interested him no more." One of the villagers was, on Sunday evening, quite particular in his description of the pistol, saying it was a single-barrelled, breech-loading one, about five inches long. If the man's statement was true the pistol was longer than his memory, for he now asserts that he knows nothing about it.

ONE IPONT AS CLEAR AS MUD.

Upon one point every one in the village is absolutely certain, and that is that Daniel Ayres, a young fellow who is sailing master on board the yacht Spray, was the aggressor, and fired the shot, though none can give any reason for the faith that is in them, with the exception of the poor victim himself, whose mind was very forcibly impressed at the time by a conical bullet, which at a distance of four feet from the muzzle of the pistol, flattened itself to the thickness of brown paper on his skull. He had a vivid recollection of the person who asked him to take a friendly glass, and can swear positively to his identity.

It was, doubtless, instinct which led the villagers to join in pursuit of the assailant when he escaped. The Chinaman was found stretched upon the earth, and the man who had fired the shot had flown. The former was at once taken to the residence of Mr. Barlow, and medical aid summoned. Then the village constable ran to his house for a gun, and others ran after boats; for a waterman had come running down from a point eighty rods above the landing to say that he had let a skiff to the sailing master of the Spray, who was being rowed away by a young man named Ingraham. Two boats set out in pursuit, and near the opposite shore they captured the man who was escaping. He was brought ashore and, to the house of Mr. Barlow, as has been described, and there identified by the Chinaman. At noon yesterday the examination of the arrested man was to have taken place, but the physician attending the Chinaman refused to allow him to be removed or disturbed in any way, lest it should prevent his now almost certain recovery.

THE SAILING MASTER OF THE SPRAY

is confined in the jail of Queens county at, or rather near, Mineola, and thither a HERALD representative yesterday wended his way to interview him. A mile above the railway station a country road crosses the track, and down this road some three-quarters of a mile further the jail is located. It is an old wooden building, two and one-half stories high, painted white in front and red at the ends, and with bars across the inside of the windows that at a little distance look like dirty mosquito nets. As one draws near, and feels the natural solemnity inspired by the cupola which adorns this edifice, he becomes impressed with the belief that it is a church; but a yet nearer approach gives birth to a more profane feeling, and he is willing to swear that it is an old roadside inn. This impression becomes almost a certainty when the hall is entered, "with the nicely sanded floor," like that of the ale house which Hans Sachs' portrait is painted over in the town of Nuremberg. Within this rickety edifice (surrounded by a dilapidated "tight board fence") all is neat and cleanly, and William Stringer, the jailer, stands smiling to welcome his jaded visitor

APPEARANCE OF THE PRISONER.

Daniel Ayres is in the common room of the prisoners, and when they are all sent to their respective cells and he alone remains there the jailer and the HERALD representative enter. Ayres is not yet twenty-four years old, is evidently of Irish descent, and not a bad looking fellow by any means. He inquired anxiously after the condition of the wounded man, and seemed to be suffering somewhat from his uneasiness on that score, as well as from a badly swollen hand, which he carried poulticed. The following is his statement of everything he claims to be cognizant of in relation to the shooting, with such brief remarks in regard to himself as would be of any possible interest to an afflicted public:—

WHAT AYRES KNOWS ABOUT THE SHOOTING.

He said:—My name is Daniel Ayres. I belong on the yacht Spray, of which I am sailing master. I was born in the city of New York, and am twenty-three years of age. I have followed the water along the Sound and coast since I was a little lad, and have been engaged in sailing yachts the last three years. I have no home and no friends, save such as I have made at Glen Cove and Rosyln. On Sunday the yacht was lying at Whitestone, and it being my day off I went up to Glen Cove on the Arrowsmith. Arriving there at about twelve o'clock noon I met several I knew and began drinking in the saloons. The last I remember I was down on the dock trying to go to sleep. I never remember to have seen the Chinaman in my life, with the exception of the time I was brought to his bedside for identification. I also remember my arrest, at the time of which I was awakened from my sleep in the bottom of a boat in the harbor, in which I was being rowed away by William Ingraham. This is all I know about the matter, and I had no pistol when I was arrested, nor did I ever carry a pistol of any kind in all my life.

The examination of the prisoner will probably not be made till next week.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Another Change in the Money Market.

A Sudden Relaxation and Fall of the Rate to Three Per Cent.

The Finale at Louisville and the Speculation in Gold.

The Results of the Convention as Affecting the Gold Premium.

POLITICS AND THE MARKET.

A Spiritless Competition for the Government Gold.

FURTHER DECLINE IN SOUTH CAROLINAS.

Government Bonds Heavy and Lower.

Intense Dulness at the Stock Exchange and a Decline in Prices.

WALL STREET,
THURSDAY, Sept. 5—6 P. M.

On 'Change to-day there was a reaction in the market for wheat and flour, particularly the latter, which was heavy and lower. The cotton market was firm and a little higher. Advices from the South indicate a lighter crop than was looked for earlier in the season.

MONEY EASIER.

The money market opened at 5 a 6 per cent, with the business at 5 per cent almost exclusively. As the afternoon wore on the supply increased, and towards three o'clock loans were made at as low as 3 per cent. Prime paper is now quoted at rather higher rates and cannot be negotiated at better than 8 per cent discount. Foreign exchange was dull and heavy at previous quotations.

THE GOVERNMENT GOLD SALE.

The bids for the government gold at the Sub-Treasury called for a total of $1,285,000, at prices ranging from 112.25 to 113.08. The million was awarded at 112.85 a 113.08.

GOLD 113 A 113¼.

The gold market was heavy in the early forenoon and declined to 113, but became strong later in the day upon the announcement that the Louisville Convention had adjourned without any further steps towards a nomination than the reiteration by resolution of their preference for the ticket of O'Conor and Adams. This procedure, amounting, in the opinion and in the vernacular of Wall street, to

"NOTHING DONE,"

was taken as a restoration of the chances of Mr. Greeley to the position they occupied before the Louisville movement threatened a grand defection of the democracy and a wholesale demoralization of the opposition to President Grant's re-election. At the same time the opinion was expressed that the action of the Convention in virtually adopting the letter of Mr. O'Conor as the platform of the so-called "straight-out" democracy would make a

A PRETEXT

for those of that party who should wish to vote for President Grant in preference to Mr. Greeley. So far as the gold market is concerned, however, the former opinion was the prevailing one, and in view of what is regarded as the limitation of candidates to the two names heretofore in the field, gold recovered to 113¼. It may be difficult to explain why gold should grow firmer with the increase of Mr. Greeley's chances for the Presidency, considering the specie-paying proclivities, professions and intentions of that gentleman; but the fact stands that ever since the Presidential nominations were made gold has been alternately weak and strong with the varying prospects of success and defeat of Mr. Greeley. The Sub-Treasury paid out $100,000 on account of interest and $19,000 on account of redeemed five-twenties. The course of the market is shown in the table:—

10 A. M.	113¼	12:04 P. M.	113¼
10:21 A. M.	113⅛	1 P. M.	113⅛
10:41 A. M.	113	2 P. M.	113⅛
11 A. M.	113⅛	3 P. M.	113⅛
12 M.	113	4 P. M.	113⅛ a 113¼

In the gold loan market the rates ranged from flat to 1-32 for borrowing. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$31,574,000
Gold balances	1,098,337
Currency balances	1,381,436

GOVERNMENTS LOWER.

The government list continued heavy and prices underwent a further decline, chiefly for the reason already explained in this column—viz., the relatively higher market here as compared with London, when the present low rates for foreign exchange are taken into the calculation. The following were the closing quotations:—United States currency sixes, 112¾ a 112⅝; do. do., 1881, registered, 113⅞ a 114⅛; do. do. do., coupon, 115⅛ a 116; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 114 a 114¼; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 114 a 114¼; do. do., 1864, do. do., 114 a 114¼; do. do., 1865, do. do., 114⅜ a 114⅝; do. do., 1867, registered, January and July, 112⅞ a 113⅛; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 112⅞ a 113⅛; do. do., 1867, do. do., 113⅛ a 113⅜; do. do., 1868, do. do., 113⅜ a 113⅛; do. ten-forties, registered, 108⅛ a 108⅜; do. do., coupon, 108 a 108⅛; do. fives of 1881, registered, 111 a 111¼; do. do. do., coupon, 111 a 111¼.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES DULL.

The Southern State bonds were neglected for the general list and weak for the South Carolinas, the new July issues dropping to 23. The old North Carolinas were strong and the general market steady. The following were the closing quotations:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 73¾ a 74; do., new, 73¾ a 74; Virginia, ex coupon, 47 a 50; do., registered stock, old, 38 a 41; do., sixes, consolidated bonds, 51 a 51⅛; do. do., deferred scrip, 15½ a 16; Georgia sixes, 70 a 75; do. sevens, 85 a 89; North Carolina, ex coupon, 34 a 35; do., to North Carolina Railroad, 47 a 50; do., funding, 1866, 25 a 27; do. do., 1868, 22 a 25; do., new, 20½ a 22; do., special tax, 12 a 14; Missouri sixes, 93 a 93½; do., Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, 91 a 92; Louisiana sixes, 50 a 55; do., new, 48 a 52; do., levee sixes, 50 a 60; do. do. eights, 70 a 75; do. do. do., 1875, 70 a 80; Alabama fives, 55 a 60; do. eights, 82 a 87; South Carolina sixes, 52 a 55; do., new, January and July, 22½ a 23; do. do., April and October, 22 a 22½; Arkansas sixes, funded, 49 a 55.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following prices were made for the leading Southern railway and municipal bonds:—Mobile and Ohio Railroad sterling, 91 a 93; do. interest eights, 86 a 88; do. second mortgage eights, 75 a 80; Mississippi Central Railroad first mortgage sevens, 89 a 91; do. second mortgage eights, 84 a 86; New Orleans and Jackson first, 91 a 93; do. second, 85 a 87; Memphis and Charleston first, 88 a 91; do. second, 80 a 83; Greenville and Columbia Railroad, guaranteed by South Carolina, 45 a 50; Macon and Brunswick Railroad, guaranteed by Georgia, 68 a 70; Memphis city sixes, 53 a 55; Savannah city sevens, 84 a 87; New Orleans consols, old, 68 a 72; do. issued to railroads, sixes, 60 a 70; do sevens, 65 a 68.

THE RAILROAD BONDS.

The following were the bids for the railroad bonds:—

New York Cen 6's, 1883	90½	Tol & Wab 1st m, ex	95
New York Cen 6's, r c	87	Tol & Wab 2d m	94
New York Cen 6's, sub	87	Tol & Wab equip bds	87½
Erie 1st m, extended	102½	Gt West 1st m, '88	93½
Erie 7's, 4th m, '80	95½	Gt West 2d m, '93	91½
Erie 7's, 5th m, '88	94	Mor & Essex 1st m	103
Long Dock bonds	95	Mor & Essex 2d m	98
Buff, N Y & E 1st m, '77	95½	New Jersey Cent, 2d m	100
Hud Riv 7's, 2d m, sf, '85	103	N J Southern 7's, 1st m	77½
Hud Riv 7's, 3d m, sf, '75	101½	Pitts, F W & Chic 1st m	104
Harlem 7's, 1st m	101	Clev & Pitts 2d m	98
Mich Cen 1st m 8's, '82	116	Clev & Pitts 3d m	98
Mich So & N I s f, 7 p c	102	Clev & Pitts 4th m	83
Clev & Tol sink fd	100½	Chic & Alt s f	100
Clev & Tol new bds	96½	Chic & Alt 1st m	104
Clev, P & A new bds	97	Ohio & Miss con s f	95
Detroit, Mon & Tol bds	95	Ohio & Miss 2d m, con	87½
Lake Shore div bds	98	St Louis & Iron M 1st m	95
Pac RR 7's, gtd by Mo	95	Mil & St Paul 7's, gold	96⅝
Union Pac 1st m bds	88	Mil & St Paul 1st m	92½
Union Pac l g 7's	80½	Mil & St Paul, Iowa div	87
Union Pac inc 10's	81	Mil & St Paul 2d m	84¼
Ill Cent 7 per cent, 1875	105	Col, Chic & Ind C 1st m	92
Alt & T H 1st m	99½	Col, Chic & Ind C 2d m	75¾
Alt & T H 2d m, inc	82½	Tol, Peo & W, E D	93
Chic & N W s f	95	Tol, P & W, Burl'n div	87¾
Chic & N W con bds	92	Tol, P & W con 7's	85
Chic & N W 1st m	95⅝	N York & N Haven 6's	98
Han & St Jo, l g	102	Bost, H & Erie 1st m 7's	40½
Del, Lack & W 1st m	102	Bost H & Erie g'td	55
Del, Lack & W 2d m	94		

STOCKS DULL AND LOWER.

The stock market was almost stagnant, very little being done in anything outside of Pacific Mail, which, after a forenoon of moderate activity at 71 a 71½, became weak and went off to 70⅞. The rest of the market declined an average of about ½ per cent. Lackawanna went off to 98¾ and New Jersey Central to 103. The officials of the former corporation deny that there is any intention of omitting the usual dividend, and say that both companies are working together harmoniously and that the decline in the stocks is due to the popular impression that the coal business has been unprofitable the past season, which they readily admit has been the case.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES.

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of the principal stocks during the day:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Central	99⅛	99⅛
Erie	48⅜	48⅛
Lake Shore	89⅞	89⅛
Wabash	73⅞	73¾
Northwestern	74½	73¾
Northwestern preferred	90⅛	89⅞
Rock Island	110⅜	110⅛
St. Paul	55⅝	55⅛
St. Paul preferred	76⅛	76
Ohio and Mississippi	44⅛	43⅜
Union Pacific	36⅜	36⅛
Col., Chicago and Ind. Central	35⅛	34¾
Western Union Telegraph	72½	71⅛
Pacific Mail	71½	70⅞

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Thursday, Sept. 5—10:15 A. M.

$10000 US 5-20, c, '67	113¼	$10000 US 5's, 10-40, c	108¾
50000 do.....s3	113⅜		

10 A. M.—Before Call.

100 shs West Un Tel	72	300 shs Pac M SS Co	71⅜
100 do.....s3	71⅞	500 N Y C & H R RR	98⅛
200 do	71⅞	700 Erie RR	48⅛
500 do.....c	71⅞	300 do	48⅜
200 do.....s3	71⅞	100 L S & M S RR	89⅛
100 do.....b3	72	600 do.....c	89⅛
100 do	72	200 Un Pac RR	36⅜
100 do.....s3	72	200 do.....s3	36¼
200 Pac M SS Co.....c	71⅜	100 do	36⅜
400 do	71⅜	200 Panama RR	132
300 do.....c	70¾	200 C & N W RR	74
600 do	71⅜	700 do.....b3	74
500 do.....c	71⅜	500 do.....s3	73⅞
300 do	71¼	800 do	73⅞
100 do.....b3	71¼	100 do.....s3	74
600 do	71¼	300 N J Cen RR	104
500 do	71⅛	100 C & R I RR	110⅜
1200 do	71⅛	100 Bost, H & E RR	7
800 do	71⅜	200 Mil & St P RR.....b3	55½
200 do.....c	71⅛	100 do	55⅛
100 do.....b3	71½	100 do.....b3	55⅝
1700 do	71½	100 Ohio & Miss RR..bs	44⅛
100 do.....b3	71½		

First Board—10:30 A. M.

$10000 S C 6's, n, Jn&Jy	23	100 shs Pac M SS Co..s3	71⅛
3000 NY bou loan, c	108⅛	2300 do	71⅛
1000 NY 7's, b l, r..b c	108⅛	100 do	71¼
1000 N Y C 6's, '83	91	1100 do	71⅛
1000 Erie 2d m	99¼	800 do.....s3	71⅛
1000 Cen Pac gold b	100⅜	200 Erie RR	48⅛
20000 Un Pac 1st m	88	900 do.....b c	48⅛
6000 Un Pac 7's, l g b	80¼	100 do.....b3	48⅜
5000 do	80½	100 do	48⅛
3000 Un Pac 10's, inc	81¼	5 L S & M S RR	89⅜
3000 Alt & T H 1st m	100	100 do.....b c.c	89⅞
15000 Mor & Es 2d m	98	100 do.....b3	89⅞
1000 N J Cen 2d m	100	1000 do	89⅜
5000 M & St P 7's, gold	96⅝	100 do	89⅜
8000 do	96¾	67 do	90
500 Clev & Pitts 3d m	98	200 Un Pac RR.....b3	36⅛
8000 M & St P, Io div	87½	500 do.....b c.b3	36⅜
1000 Col, C & I C 1st m	92	1300 do	36⅜
5000 do.....s3	92¼	100 do.....s3	36⅜
6000 C, C & I C 2d m	76	100 do.....b60	36⅜
1000 West Un 7's b	97½	200 Clev & P RR gtd	89⅞
500 shs W Un Tel.....b c	72½	600 C & N W RR..b c.b3	74½
100 do.....b3	72⅛	300 do	74⅛
1300 do	72	200 do.....b3	74⅛
100 do	72	200 do	74⅛
100 Quick M Co...b c.s3	42¼	700 do.....s3	74⅛
22 Adams Ex Co	95¼	200 do.....c	74⅛
50 N Y C & H R.....b c	98⅜	600 do.....b3	74⅛
700 do	98⅜	400 do.....s3	74
200 do.....c	98⅜	200 do.....s5	74
800 do.....s3	98⅜	2700 do	74
2700 do	98⅛	100 C & N W pref.b c.b3	90⅛
14 Panama RR	131½	100 do.....s3	90
300 do.....b c	132½	100 N J Cen RR	104
500 Pac M SS Co	71⅜	100 C & R I RR..b c.s3	110½
100 do.....s3	71¼	100 B, H & E R R	7⅛
500 do	71⅜	100 do.....b c	7⅛
200 do.....b3	71¼	100 T, W & W RR	73⅞
900 do	71⅛	200 Del, L & W RR	99
700 do.....s3	71½	200 do	99¼
1300 do	71½	100 do	99⅜
800 do	71½	10 Chic & Alton RR	113
100 do.....b3	71⅛	100 Ohio & M RR..b c.c	44
100 do	71⅛	800 do	44
200 do.....s3	71¼	100 do.....s3	43⅞
300 do	71¼	800 Ohio & Miss RR pref	75
500 do	71¼	20 Mor & Es RR	91⅛
300 do	71⅜	100 St L, K City & N pf	70
100 do.....c	71⅛	200 C, C & I C RR.....b c	35⅛
200 do	71⅛	100 do.....s3	35
100 do.....s10	71⅛	200 do	35
100 do.....b3	71⅛		

12:15 to 2:15 P. M.

$3500 US 5-20, c, '62	114	$10000 US 6's, cur	112½
1000 US 5's, 10-40, c	108⅛		

12:30 P. M.—Before Call.

3000 shs Pac M SS Co.s3	71	700 shs L S & M S RR.s3	89½
3000 do	71	400 do	89⅜
1100 do	71⅛	100 W Un Tel.....s3	71⅞
100 do.....s3	71⅛	900 do	71⅞
100 do	71	600 do.....b3	72
100 do.....s5	71	1700 Un Pacific	36¼
800 do.....s3	71	100 do.....s3	36⅛
200 do	71	200 do.....b30	36⅜
800 do	70⅞	100 Erie RR	48⅜
500 do.....s3	70⅞	500 C & N W RR	73⅞
800 do	70⅞	200 do	73⅞
800 do	70⅞	100 Chic & NW pref	90⅛
100 do.....c	70⅞	200 do	90⅛
900 do	70⅞	100 C & R I RR.....b3	110⅛
100 N Y C & H R RR	98⅛	100 do	110⅛
100 do.....s3	98⅛	200 do	110⅛
300 do	98¼	100 Tol, W & W RR	73⅜
200 do	98⅜	200 Ohio & Miss RR	43⅞

Second Board—1 P. M.

$5000 S C 6's, n, Jn & Jy	23	200 shs L S & M S.b c.b3	89½
5000 S C 6's, n, A & O	22½	100 do	89⅜
1000 do.....c	24	500 do	89⅜
5000 Va 6's, con	51¼	500 do.....s3	89¼
1000 Cen Pac RR gd bs	100⅝	2300 do	89¼
1000 Union Pac 1st m	88	300 do	89⅜
13000 do	88¼	100 do	89⅜
2000 Un Pac 7's, l g b	80½	400 do	89⅜
3000 C, C, C & I 1st m	102½	100 Ill Cen RR	132⅞
4000 Chi & RI & Pac 7's	101½	100 Panama RR	132⅝
10 shs Quick M Co	40	100 do	133
200 do.....b c	41½	400 Un Pac RR.....b c	36¼
100 Quick M pref	51½	300 do.....s3	36⅛
200 do.....b c	51½	200 Clev & Pitts, gtd	89⅞
600 West Un Tel..b c.s3	71¾	100 do	89⅞
2200 do	71⅜	200 do.....b c b3	89⅞
300 Pac M SS Co	70⅞	200 do	89⅞
600 do	70⅞	100 C & N W RR...b c.s5	73⅞
200 do.....b3	70⅞	100 do.....b3	73⅞
100 do.....s3	70⅞	200 do	73⅞
3100 do	70⅞	100 do.....b3	73⅞
500 do.....s3	70⅞	1200 do	73⅞
100 do.....b3	70⅞	500 do	73⅞
100 do.....b3	70⅞	100 do.....b3	73⅞
500 do	70⅞	100 C & N W pf.....b c	90
600 do	70⅞	100 Mil & St P RR pf.b c	76
800 do.....b3	70⅞	200 N J C RR	103
100 do.....b3	71	100 do	103¼
100 do.....s3	70⅞	300 do.....b c	103
200 do.....b3	70⅞	100 C & R I RR.....b c	110⅛
800 do	70⅞	12 Pitts, Ft W & C, gtd	95½
200 do	70⅞	100 Del, Lack & W RR	99½
900 Erie RR.....b c	48⅛	100 do	99
400 do	48⅜	200 do.....b c	98¾
100 U S Ex Co.....b c	82½	50 Chic & Alt RR	112¼
100 do	82⅛	300 Ohio & M RR...b c	43⅞
100 do	82⅛	100 do	43⅞
100 Adams Ex Co...b c	95	1400 do	43⅞
100 N Y C & H R RR	98⅛	100 do.....b3	43⅞
100 do.....b c	98⅛	50 N Y & N H RR...b c	147
2400 do	98¼	200 C, C & I C RR	34⅞
200 do.....c	98¼	100 do	34¾
117 Mich Cen RR	115		

2:30 to 4 P. M.

500 shs Con Coal	42½	600 shs Erie RR	48¼
1200 West Un Tel	71⅛	200 do	48⅜
100 do	71⅞	200 L S & M S RR	89⅜
900 do	71⅜	600 do	89¼
800 do	71⅜	500 do	89¼
100 do.....b3	71⅜	300 do	89¼
1300 do.....s3	71⅛	300 N J Cent RR.....b3	103
3400 do	71⅛	100 Chic & R I RR	110⅜
300 Pac M SS Co	70⅞	100 do	110⅜
400 do.....s3	70⅞	700 C & N W RR	73⅞
100 do.....b3	70⅞	200 do.....b3	73⅞
500 do	70⅞	600 do	73⅞
500 do	70⅞	2200 do	73⅞
200 do.....s3	70⅞	800 do	73⅞
100 do.....b3	70⅞	400 do.....s3	73⅞
1100 do	70⅞	400 do	73⅞
100 do.....b3	70⅞	100 T, W & W RR	73⅞
700 do	70⅞	100 Mil & St P RR	55⅛
3500 do	70⅞	100 do	55¼
100 do.....b3	70⅞	100 do	55⅜
1100 do	70⅞	300 do	55⅜
100 do.....s3	70⅞	100 do	55⅜
200 do.....s3	70⅞	100 do.....b3	55⅜
800 do	70⅞	200 D, Lack & W RR..s3	99
200 do	70⅞	600 do	99
500 do	70⅞	100 Chic & N W pref	90
100 Quick Min Co	41⅜	400 do	89⅞
400 N Y C & H R RR..b3	98⅛	100 do	90
1300 do	98⅛	200 B, H & E RR	7¼
200 do.....s3	98⅛	400 Ohio & M RR	43⅜
1000 do	98⅛	100 do.....b3	43⅜

CLOSING PRICES—4 O'CLOCK P. M.

Western Union	71½ a 71⅝	Northwestern	73½ a 73⅝
Quicksilver	41½ a 41⅞	Rock Island	110½ a 110⅝
Quicksilver pf	51½ a 52	St Paul	55⅜ a 55½
Pacific Mail	70⅞ a 70⅝	St Paul pf	75½ a 76
N Y Central	98⅛ a 98⅜	Wabash	73½ a 73⅝
Erie	48⅜ a 48⅝	Ohio & Miss	43⅜ a 43⅝
Lake Shore	89⅛ a 89⅜	B, H & Erie	7 a 7½
Union Pacific	36⅛ a 36¼	C, C & I C	34⅜ a 34⅞

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Cotton in Fair Demand and Firm—Receipts at the Ports 2,047 Bales—Flour Steady—Wheat Heavy—Corn About Steady—Oats a Shade Firmer—Pork and Lard Unchanged—Naval Stores Decidedly Firmer—Whiskey Easier.

THURSDAY, Sept. 5—6 P. M.

COFFEE.—The market remained quiet and unchanged for all descriptions. In a jobbing way the sales were moderately fair, at full prices. In cargoes we have only to note sales of 4,000 bags, ex Philis and Mary, on private terms. We quote:—Rio, ordinary cargoes, 14½c. a 15c.; fair do., 15½c. a 16c.; good do., 16½c. a 16¾c.; prime, 17¼c. a 17¾c., gold, per lb., sixty to ninety days; Java, government bags, 19c. a 19½c.; do. grass mats, 19½c. a 20½c.; Singapore, 15c. a 16c.; Ceylon, 16c. a 18c.; Maracaibo, 16c. a 18c.; Laguayra, 17c. a 18½c.; Jamaica, 16c. a 17½c.; St. Domingo, 14c.

COTTON.—A fair spinning demand prevailed for cotton on the spot, but generally at lower figures than holders were willing to accept. Some sales were made at less than quotations, but the market in the main was firm, the appended quotations being quite generally demanded. Future deliveries were steady, with a fair demand. The sales sum up as follows:—

	To-day.	Last Even'g.	Total.
Export	370	114	484
Consumption	919	120	1,039
Speculation	3	—	3
Total	1,292	234	1,526

—For future delivery (basis low middling) the sales have been as follows:—Sales last evening after three o'clock—September, 700 at 20 5-16c., 200 at 20⅜c., 300 at 20 5-16c.; October, 100 at 19¾c.; November, 200 at 19 7-16c., 400 at 19⅜c., 100 at 19 7-16c.; December, 500 at 19 7-16c., 200 at 19⅜c., 300 at 19 7-16c.; January, 500 at 20c., 100 at 19 15-16c., all old form contract; February, 100 at 20⅛c., [illegible] form contract; March, 100 at 20⅞c., 100 at 20 15-16c., both old form contract. Total, 3,900 bales. Sales to-day up to three P. M.—September, 100 at 20⅜c., 200 at 20 5-16c., 800 at 20⅜c., 800 at 20 5-16c., 1,800 at [illegible]⅜c., 100 at 20 7-16c.; October, 100 at 19⅝c., 1[illegible] at 19 9-16c., 100 at 19⅝c., 700 at 19⅝c., 300 at 19 9-16c., 300 at 19⅝c., 100 at 19 9-16c., 100 at 19⅝c.; November, [illegible] at 19 7-16c., 200 at 19½c., 100 at 19 7-16c.; December, 3[illegible] at 19 7-16c., 500 at 19½c., 200 at 19 7-16c., 500 at 19½c.; January, 200 at 20c., 300 at 19 15-16c., 500 at 20c.; February, 400 at 20½c., 100 at 20 9-16c.; March, 200 at 20 15-16c., 100 at 21c., 100 at 20 15-16c., 200 at 21c. Exchange—500 October for 500 September at ⅜c. difference. Total, 9,900 bales. Grand total, 13,800 bales. The receipts at the ports sum up as follows:—Galveston, 766; New Orleans, 339; Mobile, 67; Savannah, 436; Charleston, 297; Wilmington, 12; Norfolk, 130. Total, 2,047. This day last week, 684. This day last year, 1,852. Rates on cotton to foreign ports closed steady as follows:—To Liverpool by steam, ⅜d.; by sail, 3-16d. To Havre, by steam, ¾c., gold; sail, ⅝c. To Hamburg, by steam, ⅜d., compressed; ½c. sail. To Bremen, by steam, ⅝c., gold, compressed; sail, ⅝c. To Baltic ports, by sail, ⅞c. a 1c., gold. To Mediterranean ports by steam, ½d. We quote:—

	Uplands.	Alabama.	New Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	17⅛	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛
Good ordinary	20	20	20⅜	20⅜
Low middling	21⅛	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
Middling	22⅛	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
Good middling	24⅛	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜

—The quotations are based on cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts—Flour, 12,118 bbls.; wheat, 89,253 bushels; corn, 362,892 do.; corn meal, 300 bbls.; oats, 37,675 bushels; rye, 8,300 do. The flour market ruled quiet, but steady at our previous quotations. The sales, a portion yesterday, foot up about 15,500 bbls., and include 800 bbls. of Southern and 400 bbls. of superfine rye. Corn meal continued in fair request, with further sales of 500 bbls. at $3 50 for Western yellow delivered, and $3 90 a $4 for Brandywine. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$3 50	a	$5 25
Superfine State	5 75	a	6 25
Extra State	6 75	a	7 00
Choice State	7 25	a	7 75
Superfine Western	5 75	a	6 25
Extra Western	6 75	a	7 25
Extra Minnesota	7 50	a	9 75
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	7 00	a	7 25
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	7 25	a	8 25
Family	8 75	a	10 00
St. Louis low extra	7 25	a	7 75
St. Louis straight extra	7 75	a	8 75
St. Louis choice double extra	8 75	a	9 25
St. Louis choice family	9 25	a	11 00
California	8 50	a	9 00
Rye flour	3 50	a	5 00
Southern No. 2	3 50	a	4 75
Southern superfine	5 50	a	6 25
Southern extra	7 25	a	9 25
Southern family	9 25	a	12 50
Corn meal, Western	3 35	a	3 65
Corn meal, Jersey	3 60	a	3 65
Corn meal, Brandywine	3 85	a	3 90
Baltimore	4 00	f.	o. b.
Caloric	3 60	a	3 65
Puncheons	10 50	f.	o. b.

—Wheat was dull and heavy at $1 63 a $165 for Chicago and Milwaukee Spring afloat; the sales were about 140,000 bushels at $1 60 for old and new Chicago Spring, mixed; $1 62½ for old Chicago, $1 65 for No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 55 a $1 62 for red Winter, $1 65 a $1 70 for new amber Western, $1 75 for do. Tennessee, $1 85 a $1 96 for white; of the above 100,000 bushels new No. 2 Milwaukee were sold, deliverable all October, at $1 58. Corn was scarcely so firm, though in fair demand; the sales foot up about 195,000 bushels at 65c. for prime new mixed, 63c. a 64½c. for steamer, 65½c. a 66½c. for high mixed to yellow Western, 68c. a 70c. for white do., and nominally 78c. a 80c. for Southern do. Oats were a shade firmer, but only in limited demand; the sales were 60,000 bushels at 44c. a 46½c. for Western, in store and afloat; 38c. a 40c½. for black Illinois, 40c. a 45c. for new mixed to white, in car lots, and 50c. for white State on the track. Barley and rye were inactive and nominal in the absence of transactions.

FREIGHTS.—There was only a limited inquiry for accommodation by vessels on the berth and rates were unchanged excepting for room for grain, for which higher figures were paid. The chartering business was restricted, owing to the firmness of owners, who generally demanded higher rates. The engagements have been:—To Liverpool—By steam, 22,500 bushels of grain at 10d. a 10½d., and about 4,000 bushels of wheat in bags at 10½d.; by sail, 22,500 bushels of grain at 9d. a 9½d. To London, by steam, 10,000 bushels of grain at 9½d. a 10½d. To Bristol, by steam, 1,000 bbls. of oilcake on private terms. To Rotterdam, 300 tons of tallow and lard at 42s. 6d. The charters were:—A British bark (as chartered), to Cork for orders, 2,500 quarters grain at 7s. 10½d., or if direct 3d. off. Two New York barks were chartered from Philadelphia to the Baltic, each about 2,000 bbls. of petroleum; but we were unable to elicit the rates.

MOLASSES.—With the exception of a moderate jobbing trade in domestic, nothing of importance has transpired and prices remained without quotable change. We quote:—

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba—Centrifugal and mixed	19c. a 20c.	20c. a 25c.
Clayed	22c. a 25c.	28c. a 31c.
Muscovado, refining	— a —	30c. a 33c.
Muscovado, grocery	— a —	32c. a 36c.
Porto Rico	— a —	30c. a 57c.
English Islands	— a —	30c. a 36c.
New Orleans	— a —	40c. a 88c.

NAVAL STORES.—The market for spirits turpentine has been fairly active and at decidedly higher prices. The sales were:—150 bbls. at 56c.; 297 bbls. at 56½c.; 20 bbls. at 57c., delivered, and 30 bbls. at 58c., which was an extreme price, the market closing at 56½c. a 57c. Rosin was also in good demand, strained closing at $4 50. The sales have been:—1,550 bbls. of strained (in lots), at $4 35; 500 bbls. do. at $4 45 and 515 bbls. do. $4 50, delivered. Tar remained quiet and steady at about $4 75 for Wilmington.

PETROLEUM.—On 'Change to-day the market for refined was quiet, but decidedly firmer. Sales were reported of 3,000 bbls. for prompt delivery at 24¼c. and 500 bbls. for first half of October at 24c. Crude, in bulk, was in limited request and steady; sales were made at 12½c., but we were unable to learn the quantity. Cases were quiet, but quoted steady at 29c. Naphtha remained nominal at about 15¼c. a 15¾c. for Western or city. At the creek the market was quiet and steady; quoted at $3 50 $3 55 on both roads and $3 60 a $3 65 at oil city. The Philadelphia market was decidedly better, the advanced prices checking business. Sales were made for last half of month of 5,000 bbls. at 23¾c.; held at the close at 24c.; also 3,000 bbls. of crude, in shipping order, suitable to vessel, at 16½c. and 2,500 bbls. of naphtha at 15c. Later, in New York, we learn of sales of 3,000 bbls. of Western naphtha at 15½c. and 2,500 bbls. of city do. at 16c.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts—Pork 5 bbls.; cut meats, 626 packages.; lard, 554 bbls and tierces and 100 kegs. The market for mess pork continued quiet and without material change in prices; quoted for round lots at $14 12½. We hear of sales of 500 bbls. last evening for last half of September at $14 10, and 250 bbls. to-day for do., at $14 10; also 150 bbls. of prime mess at $12 25, and 50 bbls. of mess, in jobbing lots, at $14 25. Bacon continued in good demand at full prices. Sales 300 boxes long clear at 9c. cash, and 200 boxes of Cumberland cuts, deliverable in January at Milwaukee, at 6½c. There was considerable inquiry for futures at the close. Dressed hogs were rather easier and active at the decline; sales at 6⅝c. a 7c. for the range. Beef remained quiet and unchanged. We quote:—Mess, $8 a $10; extra do., $10 a $12; prime mess tierces, $12 a $14, and India mess tierces, $17 a $20. Beef hams sold only in a jobbing way; quoted at $32 for new. Cut meats—The demand was only moderate and principally from store. Prices were unchanged. We note sales of 1,000 pickled hams at 13c. a 13½c., 100 boxes dry salted shoulders at 5¾c., and 40 boxes of smoked shoulders at 8½c.; quotations for other kinds were unchanged. Lard—The market for Western was firm at 9½c., but buyers were few at that figure. Sales 600 tierces at 9¼c. cash, 300 tierces of kettle at 9⅜c., and 750 tierces last evening at 9 3-16c. City was quiet, but steady, at 9c. Sales 250 tierces. We also note sales of 500 tierces of Boston city lard at 9⅜c., which is better.

RICE.—The market was quiet but unchanged. The sales to-day have been:—30 bags of Carolina at 8½c. a 9½c., 75 bags of Patna at 7⅜c. a 8c. and 300 bags Rangoon at 6⅞c. a 7¼c.

SUGAR.—The market for raw, although quiet, was very firm. Refiners are very well supplied and show but little disposition to operate. The sales have been about 600 hhds. and 465 boxes, chiefly molasses and refining Cubas, at prices within the range of the appended quotations. Refined was only in moderate request, but very strong and closed with an upward tendency, although not quotably changed. Messrs. C. Amann & Co. report the stock, sales and receipts as follows:—

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock (ascertained by actual count, including speculation), September 1, 1872	83,325	78,333	130,284	4,755
Receipts, since the 1st of September	958	764	—	—
Total	84,283	79,097	130,284	4,755
Sales, since the 1st of September	4,149	2,867	—	—
Stock this day, September 5, 1872	80,134	76,230	130,284	4,755
Comparing with stock, September 7, 1871	66,279	99,481	346,791	8,798
Comparing with stock, September 8, 1870	82,699	119,525	505,227	864
Comparing with stock, September 9, 1869	114,312	125,771	160,737	902

—We quote:—Cuba—Refining, inferior to common, 7⅝c. a 8⅜c.; fair to good fair, 8⅝c. a 8⅞c.; good to prime, 9c. a 9⅛c.; grocery, fair to good, 9¼c. a 9½c.; prime to choice, 9⅝c. a 10c.; centrifugal, hhds. and boxes, 9¼c. a 10½c.; molasses, hhds. and boxes, 7⅛c. a 8½c.; melado, 4½c. a 6¾c. Havana—Boxes, Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9, 8⅛c. a 8⅞c.; do., 10 to 12, 9⅛c. a 9⅜c.; do., 13 to 15, 9⅞c. a 10⅜c.; do., 16 to 18, 10⅝c. a 11⅛c.; do., 19 to 20, 11⅜c. a 12⅛c.; do., white, 11⅛c. a 12¼c. Porto Rico—Refining, common to prime, 8⅛c. a 9⅛c.; grocery, fair to choice, 9¼c. a 10½c. Brazil—Dutch standard, Nos. 8 to 12, 7⅛c. a 9⅛c. Java—Dutch standard, Nos. 10 to 12, 9⅛c. a 9⅜c. Manila—Superior and extra superior, 7⅜c. a 8⅛c.

STEARINE.—No transactions were reported, and in the absence of business former prices were current, although nominal.

TALLOW.—There was a fair inquiry for export and the market remained firm. Sales 100 hhds. at 9⅜c.

WHISKEY.—Receipts, 605 bbls. The market was quiet and decidedly easier. We have only to note sales of 50 bbls. at 92½c.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

GALVESTON, Sept. 5, 1872.

Cotton steady; good ordinary, 17¼c. a 17½c. Net receipts, 766 bales; sales, 210; stock, 6,971.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 5, 1872.

Cotton very firm; middlings, 21c. Net receipts, 339 bales; gross, 344; sales, 800; stock, 9,511.

MOBILE, Sept. 5, 1872.

Cotton hard; middlings, 20½c. Net receipts, 67 bales; Exports coastwise, 4 bales; sales, 75; stock, 1,442.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 5, 1872.

Cotton quiet; middlings, 19⅝c. Net receipts, 436 bales; sales, 225; stock, 1,609.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 5, 1872.

Cotton steady; middlings, 19½c. Net receipts, 297 bales; coastwise, 1,484 bales; sales, 300; stock, 2,929.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 5, 1872.

Tobacco quiet and firm. Flour in good demand and firm.

BUFFALO, Sept. 5, 1872.

Lake Imports—Flour, 9,706 bbls.; wheat, 144,954 bushels; corn, 97,022 do.; oats, 40,000 do. rye, 1,200 do. Canal shipments—Wheat, 30,465 bushels; corn, 200,064 do.; oats, 14,300 do. Lake shipments from elevators—Wheat, 22,958 bushels; corn, 70,400 do.; oats, 39,040 do.; rye, 1,200 do. Canal freights—Wheat, 12½c.; corn, 11½c.; oats, 7c. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $7 25 a $7 50; bakers', $8 a $8 50; amber, $8 50 a $8 75; white, $9 a $9 50. Wheat steady and quiet; sales in small lots No. 2 Chicago at $1 40; red Winter, $1 52½; No. 2 Milwaukee Spring held at $1 45 ($1 43 bid). Corn quiet; sales 24,000 bushels No. 2 at 54c. Oats quiet; sales small lots new Toledo at 37c. Other articles unchanged.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5, 1872.

Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1 Spring, $1 26 a $1 28; No. 2 Spring, $1 19⅛, cash; $1 17½ seller September, $1 16¼ seller October; No. 3 Spring, $1 14; rejected, $1. Corn dull and declining; No. 2 mixed, 37⅛c. a 37⅜c. Oats quiet and weak; No. 2, 24⅛c.; rejected, 20c. Rye dull and declining; No. 2, 56c. a 56½c. Barley in fair demand at lower rates; No. 2 Fall, 64c. a 64½c. Pork dull and declining; offered at $14 50, with $14 25 bid. Lard steady at 8¾c. a 9c. for Winter; 8½c. for Summer. Bulk meats nominally unchanged. Bacon nominally unchanged. Whiskey steady at 90c. Freights—To Buffalo, 14½c. on corn; to Kingston, 22½c. on wheat. Receipts—4,000 bbls. flour, 55,000 bushels wheat, 311,000 do. corn, 84,000 do. oats, 8,000 do. rye, 29,000 do. barley. Shipments—745 bbls. flour, 71,000 bushels wheat, 163,000 do. corn, 49,000 do. oats, 2,000 do. rye, 8,000 do. barley.

OSWEGO, Sept. 5, 1872.

Flour steady. Sales 2,000 bbls. at $8 25 for No. 1 Spring, $9 25 for amber Winter, $10 for white Winter and $10 50 for double extra. Wheat dull. Sales 3,000 bushels old No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 62½. Corn dull. Sales 3,200 bushels, at 59c. a 66c. Oats dull. Sales 1,500 bushels Western at 42c. Corn meal, $1 60 for bolted, $1 50 for unbolted per cwt. Mill feed steady. Shorts, $18; ship stuffs, $20; middlings, $22 per ton. Highwines, 91c. Canal freights—Wheat, 8¼c.; corn, 7¾c., to New York. Railroad freights—Flour, to Boston, 53c.; to New York, 43c.; to Albany, 38c. Receipts by lake—5,200 bushels wheat, 21,200 bushels corn, 2,568,000 feet of lumber. Shipments by canal—17,200 bushels wheat, 3,000 bushels corn, 1,858,000 feet of lumber. Amount of grain on the canal from Buffalo and Oswego for tide water yesterday noon, as near as can be ascertained, was 393,000 bushels wheat, 3,160,000 bushels corn, 67,000 bushels oats, 25,000 bushels rye.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Sept. 5—5 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅝ for money and 92¾ for the account. American securities—New fives, 89⅜; Erie Railway shares, 39⅝.

PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, Sept. 5—P. M.—Rentes closed at 55f. 50c.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Sept. 5—5 P. M.—The cotton market closed unchanged. The sales of the day have been 18,000 bales, including 5,000 for speculation and export.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Sept. 5—5 P. M.—The total stock of wheat at this port is 192,000 quarters; corn, 231,000 do.; flour, 27,000 sacks and 24,000 bbls. The market is quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Sept. 5—5 P. M.—Cheese 59s. 6d. per cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Pork, 51s. per bbl. for new prime mess.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Sept. 5—5 P. M.—S[illegible]s petroleum, 14d. per gallon; linseed oil, £36 10s. a £37 per ton.

FINANCIAL.

ADDITIONAL CAPITAL PROCURED FOR MERCHANTS, manufacturers and others. Persons with capital seeking investments advised of approved opportunities. References:—H. B. Claflin & Co., dry goods, 140 Church street, &c. GRIGGS, CARLETON & CO, financial and business agents, 98 Broadway.

A.—MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE in New York, Brooklyn and New Jersey. Principals only apply to SAMUEL S. WOOD, Jr., 155 Broadway, room 10.

A LARGE AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY property. No bonus.
G. S. WILKES, No. 9 Pine street.

BOND AND MORTGAGE.—MONEY TO LOAN ON New York city improved property in sums from $10,000 to $15,000.
WM. H. SECOR,
Attorney-at-Law, 202 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE ON CITY GRAND Boulevard Property, unimproved, for $21,750; five years to run at 7 per cent. Apply to LEOPOLD SCHMIDT, 68 Broad street.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS, NO. 30 WALL STREET, New York, offer the same facilities to depositors as incorporated banks, and allow interest on daily balances at the rate of four per cent. Collections made on any point at current rates with immediate returns. Special attention paid to choice Stocks, Bonds, &c., for Investors.

I WILL GIVE SECURITY AND 10 PER CENT FOR $100 for 90 days, payable every 30 days. Address W. W. W., box 187 Herald office.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON PRIVATE DWELLING OR store property in this city, in sums of $5,000 to $50,000. Principals apply to HAYES & SONS, 81 Cedar street.

NEW YORK
LOAN AND INDEMNITY
COMPANY,
229 Broadway,
corner of Barclay street,
New York.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

One half the authorized capital of this Company having been subscribed, the remaining $500,000 is offered to capitalists and the business public.

Subscription books
will be opened on
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2,
at the
banking house of the
Company,
as above, and at the
National Park Bank.

The charter of this Corporation is unusually liberal, authorizing the transaction of a

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

as well as that usually carried on by Trust, Safe Deposit and Warehouse Companies.

Permanent organization of the Board will be effected when the full capital shall have been subscribed.
H. H. VAN DYCK,
GEO. H. BISSELL,
A. McKINNEY, } Committee.

TRUST FUNDS OF $120,000 TO LOAN ON NEW YORK Property; also on Buildings in course of erection; and other funds to buy Mortgages. Principals only. Address ATTORNEY, box 319 New York Post office.

BROOKLYN AFFAIRS.

Too Free With His Club.

Officer McCann, of the Central Office squad, who was tried before the Commissioners on Wednesday for clubbing constable Sullivan, of the Twenty-first ward, was yesterday dismissed the force.

A Whiskey Raid.

Early yesterday morning several revenue officers, in company with a posse of police, made a search through Irishtown for illicit distilleries. In a building at the corner of John street and Hudson avenue they found a still of 150 gallons capacity, which was in full operation. The still was torn out. No owner could be found.

Another Girl's Money.

Rose Kelly, of 183 Marshall street, was before Justice Walsh, of the City Hall Police Court, yesterday, on the charge of having appropriated to herself $234 in gold belonging to Rose Kelly, of 254 Second street. It seems that an order for that amount had been sent from California to Rose, of Second street; but the other Rose, as charged, received it and pocketed the money. The hearing of the case was postponed.

Assault with a Stone.

Thomas Conners quarrelled with Frank Gilmore, of Fifth avenue and Seventh street, late on Wednesday night, and struck him on the head with a stone. An examination of the injured man showed that his skull had been fractured by the blow, and it is feared that he cannot recover. Conners was arrested by Officer Evans, of the Fifth avenue police, and yesterday Justice Delmar committed him to await the result of Gilmore's injuries.

"Here We Are Again!"

It is now given out that the defunct Committee of Seventy-five Reformers is to be galvanized into life again. The leaders propose that the membership shall be increased to 100, one-half of whom shall be republicans and the balance democrats. Then the committee propose to nominate a straight ticket for local offices this fall, and to repudiate any man who shall be nominated by any party other than their own. This is the latest talk about the City Hall, that rendezvous for politicians of all parties and cliques, and of high and low degree.

A Negligent Fireman.

About a fortnight since the tugboat George Wood sank at the Atlantic dock, and the cook, Richard Ten Eyck, a negro, who was asleep in the cabin, went down with her. The disaster was caused by the water pouring in through the sea-cock, which had been left open through the alleged negligence of the fireman, John McGrath. Yesterday the Coroner's jury rendered a verdict against McGrath, who was thereupon committed to jail by Coroner Jones.

The Union Ferry Company's Last Claim.

At a meeting of the Board of City Assessors, yesterday morning, President Furey stated that the Union Ferry Company's returns showed an investment of $426,500 in real estate, and that the company claimed a deduction from their capital of $1,000,000 of the additional sum of $238,000, the amount of valuation by the Board of property leased and upon which they paid taxes. Corporation Counsel De Witt decided adversely to this claim on the part of the company, and yesterday the Assessors concurred in his decision. This will add about ten thousand dollars to the company's annual taxes.

Breaking a Man's Head with a Car Hook.

George D. Thurston is driver of Flushing avenue car No. 300. H. H. Hahn, a grocer, doing business at the corner of DeKalb avenue and Sanford street, was driving on the track in front of the car and had turned out to allow it to pass, when Thurston, who had arrived nearly alongside of him, took the car hook, as charged, and struck him a powerful blow on the head with it. Hahn was rendered insensible by the blow, and when removed to his home he was found to be very seriously injured. Detective Levy, of Captain McLaughlin's command, yesterday arrested Thurston, who was taken before Justice Walsh. It appearing that Hahn was too badly hurt to attend Court, the prisoner was committed to await the result of his injuries.

THE HASSLER EXPEDITION.

A Letter from Professor Agassiz—The Chilian Glacier Track—Galapagos Islands and the Theory of Transmutation of Species—The Flora and Fauna off the Pacific Coast.

OFF GUATEMALA, July 29, 1872.

MY DEAR PIERCE—Do not be surprised at my few messages. It is about all I can do to take advantage of every opportunity that offers for study and collecting; but I rarely feel sufficiently collected to do any connected writing. I have another new chapter concerning glacial phenomena, gathered during our land journey from Talcahuano to Santiago; but it is so complicated a story that I do not feel equal now to recording the details in a connected statement; while the whole may be put in few words. There is a broad valley between the Andes and the coast range, the valley of Chillan extending from the Gulf of Ancud or Port Montt to Santiago and farther north. This valley is a continuation, upon somewhat higher level, of the channels which, from the Strait of Magellan to Chiloe, separate the islands from the mainland, with the sole interruption of Tres Montes, which gives the clue to the whole, as we have here in miniature a valley between the Andes and the coast range. Now this great valley, extending for more than twenty-five degrees of latitude, is a continuous glacier bottom, showing plainly for its whole length the great southern ice sheet has been moving northwards in it. I could find nowhere any indication that glaciers descending from the Andes had crossed this valley and reached the shores of the Pacific. In a few localities only did I notice Andean—*i. e.*, volcanic—erratics upon the loose materials filling the old glacier bottom. Between Currillo and Santiago, however, facing the Gorge of Tenon, I saw two distinct lateral moraines, parallel to one another, chiefly composed of volcanic boulders, resting upon the old drift and indicating by their position the course of a large glacier that once poured down from the Andes of Tenon and crossed the main valley, without, however, extending beyond the eastern slope of the coast range. These moraines are so well marked that they are known throughout the country as the Cerrillos of Tenon, but nobody suspects their glacial origin. Even the geologists of Santiago assign a volcanic origin to them. What is difficult to describe in this history are the successive retrograde steps of the great Southern ice field, that step by step left to the north of it larger or smaller tracts of the valley free of ice, so that large glacial lakes could be formed, and, in fact, seem always to have existed along the retreating edge of the great Southern glacier. The natural consequence is that there are everywhere stratified terraces, without border barriers (as these were formerly the ice that has vanished) resting at successively higher or lower levels as you move north or south upon unstratified drift of older date, the northernmost of these terraces being the oldest, while those farther south belong to later steps in the waning of the ice fields.

From these data I infer that my suggestion concerning the trend of the strix upon the polished and glaciated surfaces of the vicinity of Talcahuano, alluded to in the postscript of my last letter, is probably correct.

I was much grieved on reaching Valparaiso to hear of the mishaps of the dredging apparatus. The subsequent departure of Pourtales has been a great loss to us all; for, notwithstanding his silent nature, he is a powerful standby.

Our visit to the Galapagos has been full of geological and zoological interest. It is most impressive to see an extensive archipelago, of most recent origin, inhabited by creatures so different from any known in other parts of the world. Here we have a positive limit to the length of time that may be granted for the transformation of these animals, if they are in any way derived from others dwelling in different parts of the world. The Galapagos are so recent that some of these islands are barely covered with the most scanty vegetation—itself peculiar to these islands. Some parts of their surface are entirely bare, and a great many of the crater and lava streams are so fresh that the atmospheric agents have not yet made an impression upon them. Their age does not, therefore, go back to earlier geological periods; they belong to our time, geologically speaking. Whence, then, do their inhabitants come from, animals as well as plants? If descended from some other type belonging to some neighboring land, then it does not require such unspeakably long periods for the transformation of species as the modern advocates of transmutation claim, and the mystery of change, with such marked and characteristic differences between existing species, is only increased and brought to a level with that of creation. If they are not autochthones from what germs did they start into existence? I think that careful observers, in view of these facts, will have to acknowledge that our science is not yet ripe for a fair discussion of the origin of organized beings.

Our stay in Panama has allowed us to make very extensive collections in the bay and across the isthmus. I was surprised to find so little difference in the character of the flora and of the terrestrial fauna between the two oceans. Marked peculiarities are only to be found among the marine animals, and even among them the American character of the Atlantic and Pacific marine fauna is unmistakable. We are not surrounded by animals recalling by their peculiarities the many groups of islands of the Pacific. I expect that our visit to Acapulco will confirm these impressions.

Ever truly your friend, L. AGASSIZ.

Professor BENJAMIN PIERCE, Superintendent United Coast Survey.

NEW YORK CITY.

The Department of Public Parks announce that if the weather is fine there will be music by the Central Park band at Tompkins square to-day at from 4:30 to 6:30 P. M.

By a further reduction in the clerical force of the Department of Public Works Commissioner Van Nort makes an additional saving of $4,200 in the annual expenditures of the department.

Margaret Welch, a middle-aged woman, died on Tuesday last, at 558 West Fifty-fourth street, from the effects of a fall, but under what circumstances did not appear. Coroner Young took charge of the case and will hold an inquest on the body.

Yesterday afternoon information reached the Coroners' office that Henry Martin, who on July 15 was committed to the Workhouse for sixty days, had been drowned in the East River while emptying buckets into the water. The body was recovered and taken to the Almshouse dead house, where Coroner Young will hold an inquest to-day.

Coroner Young was yesterday called to the Penitentiary Hospital, Blackwell's Island, to hold an inquest on the body of George Boucherer, a man thirty-three years of age, who died on Tuesday. Deceased had been sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment on conviction of assault and battery, and death ensued in a few hours after he reached the island.

The body of an unknown man, forty years of age, was yesterday found in the dock foot of pier 51 East River. Deceased was five feet ten inches in height and had dark complexion and chin whiskers. He was dressed in dark clothes and had on a pair of Congress gaiters. The body was sent to the Morgue and Coroner Young notified.

In view of the approaching Winter the trustees of the Five Points House of Industry make an urgent appeal for donations of second hand clothing and shoes for the use of the 400 poor children who attend the daily school. The institution is an excellent one and does a vast amount of good in the district in which it is situated. Any gifts of the above nature would greatly tend to reduce the suffering which the cold weather always brings. The donations can be sent direct to the institution, where they will be gratefully acknowledged.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

BROWN—HEILGE.—On Monday, September 2, by the Rev. E. Seymour, WILLIAM MASON BROWN, of Bloomfield, N. J., to FRANCES MARIA NOURSE, daughter of Mrs. C. F. Heilge, of Boston.

Boston papers please copy.

CORTELYOU—CROCHERON.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Wednesday, September 4, by the Rev. Mr. Lennert, Captain D. H. CORTELYOU, U. S. A., to MARY L., daughter of Joseph Crocheron, of Springville, Staten Island. No cards.

HEATON—SEWELL.—At the residence of the bride's father, Navy Yard, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, September 4, by the Rev. Dr. Chapman, WM. W. HEATON, United States Navy, to HATTIE H., eldest daughter of Chief Engineer George Sewell, United States Navy. No cards.

KELLY—VAN BUSKIRK.—At Harlem, on Thursday, September 5, JOHN RANDOLPH KELLY, Esq., to Mrs. ANN ELIZA VAN BUSKIRK, eldest daughter of Edward Cox, of Bushwick, L. I. No cards.

Washington, (D. C.) papers please copy.

LOTT—SNIFFEN.—At Maple Place, Bridgeport, Conn., on Wednesday, September 4, 1872, by the Rev. N. T. Merwin, JAMES V. LOTT to EFFIE W., eldest daughter of John Sniffen, Jr., both of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Died.

ANDERSON.—At Passaic, N. J., on Thursday morning, September 5, CLARA, wife of William S. Anderson.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Sunday afternoon, the 8th inst., at three o'clock.

CARRIGAN.—At his residence, 68 Fifth avenue, on Thursday, September 5, ANDREW CARRIGAN, in the 68th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CONAFEY.—On Thursday, September 5, at the residence of her son-in-law, 15 Carroll street, Brooklyn, Mrs. BRIDGET CONAFEY, a native of Ardee, county of Louth, Ireland.

Funeral will take place on Saturday, at two o'clock, from above residence; thence to Flatbush Cemetery for interment.

DENISON.—On Wednesday, September 4, HANNAH, wife of Edward Denison, in the 76th year of her age.

The remains were taken to Rye for interment.

DOUGLASS.—On Wednesday morning, September 4, ELLEN FRANCES, infant daughter of Robert D. and Maggie A. Douglass, aged 16 months.

Funeral from 159 Wyckoff street, Brooklyn, this (Friday) afternoon, at one o'clock. Relatives and friends invited.

DUFFY.—On Thursday, September 5, TERENCE DUFFY, aged 35 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his mother, 1,476 Third avenue, on Saturday morning, at ten o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

DE GRAW.—At Rahway, N. J., on Wednesday, September 4, after a long and painful illness, borne with Christian fortitude, MARIA R., wife of John De Graw, and eldest daughter of the late William Messerve, of this city, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from St. Paul's church, Rahway, N. J., on Saturday afternoon, at half-past two o'clock. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses streets at twelve and one o'clock.

New Jersey papers please copy.

GAUL.—On Thursday morning, September 5, MARY, wife of John Gaul, aged 34 years.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 395 First street, Brooklyn, on Saturday, at two o'clock P. M.

HALLOCK.—At Orange, N. J., on Wednesday evening, September 4, HORACE WARREN HALLOCK, son of Dr. Lewis and Emily L. Hallock, of this city, aged 21 years and 3 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, at four o'clock P. M., at the residence of his brother, L. S. Hallock, corner of Central and Oakwood avenues, Brick Church Station, Orange, N. J.

Trains from Christopher and Barclay streets at 2:30 P. M., returning leave Orange at 5:48 P. M.

HEADDING.—At Harlem, on Tuesday, September 3, WILLIAM HEADDING.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 162 East 129th street, on Friday, the 6th instant, at one o'clock.

NOTICE.—Harlem Lodge, No. 457 F. and A. M.—Members are hereby summoned to meet at the lodge room on Friday, the 6th inst., at half-past twelve P. M., to attend the funeral of our late brother, WILLIAM HEADDING. Members of sister lodges are fraternally invited.

WM. H. MITCHELL, Master.

HEFFERNAN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, September 5, WALTER PATRICK, son of Patrick and Maria Heffernan, aged 1 year, 5 months and 19 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, corner Twenty-sixth street and Third avenue, South Brooklyn, on Sunday, September 8, at half-past two o'clock P. M.

HILLER.—At Nantucket, on Monday, September 2, after a short illness, Mrs. SARAH B. HILLER, aged 73 years

HUDSON.—On Wednesday, September 4, ISABELLA, the beloved wife of John Y. Hudson, aged 25 years.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at one o'clock, from her late residence, 457 West Seventeenth street.

KELLY.—On Wednesday, September 4, MATHEW KELLY, in the 75th year of his age, a native of the parish of Tydavnet, county Monaghan, Ireland.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also those of his son, Arthur Kelly, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 277 Mulberry street, on Friday, September 6, at one o'clock. Interment in Calvary Cemetery.

LAMBERT.—On Thursday, September 5, WILLIAM LAMBERT, beloved son of Mary and William Lambert, aged 3 months and 11 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 864 Sixth avenue, Saturday afternoon, September 7, at one o'clock.

LENNON.—On Thursday, September 5, 1872, JAMES LENNON, beloved son of Patrick and Margaret Lennon, aged 25 years, 8 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 459 West Eighteenth street, on Saturday, September 7, at ten o'clock A. M.; thence to St. Bernard church, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered up for the repose of his soul; thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

LINWOOD CLUB, NEW YORK, Sept. 5, 1872.

Whereas it has pleased Providence to call from us by the hand of death our friend and brother member of the Linwood Club, James Lennon.

Resolved, That the club unite in expressing their undivided friendship for the deceased, and their heartfelt sympathy with his bereaved parents and friends.

Resolved, That the members of the club are requested to attend the funeral of our friend and brother, which is to take place at his late residence, 459 West Eighteenth street, on Saturday, September 7, at ten o'clock A. M.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be published and presented to his afflicted parents and family.

CHRISTOPHER FINE, President,
P. J. BARKER,
H. A. STORY,
JAMES BOYLAN,
FRED. CLAGUE,
F. J. GALLAGHER, Secretary,
Committee.

MILLER.—At Madison, N. J., on Thursday, September 5, JOHN B. MILLER, in the 89th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, Saturday, 7th inst., at two o'clock P. M. Train leaves foot Barclay street, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, at twelve o'clock M.

MILLS.—On Thursday morning, September 5, MARY H., wife of S. Augustus Mills and daughter of the late William Goadby, in the 40th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 111 East Thirty-fourth street, on Sunday afternoon, the 8th inst., at three o'clock.

MURRAY.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, September 4, ANNIE, youngest daughter of Joseph and Ellen Murray, in the 11th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, 111th street and Fifth avenue, this morning, at ten o'clock.

McMULLEN.—At her residence, 49 Taylor street, Brooklyn, E. D., MARY McMULLEN, wife of Robert McMullen, aged 41 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Saturday, at two P. M.

Londonderry papers please copy.

POOLE.—In Greenpoint, L. I., on Thursday, September 5, 1872, Mrs. FANNIE R., wife of Dr. H. D. Poole and second daughter of the late Frederick Myers, Esq., of Utica, N. Y., aged 21 years, 3 months and 23 days.

Her remains will be taken to Utica for interment.

PREUSSE.—At Greenpoint, Long Island, on Wednesday, September 4, G. PREUSSE, aged 25 years.

The funeral will take place to-day (Friday), September 6, at two o'clock, from the residence of his brother, 56 Dupont street. The members of Herder lodge, 698, F. and A. M.; also the members of Greenpoint lodge, 403, and Sewanhaka lodge, 678, are invited to attend. JOHN BRETZ, Master.

REED.—Suddenly, at Indianapolis, Ind., on Wednesday night, September 4, Mrs. LILLIE REED, wife of Alexander R. Reed, and daughter of William and Caroline Stoutenborough.

Funeral from the Church of Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Saturday, September 7, at three o'clock P. M.

ROGERS.—On Wednesday, September 4, at 330 Grand street, Williamsburg, ANNE, wife of Patrick Rogers and mother of James J. and John H. Rogers, in the 64th year of her age.

Funeral services at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, corner of Leonard and Mauger streets, Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday, September 6, at ten o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Interment in Calvary Cemetery.

SCHOVERLING.—On Wednesday evening, September 4, at seven o'clock, after a short illness, WILLIAM SCHOVERLING, only son of Augustus and Gussie Schoverling, aged 10 months and 10 days.

The funeral will take place this (Friday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from the residence of his parents, Richmond street, corner of Swan street, Tompkinsville, Staten Island.

SKEEL.—At Harlem, on Thursday, September 5, D. W. SKEEL, in the 56th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of his family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 419 East 123d street, at six o'clock P. M. this day (Friday.) Remains to be taken to Saugerties for interment on Saturday morning.

TRAINOR.—On Wednesday afternoon, September 4, at one o'clock, JOHN TRAINOR, a native of county Meath, Ireland, aged 51 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, 525 East Thirteenth street, this (Friday) afternoon, at half-past two o'clock.

VANCE.—On Tuesday, September 3, THOMAS VANCE, aged 56 years and 6 months.

Relatives and friends of the family and members of Oriental Lodge, No. 36, American Protestant Association, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 153 East Fifty-second street, on Friday, the 6th inst., at eleven o'clock A. M.

VANDERLIP.—On Thursday morning, September 5, LOUISE MERCHANT, only daughter of John M. and Christiana H. Vanderlip, aged 17 years and 10 months.

The funeral services will be held in the Presbyterian church, South Orange, N. J., on Saturday, September 7, on the arrival of the eleven o'clock A. M. train from New York, on the Morris and Essex Railroad.

VAUGHEY.—On Wednesday, September 4, at her residence, 47 Stanton street, ELIZABETH VAUGHEY, in the 62d year of her age, relict of the late Christopher Vaughey, formerly of Slane Hill, county Meath.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, to-day (Friday), at half-past nine o'clock A. M., from St. Patrick's Cathedral, where a requiem mass will be offered up for the repose of her soul.

Drogheda and county Meath papers please copy.

WELLS.—On Wednesday, September 4, JOHN WELLS, aged 52 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 104 Sackett street, Brooklyn, on Friday, 6th inst., at two o'clock.

WISEMAN.—In Jersey City, on Thursday, September 5, JOHN HENRY, the beloved son of Mary and the late John Wiseman, aged 22 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 229 Wayne street, Jersey City, on Saturday afternoon, 7th inst., at two o'clock.

GRATZ BROWN.

A Sharp Criticism of the Administration Policy at the South.

THREE YEARS OF GRANT IN DIXIE.

Increase of Debt in Carpet-Bag States $168,000,000.

Responsibility of the Republican Party.

Cultivation of Caste and Corruption Under Pretence of Shielding Sambo.

LIBERALISM THE LIFEBOAT FOR NIGGERS.

They Should Divide Their Vote and Save Themselves from Their Friends.

The Oppression of "Our White Brethren" by the Radicals.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 5, 1872.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the supporters of Greeley and Brown was held in this city this evening. Among the prominent speakers was Gratz Brown, the liberal republican candidate for the Vice Presidency. Mr. Brown addressed the meeting as follows:—

GOVERNOR BROWN'S ADDRESS.

FELLOW CITIZENS—It gives me great pleasure to greet so large a concourse on such an occasion; for your attendance proves how pervading is the interest taken by the people in the good or bad conduct of their public affairs. When apathy pervades then alone is there danger to the public welfare. Let us all hope, therefore, that the zeal and inquiry elicited by the present canvass is the harbinger of much-needed reform, the prelude to a new era of wise and good government.

The present national administration is upon trial before the country, and the arraignment challenges its action in all its parts. It was placed in power upon definite pledges as to what it would do, and whether confidence shall again be reposed there will depend not upon any professions that may be now made, but on the manner in which it has responded to the just expectations of the people. Has it been frugal and honest? Have bad men, as a rule, been discarded as soon as discovered? Have only public interests controlled appointment to office, award of contracts, distribution of the patronage? The opposition, as you know, contends that such has not been the case; that the administration has surrendered to favoritism, to a scandalous partisanship, to a personal rather than a constitutional control. It insists that peculation has been connived at rather than punished, as in the instances of Leet and Casey; that violations of law have been openly perpetrated, as in the syndicate transactions and the Secor business; that the sale of offices for political support has been carried to an extent never before imagined, as shown in the corruptions at the South and in the frauds exposed by the Congressional Custom House investigations.

My present purpose, however, is not to discuss in detail such matters of delinquency, although most ample proofs of each specific charge could be easily adduced. I wish rather to invite your attention to the manner in which some of the gravest interests of the nation have been sacrificed by those controlling the government in the effort to perpetuate themselves in power.

THE PROBLEMS OF 1869.

When President Grant was inaugurated there were two great problems demanding solution, as being essential to any future political or social repose. Their settlement was a condition precedent not only to the assurance by trade and finance of any stability, but also to a revival of that national life in which all constitutional amendments, reconstruction laws, extensions of suffrage, must become embedded to have sure enforcement.

The first of these was a reconciliation of the sections. They had been estranged by half a century of hostile thought and by a long period of actual conflict, yet in the disappearance of slavery both sides were prepared to welcome with gladness a real peace. That involved, of course, relinquishment of hatreds by all, along with restoration of rights to all. It implied an equal freedom and guaranteed a common prosperity.

The second of these was a reconciliation of the races. Dwellers in the same land, no longer distinct as to civil rights, called to assume jointly many responsibilities, it was necessary to have amicable relations between them if the country was not to be again embroiled. To accomplish this required lessons of forbearance, a recognition of many mutual dependencies, the custom of co-operating for ends of good government, and, above all else, strict avoidance of any such classification as should remit them back into perpetual antagonism.

So apparent to all had become the necessity for adjusting these two supreme public demands that it extorted from both the rival parties of 1868 a common acquiescence. The fact that the republicans were most pronounced in declaring an adhesion to such purposes gave them the victory, and the further fact that the President in his inaugural assumed such to be the task imposed, exalted him greatly in the esteem of all who were not strictly partisans. "Let us have peace" was the spoken prologue, and in view of its infinite consequence the questions that touch most nearly and deeply the present administration are these:—Have the pledges made by it in that behalf been redeemed? Have its efforts to that end been sagacious as well as single of purpose? Has it demonstrated itself the surest and best of all agencies the people may choose to consummate this double reconciliation if trusted again with that work?

WHAT RADICAL POLICY AIMED AT.

Confining attention rigidly to the facts of administration as they have been evolved at the South, it will appear in the first place that although ostensibly republican, it has yet been substantially a rule imposed from without; not one developed through the people themselves. The recent legislation of Congress shows this in every enactment, and even if that were otherwise the intervention of national authority in the different States, designating who should exercise civil functions, displacing duly elected officers, giving stained interpretations to the new constitutions, voiding appointed times of election to prolong terms for incumbents, all tell of an external control illegally assumed by the National Executive. Its personal and arbitrary character has thus kept alive a sense of subjugation, incurring thereby resentment as from aliens rather than the confidence which flows from independent citizenship. Again, it was a rule of force. The support on which the interference rested was not the judicial branch of the government, but exclusively the military arm of the service. The commandant of the department has been the authority that, under direction of the President, shaped the civil affairs of the States even after they were ostensibly restored to their place in the Union. If controversy ensued the appeal was at once taken to Washington, and a response first came back from the general army headquarters. The alarming power thus assumed, to set aside at any moment, under pretence of disorder, all civil government, left no restraint upon those who claimed to decide what was order. In most instances this supremacy of the bayonet has been silently maintained; in some cases, however, as in Texas, Georgia, Florida and Louisiana, it was openly invoked and ruthlessly exerted. In Arkansas the very officers of the United States Courts were dismissed for venturing to question the established *regime*, while in North Carolina the reign of martial law was made to terrorize over every vestige of civil administration. Still again, it was in almost every State the rule of a minority over a majority of the people. Perhaps South Carolina was an exception, but it was only so because a still more odious principle of caste government had been made to supplant free government. Elsewhere, however, the spectacle was plainly witnessed of large numbers of the people divested of civil rights, and all those of opposing thought kept in fear by threats of substituting military for civil tribunals, if the dominancy of the minority was questioned or overborne. Thus the census told one story and the so-called elections another, and the alarming spectacle was presented of a numerical minority dealing at will with all the life interests of a majority of the people, and that without any power of redress being found anywhere in our government. Can it be wondered at that such reconstruction should have effected no reconciliation?

THE ONLY PLEA OF DESPOTISM.

With every people, however, there is another and more material relation in which government affects them, which frequently transcends the question of legitimate political influence. It is the manner in which the recognized ends of government are sustained—protection to person and property—and especially protection for those unauthorized to protect themselves. For this sake nations have oftentime been content to endure tyranny. The symbol of safety has proved more potent than the flag of freedom in many lands. How has this been at the South, where reconciliation was to be compassed? How has life and the family been environed with an atmosphere of security? How has trade been encouraged, taxation lightened, property protected? In other words, has the administration there been a synonym in such sense of good government? Scarcely will any contend so. On the contrary, I do not hesitate to affirm that it has been an organized system of depredation and plunder, whereby a most debased set of traffickers in Northern honor have been foisted upon Southern communities to strip them of their substance in the name of loyalty. The extent to which this has gone is almost incredible. So enormous does the computation aggregate that it might well be disbelieved were it not borne out by the official report of a Congressional Commission. It is from the information therein contained that the figures are drawn, which I desire now to submit to your thoughtful consideration.

THE SPOIL OF THE CARPET-BAGGERS.

Upon the termination of hostilities a military occupancy was had of the States that had been in rebellion, and by act of Congress of March 2, 1867, they were constituted into separate military departments. Satisfied that there was every disposition manifested there to acquiesce in the result of the war, and confirmed still further in that belief by the report of the general of the army who made an extended tour of inspection, with that view Congress, by acts passed in June, 1868, began the work of reconstruction. Prior to that time the Confederate debts, local and general, had been repudiated, so that the vast increase which has since resulted is all chargeable directly to the reconstruction policy of the President. It has been done entirely under the auspices of republican rule. It has been sustained and fortified throughout by the administration at Washington. What the measure of that spoliation has actually been may be best realized from the tabulated statement I now submit:—

	State Debt in 1868.	*State Debt in 1871.*
Arkansas	$4,036,952	$19,761,265
Alabama	7,904,396	38,381,967
Florida	528,856	15,797,587
Georgia	2,670,750	20,137,500
Louisiana	14,347,051	41,194,473
Mississippi	—	1,796,971
North Carolina	15,779,945	34,887,467
South Carolina	4,407,958	29,158,914
Texas	384,569	17,000,600
Total	$50,060,477	$218,116,744

Startling, however, as this exhibit may seem, showing these impoverished communities to have been plundered of $168,057,010, in three short years of attempted restoration, it only represents a very small part of the injury inflicted. The enhanced cost of conducting State administrations has fully kept pace with the unprecedented inflation of debt, while taxation has gone in many instances to the extent of stripping the people of all means of living. Thus in Arkansas the annual cost of conducting the government was in 1860 $204,000, while in 1870 it is shown to have been $2,140,372. The tax rate before the war was 5½ mills; it now exceeds 40 mills. Florida shows a like increase of the general tax rate from 23 cents on the $100 to $1 50, producing $83,000 of taxes then as against $471,811 of extortion now. In Georgia the expense of administration was in 1868 $325,600; in 1871, $924,413, with tax rates increased from 6¼ cents to $4 10 on the $100. The tax rate in Louisiana has gone up from five mills to 14½ mills, while in Mississippi the conduct of affairs, which cost annually about $300,000 in 1860, is reported at $1,500,000 in 1870, showing an increase of five hundred per cent. Alabama likewise has been victimized rightfully. The tax return there in 1860 was $851,171; in 1870 $2,982,932, with an increase in the rates from 20 cents to $2 on the hundred. North Carolina, in like manner, has been necessitated to multiply four or five times her taxation to meet expenses, passing from 40 cents to $1 80 on the hundred. South Carolina has been for carpet-baggers, "a field of cloth of gold"—the taxes levied for State purposes being in 1861 only $400,000, whilst last year it is reported by the Congressional Committee as over $4,000,000. Texas, the last of these nine States, has now a tax rate for State and county purposes of $2 17, while a committee appointed to investigate the alarming increase of taxation reports that there was collected from the people last year as general taxes the enormous sum of $5,361,000—an extortion from an unresisting community unprecedented in the history of the world.

Bear in mind, too, that for this vast infliction of debt, and this exhaustive annual drain, the former mortgaging the life work of more than one generation of men, and the latter making the rich poorer than the poor, there is absolutely nothing in the shape of a return to show. It has been stealing—literally stealing—and a President boasting of a policy, an administration calling itself republican, a party claiming to be upright and honest, knowing fully to all the facts, has sustained by force of arms and threats of military reoccupancy such a rule.

THE TAXES INCREASED.

But consider still further the additional exhibits I wish to present from the same source, showing how local pillage has equally kept pace with the more elaborate system of general plunder, and how it has had the effect virtually to destroy all values in property. It is said of some parts of South America where justice does not pretend to dwell that only something which can be swallowed or ridden—a diamond or a mule—will command a price, and truly it would seem as if the same was about to become true in many of our Southern States.

States.	*Local Taxes.* 1860.	1870.	*Assessed Valuation.* 1860.	1870.
Alabama	$851,171	$2,982,952	$432,199,762	$155,582,595
Arkansas	635,393	2,866,890	180,211,330	94,523,848
Florida	159,124	496,106	68,920,685	32,480,843
Georgia	797,885	2,627,029	618,232,387	227,249,510
Louisiana	4,900,780	7,060,732	435,787,265	253,371,880
Mississippi	954,806	3,736,432	509,472,912	177,278,890
N. Carolina	104,732	2,352,809	292,297,602	130,378,622
S. Carolina	1,288,386	2,767,675	489,319,128	183,913,337
Texas	533,285	1,129,577	267,792,335	149,732,929
Total	11,217,539	26,020,232	3,294,241,496	1,404,487,468

Again see what a disastrous influence has been exerted upon labor and its products by this systematic robbery.

A PLEA FOR SLAVE LABOR.

Can you wonder that lands should be left idle rather than cultivated, or that none should be willing to exchange other tokens of value for them when government itself thus takes the shape of confiscation? The striking contrast here presented is eloquent of misrule and carries with it nothing to commend such government to the affections of the people oppressed, or to reconcile them to the blessings of a republicanism thus held up for their admiration and adhesion.

States.	*Acres Improved.* 1860.	1870.	*Value Improved Lands.* 1860.	1870.
Alabama	$6,385,724	$5,062,204	$175,824,622	$67,739,030
Arkansas	1,993,313	1,859,821	91,649,773	40,029,698
Florida	651,213	736,172	16,435,787	9,947,921
Georgia	8,032,756	6,831,856	157,072,808	94,519,468
Louisiana	2,707,108	2,045,640	204,789,662	66,215,401
Mississippi	5,035,755	4,209,136	190,760,867	81,716,576
N. Carolina	6,517,234	5,258,742	143,301,065	78,211,036
S. Carolina	4,572,000	3,015,539	139,660,508	44,808,764
Texas	2,659,781	2,964,836	82,101,320	60,049,950
Total	39,598,996	31,978,956	1,207,587,857	545,377,915

And now answer, my fellow citizens, in all sincerity, and banishing whatever of partisan feeling may have been aroused, can it be possible that a rule so unpropitious toward reconciliation as is thus demonstrated out of the facts of reconstruction could possibly have emanated from a sincere desire to administer our national affairs in that interest? Is it not evident that this great public demand has been unhesitatingly sacrificed? And to what end? It was not in the behalf of order; for, with few local exceptions, no order has been projected. It was not as a morality, for I have shown that it has put to the blush all past experiences of corrupt spoliation. It could have been only, therefore, to perpetuate power for the administration and its followers. And is it not equally evident to you, in fact, is it not the one deduction that flows freely forth from all this abuse of power, this disregard of popular rights, this unparalleled devastation of communities which it claimed to govern, that the present administration is now utterly disqualified for longer assuming the task of reconciling the people of the South to the new order and of wedding them firmly to the life of the Republic?

THE CULTIVATED WAR OF RACE.

The second great problem about which the people of the United States have been most concerned, because wisely foreseeing that its achievement was the sole guarantee of any abiding peace hereafter, has been the reconciliation of the races at the South and the establishment of such civil order there as would insure that result. Again, and in this respect has the administration proved a success?

In discussing this branch of the subject it will be well first to discriminate as to what success implies. You will readily concede, I know, that all our experience of the subjection of the black race by the white race under the old forms of slavery was not a success. It was not a success, although for many years sustained by the whole power of the federal government, by the army and the navy, the Congress and the President. It was not a success, although subjection had tamed its spirit and almost extinguished any courageous aspiration for achieving its own liberty. And so likewise I may claim that any attempt to subject the white race to the black race, to govern by virtue of caste, to rule in the name of color, will equally fail to prove a success. Dwellers together in the same land, it must be either peace or war between the races. If it is to be peace, then far other policies, as I shall undertake to show, will have to be instilled and commended there to the confidence of both races than any which have yet been advanced by the administration. If it is to be war, then rest assured the sympathies of this nation will follow those against whom injustice and oppression and deprivation of rights may be wantonly enforced. If it is to be war, then the fellowship of kindred blood will connect all over this land, and they who have needed the entire moral support of a freedom-loving people to rescue them from bondage, will stand isolated in the attempt to perpetrate the same injustice from which they themselves have just been delivered. Nor will that be a success, but a failure so dismal that history will weep to record its misfortunes. Let it not be war then in any event, if the patriotism of the nation can avert such ending.

WHITE AND BLACK.

The nine Southern States, whose reconstruction, as it is called, has been undertaken by the administration, contain, according to the census of 1870, a population thus enumerated:—

	Whites.	*Colored.*
Alabama	521,384	475,510
Arkansas	362,115	122,169
Florida	97,057	91,689
Georgia	638,926	545,142
Louisiana	362,065	364,210
Mississippi	382,896	444,201
North Carolina	678,470	391,650
South Carolina	289,667	415,814
Texas	564,700	253,475
Total	3,877,280	3,103,860

It will thus be seen that there is here domiciled in a contiguous territory a population consisting of 3,877,280 whites and 3,103,860 colored persons. The two races are animated by feelings easily excited into hostility, and have memories of pride and servitude that slumber uneasily in their minds. If once inflamed into animosity it may, for these reasons, be many years before hatred can be obliterated. Without doubt the most terrible and enduring of all the contests the world has known have been those generated by the rivalry of distinct races involved in a war for mastery and bequeathing the resentments of one age to rekindle the struggle in another.

MILITARY INTERVENTION.

Consider now the policies which the present administration has deemed it wise and safe to initiate and pursue in the presence of that grave peril which no one not utterly blinded with partisan passion can fail to recognize. Your attention has already been called somewhat in detail to its dealing with the white population of those States. It has been shown how the principle of self-government has been denied to them by the uncalled for and unconstitutional prolongation of military intervention, how the security of property has been assailed by a system of wholesale spoliation, how the very semblance of reconciliation has been repudiated in refusal of amnesty, threats of martial law and persistence in making of them mere political pastures for worn-out party hacks. It only remains to add that all this has been done in the name of protection to the colored citizenship. That is the sole ground on which justification is anywhere pleaded for such disgraceful administration as has there been sustained by the President and his party. But it does not require much sagacity to realize that if colored citizenship is to be identified henceforth in the minds of the white population of those nine States with the denial of civil rights to themselves, the war of races will have already been signalized, on the one side at least. If they are to be convinced that suffrage to the black man means the imposition of $170,000,000 of debt in three years' space, the increase of taxation to two, three and four times its former exaction, and that upon an assessment reduced to less than half its previous listing, the annual decrease of cultivation by many thousands of acres, in the face of a depreciation of real values, amounting to nearly two-thirds of its former worth, then assuredly the seed will have been sown that will generate undying hostility. If this be taken as the necessary and justifiable result of participation in equal civil rights by the colored race, then I do not hesitate to declare our government will have gone far—very far toward establishing an excuse for rebellion which it has never hitherto merited in the eyes of the world. Yet so far as the President and his party have enforced any lesson upon the white race of the South, that, unquestionably, has been the teaching inculcated. And this is evident equally from the fact that to-day, with an almost unanimous voice, that race charges the ills which oppress it upon the national administration, as from the fact that it is urged even now as a reason for continuing this administration in power that such action is still necessary to protect the colored race in its newly acquired right of suffrage. Indeed, what other inference is possible if the argument of this canvass on the part of the supporters of the President is to be credited? That such argument is a false one, that it is only designed to mislead the friends of the freedmen in other sections, that it is but a deception used to cloak the establishment of a centralized personal authority, is sufficiently manifest in the sinister ends to which this policy has been chiefly addressed. Partisan, not patriotic purposes crop out from every exposure. But whether true or false it only demonstrates that a longer trusting of our affairs to such control will involve us at no distant day in fresh calamities. If true it foretells a war of races, if false it unmasks designs fatal to the liberties of all our people.

Let us now inquire, on the other hand, what has been the influence exerted over the colored race by an administration professedly so jealous of their welfare.

ON WHOM THE WEIGHT WILL FALL.

If any true judgment can be formed by reasoning back from effect to cause certainly the present attitude of the colored race there does not justify a belief that the President and his party have even attempted to perform that task. Inducement to rely on an external support has stripped their citizenship to some extent of vitality, massing it in numbers rather than filtering it through the units that give vigor to republican institutions. Instead of building up the State, fostering industry, protecting property, a disposition to raid upon wealth is visible in the expression common with their leaders, that "the way to bring white men to a level with colored men is to tax them down." Fatal and short-sighted creed, that will react in degradation to the inventors! Bear in mind that the blacks there constitute the laboring part of the population, dependent altogether upon daily work for maintenance. They are not capitalists. They are not to any great extent land owners. They are not qualified by education for the skilled industries. They are confined, on the contrary, to the rudest forms of manual labor. Now there is nothing more nearly an axiom in political economy than that the burdens of State must at last fall on the producer and fall heaviest on the simplest kinds of labor. This is ever so, must be ever so, for that class has nowhere beneath to shift the load. The life labor of generations, therefore, that has been mortgaged at the South by plunder and waste, by millions of debt and exhaustive taxation, will weigh heavily upon the colored race in the future. Out of their earnings it will have to be repaid if paid at all. Those mistake hugely who imagine that this vast robbery of the white race is not levelled likewise at the black race. In so far as debt is slavery they have in fact been ordered back into bondage by the corrupt partisans of the President.

RADICAL ISOLATION OF SAMBO.

That feature, however, which is more sharply defined than all else in the dealing of the President and his party with the colored race at the South, is the rigid isolation they have been induced to maintain. To that end every legal and political appliance has been directed. To that end special laws have been invoked from a partisan Congress, such as that of July 10, 1867, and March 11, 1868. The latter was supplemented by the Ku Klux act of April 20, 1871, and still further enactment in the same behalf was demanded at the session of 1872. To that end the operation of the Freedmen's Bureau was prostituted, the military intervention chiefly directed, the officers of the army converted into political agents, and the service made a stepping stone to the gubernatorial chair or the United States Senate. To that end even crime went unpunished, the penitentiaries were transformed into partisan schools, and, in one instance, of 205 convicts pardoned on the eve of election 190 were negroes. To that end the control of the Southern States was organized upon an almost exclusive colored vote, and has been held fixedly by the same tenure ever since. The doctrine inculcated there has ever been, as it still is, an imagined necessity to combine as a race and seize on all power for protecting liberties which they are taught to believe threatened. To band them solidly in the struggle for control was to ignore the whole genius of republican government, and invite a collision sure to develop into violence. This, of course, involved the arming of the race, as well as its consolidation into a political unit. And the facts followed swifty upon the inference. The garrisoning by such armed partisans of the States of Arkansas and Louisiana; the declaration and enforcement of martial law by Governor Holden, of North Carolina, through a colored soldiery; the clandestine enlistment of fourteen negro regiments and illegal purchase of arms for them by Governor Scott, of South Carolina, pending his re-election; the repeated rejection of white enrolments when voluntarily tendered, and in one instance the disarming of white cadets to turn their guns over to a company of blacks, are conclusive evidences not only of the purpose had in view, but equally so of the shape such antagonism must necessarily assume at last. On this point the Congressional report says:—"To-day in South Carolina, Texas and Arkansas (and in 1868 it was so in Tennessee and elsewhere), the emancipated slave regiments parade in State uniforms, armed cap-a-pie with the most approved weapons, paid for by taxation, while the white men are denied the right to bear arms or to organize even as militia for the protection of their homes, their property or the persons of their wives and children."

STATES IN WHITE HANDS.

As facts are what are wanted rather than theories, it will be best to set forth in contrast the condition of those States which were able to throw off the administration interference and confide their affairs to their own people. Take as illustrations Virginia, Tennessee and Missouri. They had been more devastated by war, and more charged with hatreds and rancors bred of slavery and rebellion than any communities at the South. Every neighborhood, every connection, nearly every fireside had been a discord. At the outset the same regimen was applied under federal auspices to each and with results precisely similar to those exhibited recently at the South. Fortunately for them they were the first to turn to liberal policies for relief. Perfect amnesty to all the white population engaged in the war and full recognition of all the civil rights confirmed to the colored population by the war were the two great principles on which their new departure was based. And so soon as applied the effect was magical. Civil order was at once restored everywhere. The peace of neighborhoods became permanent, memories of former hostility were forgotten, all lurking animosity of race disappeared, and the whole people turned with one accord to repair by industry what had been lost in conflict. How fast that is being accomplished is sufficiently shown by the reports of the States for the years 1868 and 1872 respectively. Virginia paid off $1,610,320 of her debt, curtailed the expense of conducting her State government $314,000 and reduced the rate of taxation from fifty cents to ten cents within a year after the change. Tennessee sought at once to realize upon the assets remaining unpillaged, and thereby diminished her liabilities by $6,878,340. Since then large additional reductions have been effected in the State debt. Her property values, which in 1870 amounted to $254,673,792, have been enhanced to over three hundred millions of dollars, and it is estimated that the burden of taxation, especially for local purposes, has been decreased fully one-third. Missouri, prosperous in her finances since 1868, has received additional impulse in production and development, while Georgia has signalized her deliverance by impeaching the Governor, reducing the expense of administration, and stopping the payment of $6,000,000 of fraudulently issued bonds. In no one of these States is any complaint now heard of official dishonesty or arbitrary government; for equal laws protect all, and justice is meted out without fear or favor. In all of them likewise the condition of the colored race is unexceptionably favorable. The freedmen are secure in their persons, enjoy their franchise without hindrance and are treated with a kind consideration often denied them elsewhere. Perhaps Missouri, which has had largest experience of liberal policies, may best be taken to instance the effect upon that class of our population. By the action of her people in 1870 the equal rights and franchises of all, without respect to color or previous disability, were quadrupled on the constitution by an overwhelming vote of 117,518 to 16,466. And the statute laws, since enacted, carry out fully the intent of the constitution, so that the freedmen sit on juries, have access to all professions, enjoy schools in every vicinage, possess an admirable normal college, supported by annual appropriation from the State, and in all ways enter freely and intelligently into political and industrial life as independent citizens.

A LESSON FROM KNOWNOTHINGISM.

Nor is this exclusively a question bred of color. The same would befall any other race that should arrogate such isolation and caste organization in a mixed society. Is not our history already full of illustrations on this point, where only charges were alleged without any sufficient warrant in fact? Have we not seen the prejudices of the whole community sought to be arrayed against the Celtic race and the German race under that pretext? Have not the most violent local convulsions proceeded from expressed apprehension to such antagonists to our democratic estate? Has it not been capable to break down great national parties and give ephemeral power to counter organizations? It may be assumed then that whilst our people are strong enough to protect the black man against other interference they may not be equal to the emergency of protecting him against himself when he spurns the liberty that has been wrought out for him and sinks it in the vassalage of race. To become intolerant of free speech in one of his own color, as recently at Cincinnati, to insist on denial of civil rights to others by way of security for himself, as now in Arkansas; to know no halting place between the condition of slave and the assertion of mastery, as shown in South Carolina, is to destroy the very argument on which his own liberty rests.

THE DUTY OF THE NORTH.

When held responsible for having conducted the colored race at the South to the edge of such emergency as now confronts it, the response vouchsafed by the administration is that in all it has done it has but reflected the will of the North. If this be true and whether true or false, does it not impose a double duty on Northern men to correct such administration, and dismiss from power a party which has so imperilled the situation?

THE LIBERAL LIFEBOAT.

A distinguished colored orator has passionately exclaimed that for his race the republican party was the deck—all else the sea. But when the ship is headed upon the breakers and the lifeboat puts off would any but a madman refuse its safety? Liberalism is that lifeboat. It has cut adrift from the desperate venture on which republicanism has been driven, and offers certain means of rescue. Behold the deliverance it has already effected and trust confidingly to its further promise. Consider likewise its noble platform and you will there detect nothing that does not breathe a true spirit of reconciliation, nothing that does not carefully guard the settlements of the past, nothing that does not give assurance of a pure government exercising its functions strictly within the limits of the constitution. And if, after careful scrutiny, you shall deem it well to commit the Chief Magistracy of this nation to that honest, patriotic statesman presented for your suffrage by the liberal and democratic parties, I feel every confidence that at the close of his administration you will find no lingering animosity of race or section to mar the harmony of a restored Union.

SHIPPING NEWS.

WHITESTONE TELEGRAPH.

The NEW YORK HERALD has constructed a telegraph line from New York city to Whitestone, LI, and the same is now open for the transaction of business.

This line will be found of great service to those having business with vessels passing to and from the Sound, and every facility will be given to merchants and others to communicate promptly.

As there is no other telegraphic communication with Whitestone, the Herald Line will be open for all business and private messages, and the same attended to with all possible despatch.

All messages must be prepaid.

The following rates have been established:—

Private messages, twenty-five cents for ten words or less; two cents for every additional word.

Business messages—For a message of twenty words or less, to be delivered on board vessels off Whitestone, one dollar; five cents for every additional word.

Advertisements for NEW YORK HERALD free.

OFFICES.

Herald Office, corner Broadway and Ann street.
Herald Ship News Office, pier No 1 East River.
Herald Branch Office, No 1265 Broadway.
Whitestone Dock, Whitestone, LI.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

SUN AND MOON.		HIGH WATER.	
Sun rises	5 32	Gov. Island.....eve	10 42
Sun sets	6 24	Sandy Hook.....eve	9 57
Moon sets......eve	8 26	Hell Gate.....morn	12 27

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER.

Steamers.	*Sails.*	*Destination.*	*Office.*
City of Paris	Sept. 7	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Europa	Sept. 7	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Oceanic	Sept. 7	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
Ville de Paris	Sept. 7	Havre	58 Broadway.
Wyoming	Sept. 11	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Caledonia	Sept. 11	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of New York	Sept. 14	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Adriatic	Sept. 14	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
Anglia	Sept. 14	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
St. Laurent	Sept. 21	Havre	58 Broadway.

PORT OF NEW YORK, SEPT. 5, 1872.

CLEARED.

Steamship City of Limerick (Br), Lochead, Liverpool—John G Dale.
Steamship Columbia, Green, Havana—Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah—R Lowden.
Steamship South Carolina, Becket, Charleston—H R Morgan & Co.
Steamship Ellen S Terry, Salyear, Newbern—Murray Ferris & Co.
Steamship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond—Old Dominion Steamship Co.
Steamship Volunteer, Bloodgood, Philadelphia—Lorillard Steamship Co.
Steamship Dirigo, Johnson, Portland—J F Ames.
Steamship Nereus, Bearse, Boston—H F Dimock.
Ship Agra (Br), Miller, Melbourne—R W Cameron & Co.
Ship Fleetwing, Doane, San Francisco—Sutton & Co.
Bark Providenza (Ital), Dodino, Gloucester, E—Slocovich & Co.
Bark Veneranda (Ital), Lauro, Cork for orders—Funch Edye & Co.
Bark Alpha (Br), Thomas, Cork—Jas W Elwell & Co.
Bark Giurko (Aus), Camenorvich, Cork or Falmouth—Slocovich & Co.
Bark Alfred (NG), Schroeder, Hamburg—Funch, Edye & Co.
Bark Lord Palmerston (Br), Slocomb, Rotterdam—Heney & Parker.
Bark Gerredina Wilhelminia, Spler, Amsterdam—Funch, Edye & Co.
Bark Oceana (Nor), Aslaksen, Elsinore—Funch, Edye & Co.
Bark Helen Patterson (Br), Button, Picton, NS—G H Brewer.
Brig Lige Houghton, Rose, Aspinwall—S L Merchant & Co.
Brig Cornucopia (Br), Callas, Gaspe—G F Bulley.
Brig Acelia Thurlow, Gallison, Montreal—Brett, Son & Co.
Brig Orianna (Br), Doane, Brunswick, Ga—J H Winchester & Co.
Schr Frank Howard, Merritt, Para—B J Wenberg.
Schr Deal (Br), Peck, St John, NB—P I Nevius & Son.
Schr Franklin Bell, Saxton, Richmond—Slaght & Petty.
Schr Maggie McDonald, McAllister, Richmond—Van Brunt & Bro.
Schr J J Pharo, Soper, Washington, DC—Slaght & Petty.
Schr Bay State, Seabury, Boston—Chas Twing.
Schr Harriet Gardner, Miller, Providence—Jas Jackson & Co.
Sloop Alida, Abrams, Bridgeport—Rackett & Bro.
Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia.
Steamer E C Biddle, McCue, Philadelphia.
Steamer Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia.
Steamer Philadelphia, Davis, Philadelphia.
Steamer D Utley, Brown, Philadelphia.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS AND HERALD WHITESTONE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Steamship Greene (Br), Andrews, Liverpool Aug 22 and Queenstown 23d, with mdse and 585 passengers to F W J Hurst. Sept 1, lat 42 49, lon 54 23, passed a National line steamship bound east.

Steamship Arragon (Br), Western, Bristol, E, Aug 17, with mdse and 100 passengers to E E Morgan's Sons. Had strong W winds most of the passage. Sept 2, lat 41 50 N, lon 63 21, passed ship Wyoming, from Liverpool for Philadelphia.

Steamship Ariadne, Doane, Galveston Aug 25 and Key West 29th, with mdse and passengers, to C H Mallory & Co.

Steamship George Cromwell, Clapp, New Orleans Aug 27, with mdse and passengers, to H B Cromwell & Co. Aug 31, 15 miles north of Carysfort, passed bark Lincoln, of Bath, bound north.

Steamship Old Dominion, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship New Orleans (new, 1500 tons), Gager, Wilmington, Del, 20 hours, in ballast, to H B Cromwell & Co. Intended for the New Orleans trade.

Brig Altavela (of Searsport), Cousins, Fernandina 11 days, with yellow pine to F D Whitney & Co; vessel to master. Has been 6 days north of lat 36 30 N, with strong NW winds.

Schr D B Steelman, Scull, Virginia.
Schr Senator, Endicott, Virginia.
Schr Margaret Reinhart, Breeze, Georgetown, DC, for Boston.
Schr F H Odiorne, World, Baltimore for Newport.
Schr Wm Walton, Sharp, Philadelphia for Boston.
Schr J S Watson, Hock, Philadelphia for Lynn.
Schr J S Lewis, Foster, Philadelphia for Boston.
Schr Richard Law, Eldridge, Philadelphia for Stonington.
Schr George & Emily, Harvey, Portland 8 days, with lumber to master. Is bound to New Brunswick, NJ.
Schr N Barbour, Barbour, Bangor 3 days, with lumber to Watridge & Wilson; vessel to master. Had N and NW winds.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Bark Azelia (Br), Weston, Boston for New York, in ballast, to P I Nevius & Son.
Schr Margaret Crosby, St John, NB, for New York, with lumber to master.
Schr Kittie Stevens, Stevens, Port Caledonia for New York.
Schr Z A Payne, Nickerson, Eastport for New York, with lumber and lath to John Boynton's Son & Co. Aug 30, off Mount Desert, encountered a severe gale from SSW, with heavy rain. Vessel was thrown on her beam ends, causing loss of deck load.
Schr H W Race, Race, Gardiner for New York, with lumber to master.
Schr Chimo, Lansel, Portland for New York, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.
Schr T Benedict, Crocker, Vineyard Haven for New York, with stone to order.
Schr Kioka, Jonesboro for New York, with lumber to order.
Schr Hiawatha, Mead, Newburyport for Philadelphia.
Schr Nautilus, Crocket, Rockland for New York, with lime to J R Browne.
Schr Victor, Luke, Machias for New York, with spiles to Snow & Richardson.
Schr Robt T Smith, Beebe, Portland for New York, with stone to Frank Shaffer.
Schr Virginia, Phillips, Millbridge for New York, with lumber to Holyoke & Co.
Schr L B Wing, Salem for Philadelphia.
Schr B M Francis, Tobin, Portland for New York, with lumber to order.
Schr Yankee Blade, Coombs, Bangor for Jersey City, with lumber to order.
Schr Hannah D. Chase, Gloucester for New York, with fish to order.
Schr A Chase, Peterson, Plymouth for New York.
Schr T C Smith, Eaton, Providence for New York.
Schr H Willetts, Fish, Providence for New York.
Schr Joseph H French, Sturges, Cohasset Narrows for New York.
Schr D B Pitts, Hall, Riverhead for New York.
Schr Volant, Coombs, Fall River for New York.
Schr W N Gessner, Egbert, Providence for New York.
Schr S M Tyler, Borden, Fall River for New York.
Schr Paran, Robinson, Taunton for New York.
Schr J E Terrell, Forsyth, New Haven for Elizabethport.
Schr Hudson, Smith, Providence for New York.
Schr Monitor, Chase, Wareham for New York.
Schr Martha, Hand, Providence for New York.
Schr Jane Maria, Jones, Providence for New York.
Schr Geo Savage, Kind, Portland for Elizabethport.
Schr F A Pike, Snow, Providence for New York.
Schr Douglas Hines, Nason, Bridgeport for New York.
Schr Chas Hawley, Russell, Hartford for Port Johnson.
Schr Lavinia Jane, Mott, Providence for Staten Island.
Schr Orlando Smith, Ferris, Providence for New York.
Schr Orion, Smith, Taunton for New York.
Schr Roamer, Ross, Taunton for New York.
Schr Tarquin, Wood, Portland for New York.
Schr Sedona, Vinalhaven for New York, with stone to Bridge Co.
Schr Jane M Brainard, Peck, Portland for New York, with stone to order.
Schr Annie B Jacobs, Cobb, Providence for New York.
Schr J F Carver, Sherwood, Providence for New York.
Schr W Wooten, Young, Providence for New York.
Schr J B Bleeker, Thompson, Stonington for New York.
Schr Kate Scranton, Palmer, Providence for New York.
Schr Connecticut, Snow, New Haven for New York.
Schr L Daniels, Smith, Hartford for New York.
Schr Mary J Mead, Trasher, Providence for New York.
Schr Amelia.
Schr Henry Tirrell.
Steamer Thetis, Gale, Providence for New York, with mdse and passengers.

BOUND EAST.

Steamship Dirigo, Johnson, New York for Portland.
Steamship Nereus, Bearse, New York for Boston.
Steamship Bolivar, Lawson, New York for New Bedford.
Brig Memphis (Br), McComber, New York for Hartlepool, E.
Schr J E Smith, Williams, Alexandria for New Haven.
Schr Atlantic (Br), Fielding, New York for St John.
Schr Frank, Randall, Elizabethport for Machias.
Schr Tabitha & Hannah, Dill, New York for Bridgeport.
Schr Mediator, McKay, New York for Fall River.
Schr Wm Young, Kelly, New York for Port Jefferson.
Schr Atlantic, Rhodes, Rondout for Bath.
Schr S L Thompson, Hall, New York for Newport.
Schr C J Lawrence, Kelly, New York for New London.
Schr F Merwin, Bunce, Hoboken for Providence.
Schr Rhode Island, Hawley, Hoboken for Providence.
Schr Lady Antrim, Carter, New York for Providence.
Steamer Osprey, Kenny, New York for Fall River.

BELOW.

Ship Elizabeth Hamilton, Clapp, from Havre July 22.
Ship Caravan, Waefelear, from Cardiff July 24 (by pilot boat Pet, No 9).

SAILED.

Steamships City of Limerick, for Liverpool; Minia, Queenstown; Silesia, Hamburg; Columbia, Havana; Montgomery, Savannah; South Carolina, Charleston; Isaac Bell, Richmond, &c; Ship Free Trade, Antwerp; bark Yankee, Bremen.

Wind at sunset SE.

Marine Disasters.

STEAMSHIP EDITH EMILY (iron, 1120 tons), Harwood, from Liverpool for Montreal with a general cargo, was ashore at Point des Monts on the 2d inst. Assistance has been sent to her.

SCHR WM POPE, from East Machias for Boston, before reported ashore at Biddeford, was got off and towed to Portland Sept 3.

SCHR MARIA ANNA (Br), from Quebec for Boston, put into Halifax Sept 3 dismasted.

SCHR H W BENEDICT, Higbee, from Richmond, Va, for Stamford, Ct, which put into Norfolk Aug 26, leaky, was surveyed 27th, and her deck proved to have settled one inch on the port side, abreast of the port hatch; seams of deck and waterways around the same very open. She landed a portion of her cargo to enable the carpenter to get at the beams, which would be put in place, kneed and bolted.

Miscellaneous.

The purser of the steamship Ariadne, from Galveston and Key West, has our thanks for favors.

SHIP NATIONAL EAGLE, 1,095 tons, built at Medford, Mass, in 1852, has been sold to Boston parties at $25,000.

BRIG BELLE PRESCOTT, 474 tons, n m, built by Geo Russell, at Deering, Me, was to be launched on the 4th or 5th inst. She is built in the best manner, and is owned by Messrs J S Winslow & Co, A & S E Spring, Capt Waterhouse (late of brig Merriwa, who will command her), Geo S Hunt, and others. She will load immediately at Portland for South America.

SHIPBUILDING—The new three-masted schooner William Jones, recently built at East Boston, is designed for the general freighting business. She is 127 feet long on the keel and 140 feet over all, has 30 feet breadth of beam and 16 feet 6 inches depth of hold, and all her arrangements are somewhat like those of the other vessels of this class which we have already described. Her frame is of New Hampshire white oak, her planking, ceiling, keelsons and deck frames are of Southern pine. She is square fastened throughout, butt and bilge bolted with yellow and through treenailed with locust. She is also well salted and ventilated, and has been built in good style under the superintendence of Captain Edgar Paine, the Marine Inspector of American Lloyds Register, who has rated her A1 for 11 years. She was built by Mr Abiel Gove, who has built two other vessels during the year and who has two more of 600 tons each to build. The William Jones is jointly owned by the gentleman whose name she bears, by the builder, by Kilham, Loud & Co and others.

Whalemen.

Bark Mercury, Ripley, of NB, was at Mauritius July 11, having taken 90 bbls sp since leaving Albany, NH—900 bbls sp and 500 do wh oil on board. Had taken on freight 1522 gals sp oil, 1040 lbs bone, from bark Vigilant, NB; also 50 bbls oil from bark Osceola, 3d, do. Reports at Roderique bark Lancer, Macy, NB, leaking, having 1400 bbls sp oil; at Mauritius July 11, bark Osceola 3d, Chase, NB, with 750 bbls sp oil—had shipped 200 bbls by bark Pioneer, of and for New Bedford.

Bark Martha is being fitted at New Bedford for a whaling voyage, to sail Oct 1 for New Zealand, under command of Capt James F Stanton.

Arrived at Vineyard Haven 4th, schr Arizonia, Nickerson, of and for Provincetown, from Hatteras Ground, with 200 bbls oil. Reports spoke Aug 20, schrs Samuel E Lewis, of Boston, 200 bbls hpbk, 95 sp; 25th, N J Knights, of Provincetown, 50 bbls sp, 100 bbls hpbk; Elbridge Gerry, of do, 50 bbls sp, 80 bbls hpbk; Rising Sun, of do, 30 bbls sp, 80 bbls hpbk; Antarctic, of do, 120 bbls sp, 24 dbls blk fish; M Dyer, of do, 60 bbls sp; B F Sparks, oil as last re- ed.

red at Mauritius Aug 26, bark Pioneer, Hazard, of New Bedford direct.

from New London 2d, bark Nile, Williams, South Ocean, on a sealing and sea elephanting cruise.

—Aug 27, lat 36 40, lon 72 30, schr Ada M Dyer, own, 60 sp, 200 wh all told.

lat 33 41, lon 72, brig Evans Smith (?), with 430 board.

rom Capt Hamlin, of bark Islander, of NB, re- at Mauritius July 21, with 220 bbls sp oil on all told.

Spoken.

amilton Fish, Bryant, from New York (June 18) Francisco, July —, lat 12 38 N, lon 30 35.

Guinevere (Br), Inglis, from New York for Liver- Aug 11, lat 41, lon 66.

merican ship showing 2d pendant, 4293, bound W, Aug 31, lat 42 10, lon 62 50.

Foreign Ports.

ALLOA, Aug 20—Sailed, Emanuel, Nielsen, Charleston.

BRISTOL, E, Aug 23—Sailed, bark Dover, Stilphen, Cardiff.

CALCUTTA, Aug 22—Arrived previous, bark Jennie S Baker, Waite, Rio Janeiro.

CARDIFF, Aug 22—Cleared, ship Energy, Caulkins, Port Royal.

COLOMBO, July 23—In port barks Southern Belle, and Clymping, for New York.

DEMERARA, Aug 29—Sailed, brig W D Andrews (Br), Jenkins, New York.

ELSINORE, Aug 20—In the Sound, bark Demetra (Br), Rose, from Pillau for New York.

HAVRE, Sept 5—Sailed, steamship Humboldt, Arnold, New York, calling at Queenstown.

HALIFAX, NS, Sept 5—Arrived, steamship Assyria, from Glasgow.

LIVERPOOL, Sept 4—Arrived, steamship Nestorian, Aird, Quebec.

LONDON, Aug 29—Sailed, steamship Acadia (Br), Tannock and St John, NB.

MIDDLESBOROUGH, E, Aug 21—Arrived, Pacific, Hammond, Hamburg.

MOVILLE, Sept 5—Arrived, steamship Australia, Hedderwick, New York for Glasgow.

MONTREAL, Sept 3—Cleared, steamship St David, Scott, Glasgow; bark Edgar Cecil, Anderson, Buenos Ayres.

NEWRY, Aug 25—Arrived, bark Kestrel (Br), Faulkner, Baltimore.

POINT DE GALLE, July 18—In port bark Passover, Smith, for New York.

QUEBEC, Sept 3—Arrived, steamship Corinthian, Scott, Glasgow.

SINGAPORE, July 13—In port ship Hermit (Br), Mills, for two ports in Java and San Francisco.

ST VINCENT, Aug 10—Sailed, brig Jas F Kirby, Barnard, Orchina, to load for Philadelphia.

SHEDIAC, Aug 29—Sailed, ship Bessie Crosby (Br), Trefry, Bristol.

ST JOHN, NB, Sept 2—Arrived, schrs Nettie (Br), Andrews, and Andelia (Br), Grady, New York; 3d, Carrie (Br), do via Portland, Me.

Cleared 3d, schr Cuba (Br), Baldwin, New York.

Also cleared 2d, schr J L Cotter (Br), Nutter, New York.

TRIESTE, Aug 19—Arrived, bark Able (Nor), Borresen, New York.

American Ports.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept 4—Arrived, schr White Foam, Providence.

Sailed, schrs A E Campbell, Providence; Burdett Hart, Jersey City; Emily H Nailor, and T T Tasker, Boston.

BOSTON, Sept 4—Arrived, brig Clara Louise, Henrahen, Milk River, Ja; schrs Nellie C Paine, Rich, Alexandria, Va; Farragut, Hall, Baltimore; Richard Peterson, English, Philadelphia; Elizabeth English, Crowell, do; Isaac Rich, Studley, do; Alida, Lambert, Elizabethport; Allie Oakes, Parsons, Rondout; Broadfield, Britt, New York; Ada Herbert, Hanson, do.

Cleared—Steamships Saxon, Crowell, Philadelphia; Neptune, Baker, New York; ships Elcano, L W Brown, St John, NB; Progress, Young, Philadelphia; brigs Novelty, Havener, Cardenas; C S Packard, Packard, Camden, Me; schr Clarabel, Nickerson, New York; Lucy Wright, Ebzey, Wilmington, NC; Hannah F Baker, Whittemore, Philadelphia; A Hammond, Paine, New York; Elizabeth Mayo, Barrett, and William M Irvin, Davis, Philadelphia; J Clark, Dix, Bangor, to load for Washington, DC.

Sailed—Steamer Saxon; and from the Roads, brig Isola.

5th—Arrived, steamers Glaucus, Walden, New York; Geo Appold, Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Sept 4—Arrived, bark A de Neuter (Belg), Wenneker, Rio Janeiro via Hampton Roads; schr Lizzie Wilson, New York.

Cleared—Brigs Prestissimo, Dahms, West Indies; Geo Lattimer, Wilson, St Johns, PR; schr A Heaton, Rogers, New Haven.

Sailed—Steamship Austrian, Liverpool; bark Zenna, Kingston, Ja; brig Hermon, Geneva.

BRUNSWICK, Ga, Sept 2—Arrived, bark Hancock, Collins, Boston.

BATH, Sept 2—Arrived, brig Lizzie M Merrill, Call, Alexandria; schrs W L Bragdon, Chase, do; Seguin, Rogers, Wilmington, NC; Gen Howard, Johnson; Marion Draper, Meady, and Koret, Manson, New York.

BANGOR, Sept 2—Arrived, bark Ville de Anners, Caperwell, Boston to load for Montevideo; schrs Mary Lee Newton, Hamlin; Silas McLoon, Spear, and Hy Castoff, Dumont, New York; Saxon, Hatch, Port Johnson; E Mc Lane, Browell, Baltimore.

Cleared—Schr Maud Barbour, Barbour, New York.

3d—Arrived, brig Clara Jenkins, Coombs, New York, to load for Buenos Ayres; schrs Rosannah Rose, Gilkey, Georgetown, DC; Wellington, Barbour, South Amboy; Corvo, Pickering, New York.

Cleared—Schr W E Barnes, Gott, Newark.

BUCKSPORT, Me, Sept 2—Arrived, bark E A Cochrane, Swazey, Bangor; brig L M Merritt, Harriman, New York.

BAKER'S LANDING, Sept 2—Arrived, schr H Blackman, Arnold, Rondout.

3d—Sailed, schr Ontario, Barber, New York.

BRIDGEPORT, Sept 3—Arrived, brig Altavela, Allen, St Martins.

4th—Arrived, schrs Isabel Alberto, Baltimore; G C Burdett, Rogers, Elizabethport.

CHARLESTON, Sept 5—Arrived, steamship Mercedita, Boston.

Sailed—Schrs Guy R Phelps, and E S Gildersleeve, Jacksonville.

DIGHTON, Sept 3—Arrived, schrs Wild Pigeon, Endicott, and Z Steelman, Price, Georgetown, DC; Hazleton, Cummings, Philadelphia; Witch Hazel, Fisher, Amboy.

ELIZABETHPORT, Sept 4—Arrived, schrs Saratoga, Weeks, and Pearl, Gookin, New Bedford; Ranger, Oaks; Clara Norton, Clay, and Terrapin, Wooster, New York; S P Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford; White Rock, Lafferty, Southport.

Sailed—Schrs F Randolph, Steelman, Providence; Saratoga, Weeks, New Bedford; Zemina, Taylor, Boston; Nellie Belle, Keene, and Pearl, Gookin, Portland; Connecticut, DeHart, New Haven; T W H White, Smith, Washington.

EAST GREENWICH, Sept 3—Arrived, schr Fly, Dow, Elizabethport.

Sailed—Schr Aid, Smith, Philadelphia.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept 5—Passed in for Baltimore, barks Campanero, from Rio Janeiro; Kate, from Boston; brigs J L Bowen, from Leghorn; Robbin, from Porto Rico; H Heslen, from Boston.

Passed out—Steamship Austrian, for Liverpool; bark Amazon, for Rio Janeiro; schrs John Wetherell, St Martins; Markey, for Bangor.

FALL RIVER, Sept 1—Arrived, schrs B L Sherman, Phinney, Port Johnson; J H Burnett, Gardner, and B F Woolsey, Terrill, Hoboken.

4th—Arrived, schr Ida della Torry, Davis, Georgetown, DC.

GEORGETOWN, SC, Sept 1—Arrived, schrs Ridgewood, Henderson, and Julia R Floyd, Squires, New York.

MOREHEAD CITY, Sept 5—Sailed, steamship Zodiac, Chapin, New York.

MACHIAS, Aug 26—Arrived, schr Lugano, Davis, New York.

29th—Sailed, schr Cygnus, Avery, West Indies.

31st—Sailed, schr Palos, Shackford, Porto Rico.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept 1—Arrived, steamship Havana, Pennington, Havana via Florida ports. Below, bark Fleetwing, Davis, from Boston. At Quarantine, bark Pordicho, Canto, from Cienfuegos.

SOUTHWEST PASS, Sept 1—Arrived, ship Sandusky, Norton, Cardiff.

Sailed—Steamships City of Galveston and Sherman.

NEWBERN, Aug 31—Sailed, schr Agile, Roberts, New York.

NORFOLK, Sept 3—Arrived, schr Mary D Cranmer, Horner, Canal Locks for New York.

NEWBURYPORT, Sept 3—Arrived, schr H G Bird, Drinkwater, Port Richmond for Salisbury (and proceeded).

NEW BEDFORD, Sept 4—Arrived, schr Lady Antrim, Carter, Wareham for New York.

Sailed—Bark Iona, Phillips, New York; schrs Hy Gibbs, Chase, and Leocadia, Delond, do.

In port ship Naomi (Br), chartered to proceed to Baltimore to load for London.

NEWPORT, Sept 3, PM—Arrived, schrs Prairie Bird (Br), Cartelow, Fall River for Georgetown, PEI; Avail, Smith, Elizabethport for Somerset; V Barkalew, Holmes, Rondout.

Sailed—Brig Caroline E Kelley, McFarland, Boston for Darien, Ga; schrs Niger, Thompson, Wareham for New York; W D Mangam, Chase, New Bedford for do; Mary Elizabeth, Borden; Phil Sheridan, Murphy; Amelia, Kelley, and Demorest, Hall, Fall River for do; D T Willetts, Chesebro, and H P Ely, Stokes, Providence for do; Franklin, Brown, and Julia Newell, Spear, New York (or Bangor); Henry, Dobbin, do (or Calais); Martha A (Br), Thomas, St John, NB, for Philadelphia; Richmond, Snow, Bangor for New Haven; Maria Lunt, Kent, and C W Bentley, Baker, Providence or New York; W H DeWitt, Sandwich for do; James C Chew, Childs, and Joseph P Ross, Paull, Taunton for do; Harriet Ryan, Robbins, Dennisport for do; Elizabeth B, Hogan, and Ann Amelia, Allen, Fall River for do; Rienzi, Cobleigh, and Clara E McConville, Wardwell, Providence for do; A J Lawson, Fitzpatrick, do for Croton; Mary H Mifflin, Ferris, Warren for New York; Fred Tyler, Tirrell, Providence for do; Onward, Wheeler, do for Haverstraw; sloop Pearl, Cobleigh, Haverstraw.

4th—Arrived, schr Abby Morton, Rondout for Fall River.

Sailed—Schrs Potter & Hooper, Bradbury, Haverstraw; Delphi, Allen, Bristol for New York.

NARRAGANSET PIER, Sept 2—Arrived, schr Peacedale, Curtis, Elizabethport.

3d—Arrived, schr Justice, Hall, Elizabethport.

4th—Arrived, schr Josephine, Caswell, Elizabethport.

NORWICH, Sept 3—Arrived, schrs Eliza Hamilton, New York; Eva, Hoboken; Star Spangled Banner, do; Vermillion, do; Chief, Rondout; Gen Ward, North River; Reading R R, No 34, Amboy; sloop Home, Elizabethport Agent, do.

4th—Arrived, schr Send, Hoboken.

Sailed—Sloop Gen Ward, New York.

NEW LONDON, Sept 3—Arrived, schrs F Merwin, Alexandria for Allyn's Point; Kate McLean, New York; R H Daly, Hoboken for Providence; Mariel, Saco for New York.

4th—Arrived, schr Sarah B Thomas, Providence for New York.

Sailed—Schrs Hudson, and M F Webb, New York.

NEW HAVEN, Sept 4—Arrived, ship Hannah Morris (Br), Walton, Liverpool; schrs Jas Wall, Grover, Jacksonville; Sarah Selsey, Collins, New Brunswick; Neptune, Clark, South Amboy.

Sailed—Sloop Ethan Allen, Christy, New York.

PORT GAMBLE, Aug 23—Arrived, bark Alden Besse, Frost, San Francisco.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept 4—Arrived, steamships Ganges (Br), Tyson, Liverpool; Rattlesnake, Pierce, Boston; brigs O C Clary, Anderson, Caibarien; Abby Watson, Hooper, Boston; Abbott Lawrence, Swift, Providence; schrs Carrie E Woodbury, Woodbury, Bangor; Annie Murchie, Merrill, Gardiner, Me; Henrietta, Leavitt, do; La Volta, Whitman, Calais; Active, Coombs, Boston; Julia A Ryder, Corson, Providence; Cordelia Newkirk, Huntley, do; Ella H Barnes, Avery, New Haven; Manaway, Hampton, Florence; Jas Satterthwaite, Kimmey, Boston; Ocean Wave, Bryant, Newport. Below, brig Saml Welsh, from Fernandina; schr Perseverance (Br), from London.

Cleared—steamships Aries, Whelden, for Boston; J W Everman, Morgan, Providence; barks Stralsund (Ger), Oehlberg, Hamburg; Linda Stewart, Hillman, Havana; brigs Ellen P Stewart, Holland, Caibarien; A my A Lane, Carver, Dunkirk; schrs C Newkirk, Huntley, and R J Mercer, Waterman, Providence; James Satterthwaite, Kimmey, do; Ocean Wave, Bryant, Pawtucket; Baniel Brittain, Carroll, and Ella E Crowell, Howes, Boston.

PORTLAND, Sept 3—Arrived, brig Loch Lomond, Clough, Baltimore.

Cleared—Schr Col Eddy, McBean, New York.

4th—Cleared, bark Sadie Sinclair, Buenos Ayres.

PROVIDENCE, Sept 4—Arrived, schrs Louisa, Baker, Elizabethport; Shamrock, Troy, Haverstraw; Phebe Elizabeth, Mapes, Hoboken; Eagle, Chase, Hoboken for Pawtucket; sloop Wonder, Golden, Hoboken.

Sailed—Steamer Wilmington, Brown, Philadelphia; Mary J Ward, Ward, Brunswick, Ga; Freddie L Porter, Whorf, Baltimore; Mary Price, Newlove, Philadelphia; Tempest, Shropshire, Trenton; Haze, Spencer, do; Vapor, Johnson, do; Wm Voories, Goldsmith, Haverstraw; Golden Rule, Grover, New York; Eliza & Rebecca Price, do; Elouese, Herrick, do; Charles A Grainer, Harvey, do; P M Yheaton, Barrett, do; Clyde, Gurney, do; Susan & Mary, Kenyon, do; James Diverty, Ivickson, do; F A Pipe, Gove, do; Oscar F Hawley, Bayles, do; Watchful, Gill, do; Fashion, Carbury, do; Sarah A Falconer, Wilson, do.

PAWTUCKET, Sept 3—Sailed, schrs Kate & Mary, Cogswell, and White Wing, Hall, New York.

4th—Arrived, schrs Horizon, Leet, Rondout; Eagle, Chase, Hoboken.

Sailed—Schr Henrietta, Leavitt, Philadelphia.

RICHMOND, Sept 3—Cleared, bark Skyold (Dan), Rio Janeiro.

ROCKPORT, Aug 27—Sailed, bark Jennie Cobb, Packard, Fortress Monroe.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug 28—Arrived, steamship Montana, Metzgar, Mazatlan and Mexican ports; bark Glimpse, Paulsen, Port Discovery.

Cleared—Ship John Nicholson (Br), Grierson, Cork.

Sailed—Ships St Charles, Tobey, and Pride of the Port, Emerson, Liverpool; Memnon, Baker, Queenstown; barks Lady Hulse (Br), Carpenter, do; C O Whitmore, Humphreys, Liverpool; Aeroliet (Dutch), Vondereb, Iquique.

SEABECK, Aug 23—Arrived, ship Isaac Jeans, Boyling, San Francisco.

SAVANNAH, Sept 4—Cleared, brig (not bark) Fairy Queen (Br), Stevens, Buenos Ayres.

5th—Arrived, steamship Oriental, from Boston.

Sailed—Steamship Huntsville, Crowell, New York; barks Isaac Lincoln, and Fairy Queen, Buenos Ayres; schr Matilda Brooks, Jacksonville.

SOMERSET, Sept 3—Arrived, schr Eli Townsend, Nichols, Rondout.

4th—Arrived, schr Avail, Smith, Elizabethport.

STONINGTON, Sept 4—Arrived, schrs Staten Islander, Hammond, and Motto, James, Port Johnson; White Wing, Hall, Pawtucket for New York; Alton T Miner, Miner, Hartford for do.

Sailed—Schr Jennie Rogers, Rogers, New York; sloop Proof Glass, do.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Sept 3—Arrived, bark Rachel, Philadelphia for Portland; brig Isabella Beurman, Alexandria for ——; schrs John Stroup, Annie Amsden and Jacob Keinzle, Philadelphia for Boston; Oliver Jameson, Baltimore for do; Jane, South Amboy for do; Reno, Hoboken for do; Lizzie D Small, Philadelphia for Danversport; S L Russell, do for Lynn; Dexter, Port Johnson for do; Harriet Fuller, Elizabethport for Portland; W J Starkey, St John, NB, for New York.

Passed by—Schr Ambassador, Bangor for New York.

In port—The above arrivals and schrs E B Beard, waiting orders; Potomac, Trade Wind, Fly and Clara Rankin.

4th—Arrived, schrs Joseph Baymore, O B Wood, Gettysburg, J H Wainwright, and Union Flag, Philadelphia for Boston; Fannie W Johnston, Baltimore for do; Porto Rico, Port Johnson for do; Celestia, do for Bath; Judge Tenny, do for Provincetown; David N Streaker, Philadelphia for Salem; H Curtis, do for Portland; Earl, Rondout for Portsmouth; Georgie, Weehawken for Newburyport; Iona, Hoboken for Saulsbury; Samuel Nash, do for Richmond, Me; Cochico, New York for ——; Abby Weld, do for Bangor; G T Baird, St John, NB, for Providence (lost boat and deck load of lumber); Florence Mayo, Rockland for Richmond; Abby S Emery, do for New York; Pavilion, Frankfort for do; Nellie Treat, Bangor for Washington, DC.

Sailed—All before reported excepting brig Nellie Clifford; schrs Samuel Nash, Dexter, Clara Rankin, Arizona, Florence Mayo, Alnomak, A S Emery, W J Starkey, Panthea, D Breed, Hattie Ellen, Onward, Pavilion, St Elmo, Nellie Treat, and Hampton.

5th—Arrived, schr White Sea, Fox Island for New York.

Sailed—All vessels bound east.

WILMINGTON, NC, Sept 3—Arrived, steamship Benefactor, Jones, New York; barks Uli (Sp), Catlia, Havana; Tridente (Br), Bilson, Boston; schr Carleton (Br), Albury, Nassau.

WAREHAM, Aug 31—Arrived, schrs Fairwind, Bowman, Hudson; Artist, Clement, Poughkeepsie; Aug 1, schrs Excelsior, Blyndenburg, Hoboken; Luna, Wells, do; Kate Thomas, Barlow, New York.

Sailed—Schrs Lady Antrim, Carter, New York; Sandy Hook, Higgins, Georgetown.

WOOD'S HOLE, Sept 1—Arrived, brig Edith Hall, Oliver, Chisholm's Island.

2d—Arrived, brig J W Spencer, Thomas, Chisholm's Island.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A HOUSEHOLD WORD.—BUY YOUR CHINA, Glass, Cutlery, Silverware, Wood and Willow Ware and House Furnishing Goods at E. D. BASSFORD'S, Cooper Institute.

A.—HERALD BRANCH OFFICE, BROOKLYN, corner of Fulton avenue and Boerum street. Open from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

"A. B."—HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM. Renovate your debilitated system by using "HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM," surnamed "a medical wonder," the old, tried and true medicine. Druggists all sell it. "HYATT'S INZA," 25c., permanently cures catarrh.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED, FROM different States, legal everywhere; desertion, &c., sufficient cause; no publicity required; no charge until divorce granted. Advice free. M. HOUSE, Counsellor, &c., 180 Broadway.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED FROM the courts of different States. No publicity. Advice free. Notary Public and Commissioner for every State. F. I. KING, Counsellor-at-Law, 363 Broadway.

BARGAINS IN TEAS, COFFEES, GROCERIES AND Provisions; warranted to suit the palates and the pockets of the million. THOMAS R. AGNEW, 260 Greenwich street, New York.

J. W. VANDEWATER, OFFICE, CABINET AND MERCANTILE FURNITURE MANUFACTURER, 63 Ann and 163 William street, New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

7 UNION COURT, UNIVERSITY PLACE, BETWEEN 11th and 12th sts.—A Scotch Protestant woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; bread, biscuit and pastry; good reference; no objection to the country.

17 CHRYSTIE ST.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN woman, lately landed, as first class cook in a private family; good city reference.

25 WAVERLEY PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY AND University place.—A respectable woman as first class cook in French, English and German style; will take full charge in kitchen in hotel, restaurant, club house or large boarding house; best city reference from last place. Call for two days.

60 ORCHARD ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT room.—A competent girl as first class cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; seven years' reference from last place. Call or address.

100 WEST 46TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as plain cook, washer and ironer in a small family; good city reference from last place. Call for two days.

109 WEST 15TH ST.—AS COOK AND TO ASSIST with washing if required; city reference.

119 WEST 25TH ST.—A WOMAN AS FIRST CLASS cook; understands all kinds of cooking—English, French and German; best city reference.

149 WEST 17TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A competent cook in a small family; understands all kind of soups and desserts; good English cooking in all its branches; best reference.

150 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as cook; excellent baker; will assist in the washing and ironing; best city reference.

210 WEST 27TH ST.—A NEAT YOUNG GIRL AS good plain cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; good reference.

211 EAST 40TH ST., NEAR 3D AV.—A RESPECTable, competent woman as cook and to do the coarse washing; good baker; city or country; excellent reference.

220 WEST 27TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS COOK AND waitress, together in the city; have no objection to first class boarding house; best city references.

223 EAST 22D ST.—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS; one as cook and laundress; the other as chambermaid and seamstress, operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good references.

231 EAST 54TH ST.—A COMPETENT GIRL AS cook; will assist with the washing; excellent city references.

239 EAST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PERSON as cook in a good family; is willing to wash and iron; no objection to the country.

239 EAST 26TH ST.—WANTED, BY A GOOD WOman, a place where she can have her baby, 2 years old; understands all kinds of cooking; has lived in the best families in the city; is a trustworthy person.

306 EAST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first class cook; best city reference given.

323 WEST 25TH ST.—AS GOOD COOK IN A PRIvate family; understands meats, soups, game and pastry; best city reference as to character and capability.

332 EAST 30TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A COMpetent, respectable young girl as good cook and to assist with washing in a small family; excellent reference.

342 27TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVS., grocery store.—A young girl, lately landed, to cook, wash and iron in a private family.

371 7TH AV.—AS COOK AND TO ASSIST WITH washing and ironing; six years' reference.

397 3D AV., NEAR 18TH ST.—TWO YOUNG GIRLS; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress.

423 EAST 12TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant woman as cook, washer and ironer; no objections to city or country; best city reference from her last place.

425 EAST 59TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook, washer and ironer; good city reference. Address.

443 EAST 12TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as first class order cook for a hotel or restaurant; thoroughly understands her business.

512 6TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK and to assist with the washing and ironing; seven years' reference from last place.

843 3D AV. (RING THE FIRST BELL).—AS FIRST class cook; willing to assist with washing and ironing.

1,277 3D AV., BETWEEN 73D AND 74TH STS.—A cook and chambermaid; to be both in same house; good references. Call all day.

FOR BUSINESS MEN,

THE BEST AFTERNOON ADVERTISING

MEDIUM IN NEW YORK IS THE

EVENING TELEGRAM.

IT REACHES UPWARDS OF

50,000 READERS.

Chambermaids, &c.

41 WEST 34TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A trustworthy girl as chambermaid and to do plain sewing.

82 VANDAM ST., REAR.—TWO SISTERS TOgether, in a boarding house, one as chambermaid and the other as dish washer.

97 CHARLTON ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, lately landed, as chambermaid or to do general housework.

110 EAST 28TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A respectable young girl as chambermaid or waitress in a private family.

114 SKILLMAN ST., BROOKLYN, E. D.—A REspectable young girl to do chamberwork and waiting and assist in washing and ironing.

141 EAST 13TH ST.—A COMPETENT, RESPECTable girl to do chamberwork and fine washing or waiting; excellent reference.

150 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and laundress; best city reference.

154 WEST 37TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference. Call or address.

201 WEST 24TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress; no objection to the country; good city reference.

208 EAST 50TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A respectable young woman to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; good reference.

226 WEST 23D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and to take care of a baby; will do plain sewing; best reference. Call for two days.

232 EAST 47TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; good references.

284 WEST 11TH ST., CORNER BLEECKER.—A respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; good references. Call for two days.

327 EAST 34TH ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS; one as chambermaid, the other as laundress; no objection to a boarding house; good reference.

335 8TH AV., NEAR 27TH ST., IN STORE.—A REspectable Protestant young woman to do light chamberwork; can operate on a machine; will be found trustworthy and obliging in a private family; best city reference.

410 EAST 18TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, NEAR 1ST av.—A young woman as chambermaid and to assist with washing; best reference.

446 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chambermaid and waitress; will assist with washing; willing and obliging; good reference.

473 9TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and to assist with washing; no objection to the country.

512 EAST 16TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid; good city reference.

697 3D AV.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO CHAMBERwork and sewing or fine washing and ironing; good city reference; private family preferred.

1,611 2D AV. (YORKVILLE), BETWEEN 83D AND 84th sts., first floor.—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework in a small family; good reference. Call for two days.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

38 WEST 13TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as seamstress in a private family; is a good operator on Wilcox & Gibb's machine; no objection to the country; good city reference.

38 BLEECKER ST.—A RELIABLE, MIDDLE-AGED woman as good seamstress, by the day, week or month; understands keeping linen or storerooms of hotel. Call for three days.

91 GREENWICH AV., SECOND FLOOR.—A REspectable young girl as seamstress in a private family; can work on ladies' dresses. Call for two days.

116 EAST 11TH ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4TH AVS.—A Protestant German girl as seamstress and to do chamberwork; has good references.

119 MACDOUGAL ST.—A THOROUGH DRESSmaker wishes a few more engagements by the day; cutting, fitting and trimming a specialty; sewing of every description on machine.

122 WEST 20TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A young woman as dressmaker; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; will go out by the day or week; no objection to town or country. Ring basement bell.

219 WEST 13TH ST.—A SMART, PARISIAN FRENCH dressmaker solicits a few engagements by the day in private families; is a good cutter and fitter; trims elegantly. Call or address FRENCH DRESSMAKER.

246 WEST 32TH ST.—TWO YOUNG GIRLS; ONE as seamstress, understands dressmaking and all its branches and on machine; the other as chambermaid and waitress; six years' reference.

268 WEST 43D ST.—A FIRST CLASS OPERATOR on Wheeler & Wilson's machine wishes the work of families. Call on or address Mrs. R. M. JONES.

250 WEST 17TH ST.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker in a private family; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; thoroughly understands fitting ladies' and children's suits; also family sewing.

254 WEST 26TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAker solicits a few more engagements by the day; cuts, fits and trims in the latest style; terms moderate. Address DRESSMAKER.

347 7TH AV., NEAR 29TH ST.—A SEAMSTRESS, willing to go out by the day or would take a situation as seamstress in an American family.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

804 9TH AV.—A YOUNG LADY, A FIRST CLASS seamstress, would like a few more engagements by the day, week or month; understands ladies' and children's dresses and all kinds of family sewing; also all kinds of sewing machines. Address or call and ring top bell.

A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER WISHES A FEW more customers by the day; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and operates on Wheeler and Wilson's machine. Apply by note to DRESSMAKER, Herald Uptown Branch office.

A RELIABLE DRESSMAKER WISHES TO TRAVEL with a family; is a good fitter and trimmer; or would like a situation as housekeeper, or would like to meet with a respectable partner for business. Address DRESSMAKER, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, THOROUGHLY competent, a few more customers to cut, fit or make for, at their residences or her own. None but respectable parties need address G. A. J., station G.

General Housework, &c.

8 CLARKSON ST., IN THE STORE.—A RESPECTable young woman to do general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer and good plain cook; best references.

60 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE.—A RESPECTable young woman to do general housework in a small private family; good references.

68 WEST 43D ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A YOUNG GIRL, not long in the country, to do general housework.

71 KING ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A REspectable girl to do general housework in a small family. Can be seen for two days.

90 GREENE ST., NEAR SPRING ST.—A RESPECTAble young woman to do general housework in a small family.

132 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTEStant young girl to do general housework in a small private family; good reference; city or country.

156 WEST 33D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL, WITH 17 years' reference from last place, to do general housework.

164 GARDEN ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4TH STS., Hoboken.—A respectable young girl to do general housework in a private family; American preferred; good reference if required.

206 AV. C, FIRST FLOOR.—TWO RESPECTABLE girls, lately arrived from England, for general housework or nursing. Inquire for two days.

230 EAST 29TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A YOUNG girl, lately landed, to do light housework and take care of an infant; is willing and obliging.

231 32D ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A REspectable girl to do general housework in a small private family; has six years' reference from her last place. Call for two days.

307 WEST 12TH ST., ABINGDON PLACE.—A REspectable young girl, lately arrived, in a private family to do light housework; has no objection to mind children; is a good sewer; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine.

329 WEST 26TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A YOUNG woman to do housework in a small private family; is a good plain cook; good reference.

359 WEST 11TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman at general housework or to assist with washing and ironing; city or country; city reference.

419 EAST 14TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general housework for a small private family.

526 WEST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 10TH AND 11TH avs.—A respectable girl to do general housework. Please call.

573 2D AV., TOP FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A GIRL 15 years old, to assist in housework and take care of a child.

726 WEST 45TH ST., CORNER OF 8TH AV.—A REspectable young widow to do general housework; no objections to the country; best city reference. Call for two days.

Housekeepers, &c.

13 MORRIS ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS housekeeper for a widower. Call or address HOUSEKEEPER.

29 6TH AV.—A LADY, JUST ARRIVED FROM NEW Orleans to this city, aged 22, refined and of prepossessing appearance, as housekeeper in a widower's family; no objection to go to the country or to travel as companion, and would make home pleasant and cheerful. Call for two days. Miss WOOD.

119 WEST 25TH ST.—A LADY AS HOUSEKEEPER; thoroughly understands housekeeping in all its branches and is a good dressmaker; German family preferred or widower with children; references exchanged.

128 EAST 13TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE AND EXperienced woman as housekeeper in a hotel or matron to an institution; would take charge of a widower or single gentleman's house; has held similar situations; can give reference for character and testimonials. Apply for three days.

300 WEST 58TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman as working housekeeper and to take charge of children.

325 EAST 12TH ST.—AN INTELLIGENT, EXPErienced woman as housekeeper in a first class hotel; best city reference. Call between 12 and 5 P. M.

870 BROADWAY, TOP FLOOR.—A THOROUGHLY competent housekeeper; many years' experience; private family, hotel or institution; understands care of children and management of servants; city or country.

A LADY DESIRES A POSITION AS HOUSEKEEPER in New York Brooklyn, or vicinity; would instruct one or two pupils in piano and singing if desired; no object on to the country; best city reference given and required. Address HENRIETTA, Brooklyn Post office.

A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN LADY, JUST DISENgaged, would like a position as housekeeper in a hotel or boarding house, or would take care of a gentleman's private residence during the Winter in city or country; best references. Address Mrs. LAFLEUR, Herald office.

AN ENERGETIC AND CAPABLE LADY DESIRES the superintendence of a gentleman's household; a widower preferred. Address or call on Mrs. R., Ashland House.

A THOROUGHLY RELIABLE MIDDLE-AGED American lady as housekeeper or companion to an invalid. Address TRUSTWORTHY, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A RESPECTABLE CHRISTIAN WOMAN WISHES A situation as housekeeper in a gentleman's family, or cook where a negro man is kept, or kitchen girl to assist. Address for two days HOUSEKEEPER, box 112 Herald office.

HOUSEKEEPER—TO TAKE CHARGE OF A FURnished tenement house; first class city references. Address E. BROWNE, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED—IN FIRST CLASS HOTEL, POSITION AS housekeeper; would take charge of linen room; first class reference. Address S. E., Stevens House.

Laundresses, &c.

133 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out by the day housecleaning.

137 WEST 33D ST., ROOM 7.—A RESPECTABLE colored woman wishes families' and gentlemen's washing. Call on or address C. OGLETON.

140 WEST 52D ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A respectable woman as good laundress; best city references.

153 WEST 24TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTAble colored woman wishes to do families' and gentlemen's washing; can do fluting and do up fineries; good references.

153 WEST 27TH ST., FRONT HOUSE, THREE flights of stairs, room 16.—A respectable woman wishes a few gentlemen's or ladies' washing; can do fine and all kinds of fluting; best reference. Call or address.

203 EAST 28TH ST., IN TAILOR'S STORE.—AN experienced laundress solicits gentlemen's and family washing to do at her house; excellent reference.

204 WEST 36TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman to do housecleaning by the day or week. Call or address.

218 THOMPSON ST.—AN EXPERIENCED COLORED laundress solicits washing to do at home; linens, &c., done in superior style; terms reasonable; prompt and reliable. Mrs. J. H. BROWN.

220 WEST 18TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTable woman wants work by the day; is a good washer and ironer and thorough housecleaner.

224 EAST 30TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT room.—A respectable woman wishes gentlemen's and ladies' washing, or would go out by the day as first class laundress. Call for two days.

309 7TH AV., TOP FLOOR, ROOM 8.—AN EXPERIenced French laundress solicits washing to do at home; linens and fineries done in superior style.

309 7TH AV., ONE FLIGHT OF STAIRS.—A REspectable married woman wants a few days' work in the week, either at washing or ironing; has no objection to housecleaning.

329 WEST 26TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—MRS. CAIN, a first class laundress, wishes to get family washing; lace curtains, fluting and finery neatly done.

402 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 1ST AV., THIRD floor.—A young woman as first class laundress in a private family; no objection to a short distance in the country; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

420 EAST 15TH ST., ROOM NO. 7.—A FIRST CLASS laundress wishes to do washing at her own residence.

446 WEST 52D ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT.—A REspectable woman solicits washing and ironing to do at home, or would go out by the day to do washing or housecleaning.

506 EAST 14TH ST., IN CROCKERY STORE.—A respectable woman wishes to take in ladies' and gentlemen's washing at her own residence or will go out by the day; good references. Mrs. GORY.

Nurses, &c.

80½ KING ST., IN THE REAR.—A PROTESTANT young woman to take care of children and sew or do chamberwork. Call for one day.

129 EAST 55TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE IRISH GIRL to take care of a baby or children in a private family.

158 4TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN GIRL in a private family to take care of one or two children or to do upstairs work; can sew and speak excellent French; good references.

159 WEST 27TH ST.—A STRONG, HEALTHY young woman as wet nurse.

162 2D AV.—A MIDDLE AGED WOMAN, AS SEAMstress, or nurse and seamstress, in a Protestant family. Can be seen from 10 to 4 o'clock.

221 EAST 74TH ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT ROOM, between 2d and 3d avs.—A respectable young girl as child's nurse in a private family.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Nurses, &c.

222 WEST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG married woman who has lost her only baby, a month old, wishes to wet nurse a baby at her own house. Address.

331 EAST 16TH ST.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG GIRL to take care of children and do sewing and chamberwork.

349 EAST 12TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTable young woman as nurse; can take charge of a baby from birth.

417 EAST 17TH ST., IN THE STORE.—A YOUNG girl to take care of a child for a lady at her residence or boarding house; reference.

418 EAST 14TH ST.—A GIRL, 17 YEARS OLD, TO take care of a child or do general housework; lately landed; is willing and obliging.

461 9TH AV., BETWEEN 35TH AND 36TH STS., rear.—A young girl, 15 years of age, to take care of children and assist in upstairs work.

1,182 2D AV., NEAR 62D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL, not long in this country, to take care of children and assist in upstairs work; is willing and obliging.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE WOULD TAKE THE responsibility of a babe for adoption or one to nurse, or any lady nearing confinement would receive the best of care and Board; terms reasonable and private; confidential attention. Address station E.

A YOUNG LADY, JUST ARRIVED FROM GERmany, has a good education, speaks English and German well, wishes a situation in some good English or American family to take charge of two or three children and make herself generally useful to the lady; in New York, Brooklyn or the country. Address for two days Miss K. A. T., Herald office.

A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN WISHES A situation as wet nurse. Address P., box 112 Herald office.

Waitresses, &c.

49 WEST 51ST ST.—A COMPETENT GIRL AS waitress and chambermaid, or to take care of children and sew; good city reference.

201 WEST 34TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A RESPECTable girl, who thoroughly understands her business, as waitress; best city reference.

220 WEST 27TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A YOUNG girl as first class waitress or as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference.

221 EAST 35TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS WAITRESS; will assist with chamberwork; best reference.

324 WEST 41ST ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A YOUNG girl as waitress in a private family; good references if required. Call from 10 to 3.

Miscellaneous.

206 WEST 27TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A PROTESTant woman in a small private family; city reference.

325 EAST 12TH ST.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN to do storeroom work in a first class hotel on the European plan; first class city reference. Call between 12 and 5 P. M.

491 2D AV., IN THE CROCKERY STORE.—A young girl wishes a situation in a respectable family to make herself generally useful; will be found willing and obliging.

A GERMAN LADY DESIRES AN ENGAGEMENT AS governess in an American family; she is a perfect teacher in German and French languages, music, &c., and has very good references. Address T. H., box 66 Post office, Catasauqua, Pa.

AN EDUCATED AND REFINED YOUNG LADY WILL give her services in a pleasant family in return for a home; would superintend the housekeeping or teach young children; understands sewing in all its branches. Address STRANGER, Herald office.

A PROTESTANT GOVERNESS FROM GENEVA, highly educated and well experienced in teaching, wishes to take the entire charge and instruction of young children. Apply to Mr. GUEDIN, 652 Broadway.

A PROTESTANT WOMAN WISHES WORK BY THE day or week; good reference. Northeast corner of 80th st. and 2d av.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG LADY WISHES TO OBtain a situation as saleswoman in a daguerreotype gallery; salary not so much an object as to acquire a knowledge of the business. Address S. C., Herald office.

A YOUNG EDUCATED LADY, LATELY LANDED from Germany, wishes a situation as governess for children, from 5 to 10 years, in a German family. Address A. M., Herald office.

A YOUNG EDUCATED NORTH GERMAN LADY (musical) wants a situation in an American family either as companion to a lady or to take charge of and teach one or two children; highest American and German references secured. Address LUTHER, Herald Branch office, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION IN A store or office; has had experience in tending store. Address, stating terms, G. L. K., Herald office.

Intelligence Offices.

GERMAN SERVANTS, FOR ALL POSITIONS, CAPAble and trustworthy, constantly found at 230 Chrystie street, near Houston. Mrs. HOLZSTEIN.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL POSITIONS, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st. Mrs LOWE.

PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

A FRENCH LADY OF EXPERIENCE, FAMILIAR with English and German, also a good Latin scholar, seeks a position as governess, either visiting or resident. Branches taught in English or French. For references and other particulars address Mlle. P. A., box 1,361 Post office.

AN ENGLISH LADY, FROM LONDON, WHO FOR years taught in families of the nobility, has leisure for another family or pupils; acquirements, thorough English, music (vocal and instrumental), Parisian French, dancing, drilling and deportment; highest references; terms very moderate. Apply to GOVERNESS, 108 East 56th st.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A GIRL WANTED TO COOK, WASH AND IRON FOR four in family. Apply at 85 Lexington av.

A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—GERMAN or Swede preferred; small family. No. 3 Hubert st.

A GIRL WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; must be a good washer and ironer. Apply at 10 West 11th st., near Broadway.

ATTENTION, LADIES.—WHEELER & WILSON'S and Weed's Sewing Machines sold on instalments; work taken in payment; instruction free. NEW YORK MACHINE STITCHING COMPANY, 331 3d av.

A.—LADIES ACCUSTOMED TO SEWING VELVET on hat frames can find employment at Bay State Straw Works, 530 Broadway, corner of Spring st.

A FEW GOOD INDOOR LACE AND ILLUSION hands wanted; constant work and good remuneration. Apply to ERSKINE & CO., 35 Wooster st.

A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT NURSE WANTED TO take charge of an infant six weeks old. Apply at 245 5th av., between 5 and 6 P. M. Best references required.

FIRST CLASS MILLINERS WANTED.—APPLY AT 53 East 10th st., near Broadway.

GIRLS.—GIRLS WANTED IMMEDIATELY; PLACES ready; highest wages; best office in city. ODELL'S, 109 West 34th st., near Broadway.

GIRLS WANTED—TO MAKE FLAGS, AT THE United States Flag Depot, 153 South street, near Peck slip; work by the piece; good and quick sewers can make good wages; steady employment. WILLIAM J. POWELL.

GIRLS WANTED.—EXCELLENT SITUATIONS ready in families, hotels, &c. Apply at CARPENTER'S, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

SALESLADY WANTED—IN THE SEWING MACHINE business; must be experienced; one who speaks German preferred. Also young man, to make himself generally useful. 106 Chambers st.

WANTED—GIRLS TO WORK ON LIGHT WORK BY hand. Apply at 15 Warren st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK IN A DINING SALOON. 279 West st.

WANTED—10 PRETTY WAITER GIRLS, AT 632 Broadway, Boulevard Hall, up stairs. Inquire all this week.

WANTED—A GOOD MILLINER, FOR A FIRST class millinery establishment in Nashville, Tenn. Apply to WORTHINGTON & SMITH, 517 Broadway.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK, WHO WILL DO the coarse washing. Apply before 12 o'clock at 20 West 30th st.

WANTED—A PLAIN COOK WHO IS A GOOD WASHer and ironer. Apply at 584 7th av., between the hours of 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.

WANTED—IN A HOUSE WHERE A FEW BOARDERS are kept, a cook, washer and ironer; also chambermaid and waitress. Apply, with reference, at 129 West 13th st., after 9 A. M.

WANTED—A WAITRESS, CAPABLE OF ASSISTING in the fine washing and ironing; must be nice in her personal appearance, respectful and highly recommended. Call at No. 5 East 13th st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK; good cook, washer and ironer; good city references required. Apply at 352 West 22d st.

WANTED—A SWISS OR GERMAN GIRL FOR GENeral housework for a family of five grown persons; references required. Apply at 100 West 54th st.

WANTED—A GIRL, WITH REFERENCE, TO COOK, assist with the washing and ironing and to do the downstairs work in a private family. 421 West 28th st., near 9th av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED CHAMBERMAID and waitress; good city reference required. Apply at 21 West 30th st. immediately.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be a good washer and ironer; good wages. Apply at 208 West 40th st.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A FIRST CLASS FITTER and trimmer; also a good cutter and fitter; none but competent hands need apply. 133 West 23d st.

WANTED—A NICE, NEAT GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF two children; good recommendations required. Apply to-morrow, from 8 to 11 o'clock, at 339 West 35th st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, in a family of three. Apply at 107 West 21st st.

WANTED—OPERATORS FOR WILLCOX & GIBBS' machine on soft silk ties. E. A. MORRISON, 827 Broadway.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS MILLINERS; GOOD wages to competent hands. Apply at WILSON'S, 190 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Apply, for two days, at 113 West 20th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, A GIRL to cook, wash and iron; German preferred; must have good city reference. Apply at 143 West 21st st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND IRON. Apply, with city reference, at 108 East 37th st.; also a girl for light waiting and to assist with the washing and ironing.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COOK, WHO THOROUGHLY understands her business in all its branches; none need apply without city references. Call on Friday, between 9 and 2 o'clock, at No. 9 West 20th st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK; ALSO CHAMbermaid, to assist in waiting, in a private boarding house. Apply immediately at 29 East 30th st., with good city reference.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS PROTESTANT LAUNdress by the day; also an experienced Protestant nurse. Apply at 15 West 4th st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE, SMART GIRL, TO DO general housework in a small private family; must be a good washer and ironer. Call at 142 East 32d st.

WANTED IN THE COUNTRY—A WAITRESS AND chambermaid. Apply to-day at 264 West 23d st., between 10½ and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, to go to Yonkers; good references required. Call at 126 East 37th st., between 10 and 2 P. M.

WANTED—A LADY, TO TAKE CHARGE OF A MILlinery department in Columbia, S. C. Address DRY GOODS, care of Chapman, Smith & Britton, 70 Worth st.

FOR BUSINESS MEN,

THE BEST AFTERNOON ADVERTISING

MEDIUM IN NEW YORK IS THE

EVENING TELEGRAM.

IT REACHES UPWARDS OF

50,000 READERS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

A SCOTCH PLOUGHMAN, WHO UNDERSTANDS the business, can have constant employment. L. A. CHASE, 245 Broadway.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A STRICTLY SOBER young man, as night watchman; can give five years' reference from last employer as to honesty and sobriety, or will give any amount of bail needed to obtain a permanent situation. Address for three days Mr. BRADY, Mott Haven Post office, Westchester county, N. Y.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RECOMmended colored head waiter, to take the entire charge of a dining room; no objection to go to any part of the country; can furnish the very best of reference. Call on or address J. W. S., head waiter, 153 West 24th st.

AN EDUCATED, RELIABLE YOUNG OR MIDDLEaged man can secure a position in a first class country store in Massachusetts; salary very moderate, including board. Apply for particulars at 569 Broadway, room 3.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION ON A GENtleman's place; is handy at the carpenter business; also understands taking care of horses and will make himself generally useful; best reference given. Address J. K., box 161 Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION IN A GROcery or tea store; able to take care of a horse and will make himself useful; five years' experience in the business. Address B., box 139 Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN, 18, LATELY LANDED, AS GROOM in a private stable; can milk; country preferred. Address CAREFUL, 114 East 41st st.

A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN WISHES A situation in a first class private family as waiter; thoroughly understands his business; good city reference. Address JOHN, box 105 Herald Uptown Branch office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWISS PROTESTANT, as waiter in a private family, city or country; good references. Address WAITER, Herald Uptown Branch office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN TO take charge of a gentleman's place; understands grading, cutting out and making new roads; setting trees out, and is a good horseman; a new place preferred. Address R. B. L., West Farms Post office, Westchester county, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST CLASS waiterman; good character. Address H. H., box 111 Herald Uptown Branch office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY BY A young man; understands the care of horses; is a good driver and a good milker; good reference. Address COUNTRY, box 117 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION IN AN office, or where writing is required; moderate salary. Address Rev. G. MISDZIOE, Westfield, N. J.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

ACCOUNTS—EIGHT LANGUAGES—ARREARS written up; books opened, kept, examined or balanced; references. JAMES COX, 47 Wall street, third floor.

AN EFFICIENT ENTRY CLERK WANTED.—ADDRESS, with age, reference and salary expected, M., box 2,236 Post office, New York.

A THOROUGHBRED ACCOUNTANT, WHO IS CONsidered a first rate writer and office man, is open for engagement. Address WILSON, Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN FOR COLLECTOR AND OFFICE—of good character for honesty; must reside with parents. Address S. J. C., Post office, New York, stating age, residence, salary per year and references; no notice taken without these.

A NO. 1 TOILET SOAP.—TRAVELLER, IF HAVING the best of reference, will find a situation by addressing DELORNE & QUENTIN, Milwaukee, Wis.

A YOUNG MAN WANTED—IN A STORE, ABOUT 19 years of age; must be a good penman and correct at figures. Address, in handwriting of applicant, giving age, reference, &c., W. & R., box 198 Herald office.

AN ACTIVE, ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN, OF TEN years' business experience in this city, who is out of business until January 1, desires some position until that time; refers to best houses; security if desired; would loan responsible parties $10,000 to $15,000, with services if necessary. Address box 189 Herald office.

A.—MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS SALESMAN wanted.—Must thoroughly understand the business and be well acquainted with first class city retail trade. Call at C. W. FRENCH'S, 559 Broadway.

CLERK IN A LAW OFFICE WANTED—SALARY $6 per week; no great experience required; essentials, good references and a good writer. Address J. O., Herald office.

COAL SALESMAN WANTED—TO SOLICIT ORDERS for a retail yard; reference required. Address, stating lowest salary required, for two days, CHARLES, box 117 Herald office.

DRUG CLERK WANTED.—ONE HAVING A GOOD knowledge of the retail and prescription business may apply corner Bridge and York sts., Brooklyn.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—ONE COMPETENT AND capable. Apply, between 8 and 9 P. M., at 104 5th av., Brooklyn.

LAW OFFICE.—WANTED, A POSITION AS MANAGing clerk in a law office; references given. Address H. H. H., Herald office.

ONE OR TWO ENERGETIC SALESMEN WANTED—In our subscription department; none but men of ability and intelligence need apply, after 10, to A. S. HALE, Manager, 12 Dey st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED BARkeeper and hotel clerk, single man, temperate, and does not smoke; expects moderate salary; references first class. Address S., Herald office.

SIX SALESMEN WANTED—TO SELL AN ILLUStrated Family Bible, bound in morocco, on the assistant plan; $150 to $300 can be realized per month. Address SALESMEN, box 125 Herald office.

SHOE SALESMAN WANTED—IN A MANUFACTURing concern, to sell men's work; one with a good trade can meet with a good opportunity. Address, for three days, SHOE, Herald office.

TO DRUGGISTS.—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT, sober and industrious German apothecary wishes a situation in a first class retail drug store in the South or West. Address F. O., care of G. H. Wheeler, 112 Cherry st., New York.

WANTED—AN OUTSIDE SALESMAN IN A WHOLEsale liquor house. Address box 163 Herald office.

WANTED—THREE RETAIL DRY GOODS SALESmen, to go to Troy, N. Y. Apply, before 10 A. M., to day, at WELSH & AMERMAN'S, 231 8th av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MAN, TO MANAGE our pattern room; a knowledge of the business and of woollen goods, is absolutely necessary. Apply by letter to EDWARD INGEN & CO., Broadway and Broome st.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT BOOKkeeper, acquainted with foreign accounts and understanding the German language. Address box 3,337 Post office, stating views as to salary, &c.

WANTED—CASHIER FOR A FIRST CLASS HOTEL restaurant; one who has had experience. Address, giving reference, B. H., station F.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS BOOKKEEPER IN A sewing machine store; a steady man can get steady employment at the Singer office, 312 Fulton st., Brooklyn. THOS. CASSIN, Proprietor.

WANTED—A CALL CLERK IN A SILK GOODS house. Apply at BARTLETT, BERRY, REED & CO.'S, 557 and 559 Broadway, between 9 and 10 A. M.

WANTED—FOUR EXPERIENCED DRY GOODS salesmen (one German) for dress goods and other departments. Apply to M. DONOHOE, 480 3d av.

WANTED—A SALESMAN FOR A BREWERY; TO one who can influence a large trade a liberal inducement will be offered. Address A. L. E., Herald office.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS SALESMAN, ALSO three journeymen hatters (Germans). Address A., box 206 Herald office.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE PAPER WAREhouse, an experienced salesman. Address PAPER, Herald office.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN YOUNG MAN, FROM 17 to 20 years of age; must be honest, write a good hand, quick and correct at figures, to take charge of a desk in a large retail business; one speaking German preferred. Address, in own handwriting, giving full particulars as to references and salary expected, C. & O. C., Herald office.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S SITUATION WANTed—By a Protestant man, married; no family; thoroughly understands his business; best city reference. Address R. S., 133 West 28th st.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A young married man, English; can give the best references. Call at 115 West 32d st., private stable.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A SOBER, INDUStrious man, as gardener and farmer and useful man on a gentleman's place; understands hot and cold graperies, fruits, flowers and vegetables; will keep a gentleman's place in good order; good references; refers to Mr. John C. Rozal, 106 Broadway, rooms 10, 11 and 12. Address JOSEPH A. Y., Morrisania, N. Y.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A single man; has ten years' reference for sobriety and capability; the last five years driving through New York and Brooklyn. Address JOHN, box 163 Herald office.

A FIRST CLASS COACHMAN, WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business, wishes a situation. Only those wanting such need apply. Call on or address COACHMAN, 13 West 33d st.

A GENTLEMAN, WHO HAS DISPOSED OF HIS horses, wishes to procure a situation for his coachman, who is trustworthy. Can be seen at 136 East 32d st. for two days.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS A SITUATION FOR HIS coachman, in city or country; he thoroughly understands city driving, perfectly understands the care of horses, carriages and gardening; can milk; is willing and obliging. Address, for two days, MERCHANT, box 130 Herald office.

AN EXPERIENCED COACHMAN, WITH FOUR years' reference from last employer, wishes a situation; is sober and industrious. Address B. C., box 166 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A POSITION AS HOUSEKEEPER BY A COMPEtent lady, or would take charge of a furnished house; best city reference given and required. Address Mrs. E. J., Herald Uptown Branch office.

A RESPECTABLE MAN AND WIFE WISH SITUations in the country; man as coachman and to make himself generally useful; wife as good cook and laundress; good references. Address 90 St. Mark's place, 8th st.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN DESIRES A SITUation as coachman and groom, who can give two years' best reference; is a good groom and first class driver. Address COACHMAN, box 117 Herald office.

A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER—By a young man; willing and obliging; has a chest of tools; can do carpenter work, paint, &c. Address S., Herald office.

A MARRIED MAN WISHES A SITUATION TO TAKE care of a small garden and horses; has been two years in last place; can come well recommended. Address W., box 212 Herald office.

A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN WANTS A SITUATION AS gardener; thoroughly understands vegetables and greenhouse; can milk and take care of a horse; seven years' reference. Address G. S., box 166 Herald Uptown Branch office.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS COACHman or groom; thoroughly understands the care of horses and driving, and will make himself useful; good reference. Inquire at 247 Thompson st. RICHARD LANE.

A FIRST CLASS FARMER AND GARDENER (PROtestant), fully competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; 15 years in this country; has first class testimonials. Address FARMER, box 210 Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS COACHman and groom; thoroughly understands his business and has the best of city references. Call on or address P. C., 17 East 30th st.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE young man; is a careful driver, good groom and has good city reference from last place. Address W. H., Herald office.

COACHMAN OR GROOM'S SITUATION WANTED—By an Englishman; married, with one child; city or country; four years' satisfactory reference from last employer. Address W. C., box 228 Herald office.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOroughly practical Scotch gardener, single. Address J. D. O., box 217 Herald office.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGlishman, single; understands the care of greenhouse and graperies, flowers and vegetable gardening; best references. Address J. P. B., Herald office.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—THOROUGHLY competent to take care of gardens, greenhouses, graperies, the laying out and improving of a gentleman's place; English; single; satisfactory testimonials. Address A. B., box 61, East Orange Junction, N. J.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARried man, of capacity, experience and ability; has a thorough knowledge of all branches of the business comprised in the word gardening. Address J. M., Alfred Bridgeman's seed store, 876 Broadway.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE Englishman who has a thorough knowledge of his business, both practically and scientifically; has had several years' experience in this country; best references; no party need answer this who has not glass, or who intends making no improvements. Call on or address D., Bridgeman's seed store, 876 Broadway.

MAN AND WIFE WANTED—ABOUT 15TH OF THE month (English preferred); man as assistant gardener and to occasionally act as extra coachman; woman as first class professed cook, or else as laundress. Address HUDSON, Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS COACHman, thoroughly competent in every respect; best city reference. Can be seen or addressed at 19 West 28th street.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A MARried man; can milk and make himself useful; a good driver; is careful with cattle; would take care of a gentleman's place through the winter. Address GARDENER, Herald office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A COMPETENT, INdustrious couple (Americans), no family; man as coachman and plain gardener; wife is an excellent cook and good baker. Address C. F. L., Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST CLASS coachman and excellent groom. Call on or address T. M., No. 7 West 28th st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY AN Englishman; two years' character from his last situation; town or country. Address J. E., 476 6th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a married man; is trustworthy in every respect; five years' reference from last employer; moderate wages required. Address H. F., box 228 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A competent colored man; can produce first class city reference. Call on or address J. P. D., 153 West 24th st.

WANTED—A SOBER, STEADY AND RELIABLE young man as coachman and groom; must thoroughly understand his business; English preferred. Call at C. W. FRENCH'S Furnishing Store, 559 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS COLORED GROOM and coachman, a situation as the same; best city reference. Address box 185 Herald office.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COLORED COACHMAN, and his wife as cook, to go to Orange, N. J.; both must thoroughly understand their business. Apply, with references, at 116 Wall st.

FOR BUSINESS MEN,

THE BEST AFTERNOON ADVERTISING

MEDIUM IN NEW YORK IS THE

EVENING TELEGRAM.

IT REACHES UPWARDS OF

50,000 READERS.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

A MAN COMPETENT TO TAKE ORDERS FOR A fine illustrated book can secure a permanent situation on salary or commission. HOWARTH, TRACY & PHILLIPS, 86 Nassau st., upstairs.

ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE AUSTRAlian Liniment; daily increasing in demand. Apply at depot, 58 Dey st.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SOLICIT LIFE INSURANCE. Apply at the Republic Life Insurance Company's, 409 Broadway.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL A NEW BOOK, NOW being extensively advertised; liberal commission and exclusive territory given to active men or women. 767 Broadway, room 15.

AN INTELLIGENT BOY, WITH GOOD HANDWRITing, wanted, to make himself useful in a feather manufactory. Apply to ROUSSEL & CO., 81 Grand st.; references required.

AN A1 ADVERTISING CANVASSER WANTED—IMmediately, to take a trip in the country; a splendid chance to make money; character and experience indispensable. W. P. CLEARY & CO., 71 Broadway.

A BOY WANTED—BETWEEN 14 AND 16, AS AN ASsistant cashier; must reside with his parents; wages $3 and board; good references will be required. Address S. L. Y., Herald Uptown Branch office.

AN OYSTERMAN WANTED.—MUST UNDERSTAND his business. Apply at 618 6th av., after 10 o'clock A. M. H. E. EARL.

A.—TWO ENERGETIC, RELIABLE MEN CAN OBtain light, pleasant and very profitable employment the season through. Call early on T. MONKES, 206 Broadway, third floor.

BOY WANTED.—MUST RESIDE WITH HIS PARENTS; bring references. Apply after 9 o'clock A. M. to FRASER & LEE, 20 Beekman st.

BARKEEPER.—ONE WHO UNDERSTANDS THE FAmily trade and business thoroughly. Apply to D. E. CLEARY, corner of Bay and Grove sts., Jersey City.

TWO ERRAND BOYS WANTED—IN A JOBBING house. Address ERRAND, box 192 Herald office.

WANTED—A RELIABLE ADVERTISING AGENT FOR long-established and well known religious weekly; liberal terms. Address A. C. B., Herald office.

WANTED—GENTEEL AGENTS, OF EITHER SEX, for the fastest selling article in the world. Call or write. RANDALL & CO., 767 Broadway, room 10.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED OFFICE BOY; ONE understanding office business thoroughly may address box 1,894 Post office.

WANTED—A STOUT YOUNG MAN TO GO IN THE country. Inquire at 99 North Moore st.

WANTED—SMART, ACTIVE BOYS AT 582 HUDSON st. SINGER'S GRAVEL PAPER COMPANY.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS WAITER; HE MUST understand the business. Inquire at SWEENY'S Hotel.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS FRENCH OR GERMAN waiter. Apply at St. Honore, 72 West 40th st., after 9 A. M.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, AS ASSISTANT BARkeeper; must come well recommended. Apply to JOHN M. CLELLAND, No. 8 Amity st.

WANTED—A MAN AS BARKEEPER. APPLY ON the corner of Pearl and Elm sts., from 9 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—IN A REAL ESTATE OFFICE, AN ACtive, intelligent lad; must be a good penman; one residing with his parents preferred. Address box 951 Post office.

WANTED—A SMART MAN AS HEAD WAITER, WHO is a thorough business man and writes a good hand. Apply at PARKER'S, Broadway and 34th st.

WANTED—A SMART CARVER FOR A RESTAUrant, who thoroughly understands the business; young man preferred. Apply at PARKER'S, Broadway and 34th st.

WANTED—THREE GOOD PORTERS, AT ST. CLOUD Hotel, 42d st. and Broadway. Apply at office at 10 A. M.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS PORTER IN A GROcery store; must understand packing and shipping goods. Apply at 41 Vesey street, from 8 to 10.

WANTED—SINGLE MAN AS HOTEL FIREMAN, who is willing to make himself generally useful and can furnish good city reference. Apply at EARLE'S Hotel at 8 A. M.

WANTED—A BOY, 17 OR 18 YEARS OF AGE, TO tend bar in the country; one who understands the business; an orphan preferred. Recommendation required. Inquire at JAS. McCAFFREY'S liquor store, 444 East 23d st.

WANTED—A BOY, 14 TO 16 YEARS OF AGE, IN AN office; must be a good writer. Apply at 155 Chambers st.

WANTED—A SOBER MAN, ACQUAINTED WITH the city, to drive a truck; wages $12. Apply at 307 4th av.

WANTED—A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS THE COMpounding of wines and liquors. Apply to WHEELER & MERRITT, 217 and 219 Front st., New York.

WANTED—EDITOR FOR A TARIFF JOURNAL; must also have the facility to write upon any subject for which the ideas and facts are furnished him. State salary desired and address M. E., lock box 145 Post office, Pittsburg, Pa.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS WAITERS FOR A RESTAUrant. Apply at Collins House, 42 White st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE BOY, 14 YEARS OLD; one residing with parents; reference required. GODFREY BROS., 279 Greenwich st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, 18 TO 25; MUST WRITE A good hand and be correct at figures; salary $6 per week. Address THE PATENT METALLIC WEATHER STRIP COMPANY, 812 Broadway.

WANTED—AS OFFICE BOY, A RESPECTABLE LAD who resides with his parents. Apply at 217 Church st., first loft, front office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO EXAMINE WHITE shirts; only men with experience and good references need apply, to CELLER & DUNN, 392 Broadway.

WANTED—A COMPETENT AND PROPERLY QUALIfied sober man to act as Doctor and Purser of a steamer running in Southern waters. Apply at the office of W. R. GRACE & CO., 47 Exchange place.

WANTED—A GOOD GROOM AT THE BOARDING stable 220 York st., Jersey City. Good wages to a competent man.

WANTED—A BOY IN A TEA STORE, ABOUT 15 years of age, to learn the business; must live with his parents, and come well recommended. Apply at 181 Hamilton av., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS GROOM AND HELPer in a private stable; must have good recommendations. Apply by letter, stating wages, age and height, to R., box 1,182 Post office.

WANTED—A FEW RELIABLE CANVASSING agents, to act immediately in New York and Brooklyn; salary guaranteed; best references required. Address C. E. BAKER, office of the Independent, No. 3 Park place, New York.

WANTED—A BOY, FROM 16 TO 20, WHO IS ACCUStomed to the selling of wood mouldings; must have first class reference; one living on the west side of the city preferred. Apply at Builders' Depot, corner 3d av. and 27th st.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—AN ACTIVE, EXPERIenced American farmer, single or married, if without children, 25 to 40 years old, brought up to the business of mixed farming in the Middle States, who has the judgment to manage a large farm, and not afraid to work; land smooth and good; location desirable; reference (near the city) required. Address, with particulars, STOCK, GRAIN AND DAIRY, Herald office.

2 FIRST CLASS OYSTERMEN WANTED AT 328 3D av.

THE TRADES.

A FIRST CLASS GRANITE SCROLL AND LETTER cutter from Aberdeen, Scotland, is open for engagement. Address BAN-RIGH, Herald office.

A FIRST CLASS UPHOLSTERER, LAMBREQUIN and shade maker wishes to work at a family residence; best reference given. Orders taken at the Everett House barbershop.

A FIRST CLASS HAT SHAPER WANTED.—APPLY to KNOX, the Hatter, 212 Broadway.

A GOOD COOPER WANTED.—NONE NEED APPLY except one accustomed to coopering butter firkins. 186 Washington st., New York.

A COMPETENT PROOF READER, ONE WHO IS A practical printer, desires a situation in some branch of the printing business; proof reading preferred; good reference. Address G., Herald office.

AN HONEST YOUNG MAN, 15 YEARS OF AGE, wishes a situation to learn the fine jewelry and diamond setting or watchmaking trade; he resides with his parents. Address E. M., Herald office.

ENGRAVER WANTED.—A FIRST CLASS LETTERER on silver ware and one capable of designing and executing good monograms to go West; engagement by the year at good wages. Apply at office of Gorham Manufacturing Company, No. 1 Bond st.

GOOD BRASS TURNERS AND FINISHERS WANTED—For light work. Address L. L., Herald office.

HAT FINISHERS.—EIGHT FINISHERS WANTED immediately. M. BIRD, 44, 46 and 48 Kosciusko st., Brooklyn.

MELTER AND REFINER WANTS A SITUATION.—Best references. Address J. W. W., box 140 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS PRACTIcal and theoretical educated machinist and draughtsman; best references about ability, &c. Address MACHINIST, box 105 Herald Uptown office.

TO HATTERS.—WANTED, A BODY MAKER AND A finisher. Apply to BARLI, SICARDI & TARCHINI, 575 Broadway.

TO JEWELERS.—A GOOD PEARL SETTER WANTED. Apply to CHATELLIER & SPENCE, 652 Broadway.

WANTED—A SILK HAT FINISHER AT 118 BOWERY.

WANTED—ONE SILK HAT CURLER AND ONE FINisher, to go out of the city; a good chance. W. D. SPINNING, 28 Prince st.

WANTED—ONE GOOD ENGINEER FOR A SMALL engine and boiler, and good weavers on English silk ribbon looms in the Silk Manufacturing Company of College Point, Long Island.

WANTED—AT 699 BROADWAY, A MACHINIST who fully understands repairing and adjusting the Howe machine; also a young man capable of handling horses and to make himself generally useful.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN UNDER INSTRUCTIONS to the painting business; one who has been at the business preferred, with reference. BENNETT, 1,390 Broadway.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS CUSTOM CUTTER.—ADdress, with reference and last place, CUTTER, box 121 Herald office.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS DIE SINKER AND TWO good chasers. Apply to IRA RICHARDS & CO., 200 Broadway, or to RICHARDS, CODDING & CO., North Attleboro, Mass.

WATCHMAKER WANTED—A FIRST CLASS, PRACtical man, with best references. 859 Broadway.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UN FRANCAIS, MARIE, DESIRE TROUVER UN EMploi soit en ville soit a la campagne pour garder une propriete, etc.; il sait soigner et conduire les chevaux; sa femme peut etre femme de chambre ou lingere; bonnes references. S'adresser chez M. CALICE, 154 Mercer st.

UN MARI ET SA FEMME DEMANDENT UNE PLACE dans une maison bourgeoise; la femme comme cuisiniere; le mari pour se rendre utile. La personne se nomme Dalby. S'adresser, rue Wooster, 15.

BILLIARDS.

A.—STANDARD AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLE, with the celebrated Combination Cushion, popular size, 5x10, walnut, slate bed, complete, with best Cloth, Balls, &c., all warranted, price $350. H. W. COLLENDER, successor to Phelan & Collender, warerooms 738 Broadway, New York.

BILLIARD TABLES.—ANOTHER NEW DESIGN ready; first class 5x10 Tables complete, $300. Sole manufacturers and patentees of the celebrated "Nonpareil" Tables and Catgut Cushion. KAVANAGH & DECKER, corner Canal and Centre streets.

WANTED—A PHELAN & COLLENDER TABLE, 5X10, in fine order with combination cushion, Balls, Cues, &c., complete, very cheap. Address box 5,921 Post office, stating price, how long in use, &c.

MEDICAL.

ALL SPECIAL AND GENITAL DISEASES, NERVOUS Debility and Diseases previously ill-treated permanently cured by Dr. LEWIS, No. 7 Beach street.

A.—MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, 114 EAST TENTH street, Female Physician; advice gratis.

A.—DR. AND MADAME GRINDLE, 120 WEST Twenty-sixth street, guarantees sure relief in all female complaints from whatever cause; 25 years' practice; elegant rooms, Board and nursing.

ATTENTION!—TWENTY YEARS' PRUSSIAN HOSpital experience. Private diseases successfully and permanently cured. Consultation free. Dr. FRANKLIN, 161 Bleecker street.

A.—LADIES—YOUTH, BEAUTY, CANDOR REstored. Dr. LOUIS, No. 6 Lexington avenue. French, German, English, Spanish, Italian. 3 to 5.

ADVICE FREE.—MADAME DESPARD, 132 WEST Twenty-seventh street. Ladies speedily cured and boarded during sickness. Medicines only $5. Be sure and call.

DR. KING CURES ALL DELICATE DISEASES AND derangements; one visit sufficient; consultations strictly private. 14 Amity street, near Broadway.

GENTLEMEN VISITING THE CITY WHO REQUIRE skilful and confidential treatment in all nervous and special diseases should consult the old medical practitioner, Dr. LEWIS. Office No. 7 Beach street.

LADIES SPEEDILY CURED AND BOARDED DURing sickness by Dr. and Mme. WEST, ladies' physicians. 142 West Twenty-fifth street.

MADAME VAN BUSKIRK, PHYSICIAN AND MIDwife; 25 years' successful practice; private lying in consultation free. 154 East Twenty-eighth street.

NOTICE TO LADIES.—MADAME DUBOIS, THE celebrated female physician, has just opened an office at 106 East Fifteenth street, near Union square, New York. Her Female Pills and Monthly Regulator never fail to produce the desired effect. Madame Dubois has devoted a lifetime to the treatment of skin diseases, and her long experience has resulted in the production of the wonderful preparation known as Eau De Beaute. It will remove pimples, blotches, sallowness and freckles, and will make the features healthy and blooming. Office hours from 11 A. M. to 5 P. M.

THE MOST CELEBRATED PHYSICIAN IN NEW York city for the cure of all Nervous and Special Diseases is Dr. LEWIS, No. 7 Beach street. Consult him and escape quackery.

UNFORTUNATES, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE, speedily cured, with or without medicine, by DR. GRINDLE, 120 West Twenty-sixth street.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A.—TO LET, CHEAP, IN ONE OF THE FINEST blocks on the west side of Sixth avenue, one corner, one inside and one small store, all heated with hot air; fine reflectors and gas fixtures; water and water closet; plate glass fronts of one light, 9x13 feet each. First class parties only need apply at 999 Sixth avenue.

A.—TO LET, STORE AND DWELLING, 206 HUDSON street, above Canal; Store full depth lot; has been occupied as furniture store.
JAMES CAGNEY, 531 Hudson street.

A LARGE, ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FRONT PARlor, suitable for clubs, meetings, &c., at the California House, 299 Bowery.

A LARGE LIGHT BASEMENT, 19x60, FINELY LOcated for business. 309 Fourth avenue, near Twenty-third street.

BROADWAY.—BUSINESS ROOMS AT 817 AND 819 Broadway, corner of Twelfth street, to lease; also Store 48 East Twelfth street. Apply in the book store, 54 East Twelfth street.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET—OR PART OF IT, west side, near Fourteenth street. Apply at 841.

BROADWAY.—TO LET, FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES the whole or part of Second Floor 832, near Thirteenth street, at reasonable price; references required. Apply to F. MARRA, artist.

OFFICES TO LET—AT FROM $60 TO $2,000 PER ANnum. SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., 29 Broadway.

PART OF STORE OR OFFICE ROOM, NO. 309 FOURTH avenue, near Twenty-third street.
KETCHAM & WALLACE, 309 Fourth avenue.

SAMPLE AND LUNCH ROOM.—THE LIGHT, AIRY Basement 28, 30 and 32 Whitehall street, diagonally opposite the Produce Exchange, size 25x60 feet, suitable for a first class oyster saloon and barroom; will be leased low to a desirable tenant.

STORE AND APARTMENTS IN THE LARGE DOUBLE tenement house, 28 Gansevoort street, between Hudson and Greenwich; rent $45. Apply to Mrs. LEWNEY, first floor.

STORE AND APARTMENTS, 28 GANSEVOORT street, between Greenwich and Hudson, in the large double tenement house; rent $45. Apply to Mrs. LEWNEY, first floor.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, BUILDING NO. 167 East Eighty-fourth steeet, between Third and Lexington avenues; size 25x60; four stories and basement.

TO LET—STORE 376 BLEECKER STREET, BETWEEN Perry and Charles; plate glass windows.

TO LET—A NEW BRICK BUILDING, THREE STORY and basement, 24x85 feet, suitable for manufacturing purposes. Apply at 420 West Thirty-sixth street.

TO LET—BUILDING NO. 40 WEST EIGHTEENTH street, suitable for a store or manufactory or private stable, with three floors above; long lease will be given. Apply to W. MACKENZIE, 52 West Nineteenth street.

TO LET—THE FOUR STORY BRICK BUILDING 202 Greene street for business purposes, in whole or parts, for manufacturing or work shops. Inquire on premises.

TO LET, WITH STEAM POWER—A FLOOR, 50X65, well lighted. Apply at McCLAVE BROS'., Twenty-second street and Eleventh avenue.

TO LET OR LEASE—NORTHEAST CORNER OF Eleventh avenue and Forty-eighth street; occupied 15 years as a liquor store; with or without fixtures; good stand; rent reasonable. Apply to G. A. TEWES, 666 Eleventh avenue.

TO LEASE—237 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET, $1,200; vacant Lots, West Thirty-second street; new Cottages, 109th street, near Boulevard, $450.
W. R. MORGAN, 240 Broadway.

TO LEASE—SUITABLE FOR A COAL YARD, THREE Lots up town, near Third avenue, on easy terms. Inquire of WILLIAM LAW, 709 Third avenue.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A SMALL, COMPLETELY AND BEAUTIFULLY FURnished House to rent, until May, 1875; lot 12½x100; perfect order; all improvements and beautifully located; rent $225 per month, with best security; everything first class. Call at or address 110 East Twenty-fourth street.

A BEAUTIFULLY, COMPLETELY FURNISHED House; splendid extension dining room; choicest location in town; to private family only; also on Twenty-second street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.
W. POOLEY & CO., 23 Union square.

A NEATLY FURNISHED HOUSE (EXCEPT THREE rooms), to a family of adults; if agreeable the family would like to board with the party, at 125 East Thirty-first street.

A FURNISHED THREE STORY HIGH STOOP House near Stuyvesant square; rent $225 per month, or unfurnished to party buying the furniture.
HAYES & SONS, 81 Cedar street.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED THREE story House to let, in West Twenty-second street; newly painted and frescoed; to a private family only; rent reasonable. Call on premises, 159 West Twenty-second street.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FOUR STORY brown stone House to rent, for one year or longer, to a small private family only, in Seventeenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Apply to WILLIAM F. GRINNELL, 15 Broad street.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE, NEAR FIFTH avenue, linen, silver, &c., $4,800; one in Fifty-fourth street, near Fifth avenue, 25x65, carpets, &c., $5,000.
ARRELL, 913 Sixth avenue.

A HANDSOME, FULLY FURNISHED FOUR STORY high stoop brown stone House, 23x52, with two story brick Laundry, &c., above Forty-second street and near Fifth avenue, to lease, for 3 or 5 years, at $5,000. JAMES R. WATERLOW, 881 Sixth avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets.

A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP HOUSE TO LET—Furnished, West Twelfth street; $150 per month.
H. R. DREW & CO., 155 Fifth avenue.

A LARGE FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone to let—Furnished, Madison avenue, near Thirty-fourth street.
H. R. DREW & CO., 155 Fifth avenue.

A SMALL FAMILY, STRICTLY PRIVATE, WITHOUT children, wish to rent a handsomely furnished House for two years, between Sixth and Fourth avenues. Address for several days, stating terms and particulars, T. O., 54½ West Thirty-second street.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO let, above Fortieth street, on west side, from $1,000 to $5,000 per year, in the best location. Call on M. S. FRIEND, No. 703 Seventh avenue, corner Forty-eighth st.

FURNISHED HOUSE ON WEST THIRTY-SECOND street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.—Small three story English basement, neatly and fully furnished; rent $125. Apply at Stratton's Housefurnishing warerooms, 723 Sixth avenue.

GRAMERCY PARK.—TO LET, FULLY FURNISHED, four story high stoop House, 26 feet wide, 24 rooms; no better location, facing Park; price, $6,000; also many other desirable houses.
HOLMES BROTHERS, 46 East Twenty-third st.

TO LET—ELEGANT FOUR STORY BROWN STONE high stoop House, above Thirty-fourth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, fully furnished, including billiard table, for 18 months, price $575 per month; also four story brown stone House, Thirty-fourth street, near Eighth avenue, fine location, unfurnished, containing 20 rooms, newly painted and in thorough order, $300; on Fifth avenue, near Forty-eighth street, elegant Mansion, luxuriantly furnished, $7,500, very desirable; Forty-first street, small brown stone House, furnished or unfurnished, complete repair, at a moderate rent; Forty-ninth street, near Madison avenue, small House, opposite Columbia College, $1,300.
HOFFMAN COBURN & CO., 602 Sixth avenue.

TO LET—ON FIFTH AVENUE, NEAR FORTY-seventh street, a handsomely furnished House; immediate possession; rent $7,500 per annum. Also in Thirty-eighth street, near Fifth avenue, a four story brown stone House; $375 per month.
FOX BROTHERS, 14 Pine street.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED THREE STORY and basement brick House; 12 rooms; all improvements; in perfect order; near ferries in Brooklyn; rent low. J. S. PURDY, 212 Broadway, New York.

TO LET—A COMPLETELY FURNISHED FOUR story brown stone House, 160 East Thirty-fourth street, Murray Hill; good stand for a physician or a boarding house or private family; reasonable to a good tenant. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A THREE STORY HIGH stoop and Mansard roof House, brown stone, completely furnished in the best manner, West Forty-fifth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; will be rented to private family; only $300 per month.
J. E. DUNHAM & CO., 266 West Twenty-third street.

215 WEST FIFTEENTH STREET TO LET—COMpletely furnished, and part rent taken in Board; house contains 13 rooms and is in perfect order; would sell the Furniture.

Unfurnished.

A FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BASEMENT HOUSE, 12 Abingdon square; 17 rooms; all improvements; fine order; $1,600. Immediate possession.
E. L. & B. T. BURNHAM, 609 Hudson street.

AN EXCELLENT, WELL ESTABLISHED UPTOWN Boarding House; brown stone, corner, neatly furnished, eligibly located; also others. JAMES CAGNEY, 531 Hudson street. Wanted, desirably located unfurnished Houses.

A.—258 WEST FORTY-THIRD STREET TO LET, AT rate of $1,000 per year; a two story and basement Cottage; seven rooms; modern improvements; perfect order; Carpets, Cornices, Shades, &c., for sale, $250. Apply at 260 West Forty-third street.

A VERY DESIRABLE FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP brown stone House, on West Thirty-third street; all improvements; low rent. MORRIS B. BAER, 996 Sixth avenue and 269 West Thirty-fourth street.

A NUMBER OF HOUSES TO RENT—BETWEEN Forty-first and Seventy-second streets, from $1,000 to $3,500; also Apartments. JAMES R. WATERLOW, 881 Sixth avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets.

A VERY DESIRABLE THREE STORY HIGH STOOP brick House, on West Thirty-fourth street; all improvements; $1,400. MORRIS B. BAER, 996 Sixth avenue and 269 West Thirty-fourth street.

A FINE COTTAGE, 52 EAST FIFTY-FOURTH STREET, to let—Fine order; improvements; fine location; rent low. Immediate possession.
E. L. & B. T. BURNHAM, 609 Hudson street.

A.—FOUR STORY BASEMENT BRICK HOUSE, 33 Perry street; 12 rooms; all improvements; good order; $1,100; immediate possession.
E. L. & B. T. BURNHAM, 609 Hudson street.

A FIRST CLASS BROWN STONE HOUSE TO LET—232 West Thirty-fourth street; newly painted and frescoed in the latest style; marble hall, &c.; rent moderate; will be rented to a private family only. Apply at 232 or 216 West Thirty-fourth street.

FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE TO LET—NO. 380 West Thirty-second street. Inquire on the premises, or of JAMES B. DAVENPORT, 85 John street.

NEW FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE TO let—64 West Forty-eighth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; possession now. Apply on premises, or at 1 o'clock at office 31 Crosby street.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Unfurnished.

TO LET—LARGE HOUSE, 13 EAST HOUSTON street, near Broadway; also House 1,372 Broadway, near Thirty-seventh street, both suitable for public business. MITCHELL, 77 Cedar street.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON EIGHTY-ninth street, near avenue A, containing all the modern improvements; immediate possession given; furniture can remain if desired; rent low. Inquire of P. R. KISSAM National Bank of Commerce, New York.

TO LET—WHOLE HOUSE, [illegible] ROOMS, $30 A MONTH, near Broadway; half [illegible] first class Houses, all improvements, $20 to $35; apartments, whole floors, $12 a month. S. H. HASTINGS, 874 Broadway, near DeKalb avenue, Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE FOUR STORY LOW STOOP HOUSE 345 West Twenty-first street, in first rate order, with all the modern improvements; rent $1,600.
J. DUNHAM & CO., 266 West Twenty-third street.

TO LET OR LEASE—A THREE STORY BASEMENT House, near the Academy of Music, 149 East Fifteenth street, between Third and Fourth avenues. Apply to W. S. JARVIS, 221 Canal street.

TO RENT—THE FIRST CLASS FOUR STORY HIGH stoop brown stone House 16 East Seventy-third street, near Fifth avenue; house has been repaired and painted and is in perfect order; it commands a fine view of the Central Park. Apply at 53 Mercer street.

TO RENT—IN THE ELEGANT BROWN STONE house No. 8 West Forty-fifth street, all of the Basement, on first floor Parlor and Library, Third Floor and Fourth Floor; rent from now to 1st May $1,500; very cheap. S. EMBERSON, 650 Sixth avenue.

5TH AVENUE.—TO LEASE, FOR A TERM OF YEARS, to a responsible party, an extra sized brown stone House, with or without a full Lot on the adjoining street. Address BROWN STONE, Herald office.

$2,200 WILL RENT A BEAUTIFUL THREE story brown Stone in Forty-eighth street, near Sixth avenue, in perfect order. Inquire at 838 Sixth avenue. No agents need apply.

FOR BUSINESS MEN.

THE BEST AFTERNOON ADVERTISING
MEDIUM IN NEW YORK IS THE
EVENING TELEGRAM.
IT REACHES UPWARDS OF
50,000 READERS.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A PARLOR FLOOR, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, suitable for four gentlemen; also a small Room on second floor, without board, at 30 East Nineteenth street, near Broadway.

A LADY, HAVING MORE ROOM THAN SHE REquires, wishes to let a Parlor and Bedroom, on second floor, and an entire Third Floor, without board, to gentlemen; rooms newly painted and well furnished; convenient to cars, stages and restaurants. Only first class parties able to pay a fair price need apply at 27 East Ninth street, corner of University place.

A FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDROOM CONNECTing—To let to gentlemen, without board, in the first class house 34 West Twenty-fifth street, near Madison square.

AN ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, ELEGANTLY FURnished, to let—To three or four gentlemen companions, separately if desired; house and location unexceptionable. 145 Eighth street, near Broadway.

ANY GENTLEMEN LOOKING FOR NICELY FURnished Rooms, either double or single, together or separate, can be suited on reasonable terms, at 126 West Twenty-second street.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A FEW HANDsomely furnished Rooms to gentlemen, without board; references exchanged. 29 West Twenty-sixth st.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITHout board, to gentlemen only, at 56 East Ninth street, a few doors west of Broadway.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED SITTING ROOM AND Bedroom, gas, hot and cold water bathroom, in a splendid location, for single gentlemen, without board, by the month or week; only first class parties need apply at No. 6 Lexington avenue, from 5 to 6 o'clock.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM TO LET, to gentlemen. 360 Lexington avenue.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDroom; also single Room for gentleman, without board, in the new first class house 636 Seventh avenue, junction of Broadway and Forty-fourth street.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, ON second or third floor; closets, bath, &c.; in a small, quiet house; references exchanged. 151 East Thirty-ninth street.

IN NINTH OR FIFTEENTH WARD—TWO OR THREE Rooms, for gentleman, his wife and daughter, 15 years; private family preferred; state location, price, &c. Address WILLIAM, Herald office.

TO LET—TWO NICE AND NEWLY FURNISHED Rooms to gentlemen. 35 West Tenth street.

TO LET—RICHLY FURNISHED SECOND FLOOR, 19 West Washington place; references exchanged.

TO LET—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUIT OF Rooms, suitable for gentleman and wife; also Rooms for single gentlemen; convenient to all the hotels and places of amusement, and in small private family, at 53 West Twenty-fourth street.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM on second floor, to one or two gentlemen, without board. 102 East Twenty-third street, second house from Fourth avenue.

TO LET—FURNISHED, HANDSOME SUIT OF ROOMS, second floor; Parlor, Bedroom, both square, front, with small Room adjoining; bath, gas, &c.; suitable for housekeeping. 103 West Forty-first street.

TO LET—A NICELY FURNISHED BACK HALL BEDroom, third floor; rent $3 per week; references required; private house. 224 East Twenty-third street.

TWO LARGE NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, TO GENtlemen, without board, in a private family consisting of two. Apply at 136 West Thirty-sixth street.

UPPER PART OF BROWN STONE HOUSE, WELL furnished; third floor unfurnished, except carpets if desired; family consists of 3 adults. 460 West Thirty-fourth street; cars pass the door.

2 LARGE ROOMS—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, with Extension, on first and second floors, for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; desirable home for permanent parties. 271 West Eleventh street.

$2 50 PER WEEK.—A FURNISHED LARGE front Hall Bedroom, with closet, to gentleman. 119 West Nineteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

12TH STREET (221), BETWEEN SECOND AND THIRD avenues.—A handsomely furnished Suit of Rooms (front), to gentlemen only, without Board; also a neatly furnished single Room; house newly fitted up.

14 WEST ELEVENTH STREET, NEAR BROADway.—Handsomely furnished Rooms to let, singly and en suite; furniture all new.

23D STREET, 114 EAST, ONE BLOCK FROM MADIson square.—To let, without board, by a private family, elegantly furnished Rooms, on second floor, in suits or singly; references.

26 THIRD STREET, A FEW DOORS EAST OF THE Bowery.—Nicely furnished Rooms to let, suitable for one or two persons; terms moderate.

43 EAST TENTH STREET.—FURNISHED ROOMS, second floor; Rooms fitted for dentist; Parlor Floor, partly furnished, and Basement Office, unfurnished.

85 WEST ELEVENTH STREET.—A PRIVATE FAMily will let to gentlemen a large and a small Room on second floor; terms very low.

151 WEST TWELFTH STREET.—TO LET, PARtially furnished, to a small, tidy family, Parlor Floor, Basement and two Rooms on third floor; secretary bed in back parlor. Inquire on premises.

166 FIFTH AVENUE.—PART OF BEAUTIFUL SECond Floor, two large parlors, with side room, bath, &c., for $30 a week; suitable for gentleman and wife or party of gentlemen.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A.—FRENCH FLATS TO LET, STRICTLY ON THE Continental plan; halls heated; elevator, &c.; size of houses, 25x60, 25.5x75, 27x90 feet; 8, 9 and 10 rooms, all lighted; rents moderate to small first class families, with good references. Office 999 Sixth avenue, from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A SECOND FLOOR TO LET—UNFURNISHED, TO A small family of adults, in the private house 75 East Fourth street, near Bowery.

AN UNFURNISHED FLOOR OF FIVE ROOMS—newly papered and painted, to let. Apply at 519 Sixth avenue. References required.

FLOORS TO RENT—ON EIGHTH AVENUE, BEtween Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, 1,280 Broadway.

FRENCH FLATS TO LET—IN HANDSOME STONE front house, 238 East Thirtieth street; range, boiler, stationary wash tubs, bath room, water closet separate, gas meter and elevator. Inquire on the premises or to A. EAGLESON, 58 East Fourth street.

TO LET—FLOORS OF SIX ROOMS, WITH ALL MODern improvements; rent $16, $18 and $20 per month. Stores $40 per month; a very desirable location for a grocer, baker, &c.; on that beautiful block of new buildings, situated on Fourth avenue, between 132d and 133d streets. Inquire of the owner, on the premises.

TO LET—FRENCH FLATS OF NINE ROOMS, WITH all the very latest improvements, elevated range, elevator; all light rooms, heated halls, 25 feet front.
THOMAS CRAWFORD, 966 Third avenue.

TO LET—PARLOR FLOOR IN PRIVATE HOUSE 150 West Twenty-fifth street, with gas, $38 per month. Inquire within, or 95 Walker street, restaurant.

TO LET—NICE FIRST AND SECOND FLOOR, IN THE Ninth ward, for nice people; all improvements; several plain Apartments; neat Cottage in Harlem, rent $50 per month. Apply at 603 Hudson street.

TO LET—AT 19 STUYVESANT STREET, NEAR Cooper Institute, Second Floor or part.

TO LET—A FRONT PARLOR AND BASEMENT, WITH pantries, hot and cold water, for $25 a month, at 68 West Washington place.

TO RENT—A CHOICE FLAT OF NINE ROOMS, including bathroom, near St. Cloud Hotel; a corner house; Furniture for sale. A gentleman obliged suddenly to leave the city will rent as above and sell out one of the most completely furnished flats in town. The furniture is nearly new, ample, very handsome and tastefully selected, and cost about $1,900; will be sold for about $1,500. The floor consists of two Parlors, Dining Room, Kitchen, four Bedrooms and Bathroom, all in fine order, neat and clean; a rare opportunity for a family desiring to keep house in this style; rent of the floor $75 per month. A list of every article, with the price, can be examined on the premises. Seen by permit from 10 till 4.
JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

122 EAST THIRTEENTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH avenue.—Five Rooms, nicely arranged, for housekeeping.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER—
Office and Salesroom 37 Nassau street,
opposite the Post office.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell by auction,
on MONDAY, September 9,
at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street,
at 10½ o'clock,
a large assortment of second hand Furniture, black walnut Drawing Room and Parlor Suits, fine Chamber Furniture, Office Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors, Sewing Machines, &c.
Also
50 coops of fancy Fowls.

AUCTION NOTICE.—R. T. HAZELL, AUCTIONEER.
TO-MORROW (FRIDAY), September 6,
at 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom, 118 Chambers street,
attractive sale of
Heavy and Shelf Hardware,
Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Tinned Ware, &c., &c.
Also
balance of a jobber's stock of Hardware.
Catalogues on morning of sale.
R. T. HAZELL & CO.,
Auctioneers, 118 Chambers street.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER.
Salesrooms 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets.
By ALLEN B. MINER & BRO.
THIS DAY (FRIDAY), SEPTEMBER 6,
at 10½ o'clock, at private residence
236 West Seventeenth street,
between Seventh and Eighth avenues,
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARVED ROSEWOOD SEVEN OCTAVE PIANO, MADE BY GROVESTEEN & CO., of New York; Brussels three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, black walnut Parlor Suit, in green reps and haircloth; black walnut marble top Centre and Side Tables, HERRING'S PATENT MARBLE TOP PARLOR SAFE, IN PERFECT ORDER; VERY FINE AQUARIAN WASTE AND SUPPLY PIPES COMPLETE, French plate pier and mantel Mirrors, carved black walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus and Washstands, French gilt Clocks. Music Box, plays four airs; Lace Window Curtains and Shades, Cottage Suits, Oil Paintings, Engravings, black walnut Dining Extension Table, Lounges, Rocking Chairs, Bedding, Crockery, Glassware, Kitchen Utensils, &c., &c.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER.
Salesrooms 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets.
By ALLEN B. MINER & BRO.
TUESDAY, September 10,
at 11 o'clock, at our salesroom, 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets,
SEWING MACHINES,
by order of a prominent dealer retiring from business, 100 first class Sewing Machines, comprising 75 Wheeler & Wilson's, plain table, half and full case; Grover & Baker's, plain table, half and full case; Singer's, Howe's, Willcox & Gibbs', and other first class makers, all of which are in order and can be examined Monday, September 9.

ALBERT B. WALDRON, AUCTIONEER,
salesrooms 108 Liberty and 111 Cedar street.
Assignees' sale,
THIS DAY, September 6, 1872,
at 11 o'clock.
WALDRON & COOKE will sell by auction as above about 18 first class Parlor Suits in plain and fancy reps, carved, inlaid and polished frames, six and seven pieces each.
We would respectfully call attention to this sale, as taking place in the dullest season of the year, consequently decreasing the market price.
Sale positive,
by order of Assignees.

AUCTION. AUCTION. AUCTION.
Extra large Household Furniture sale,
THIS (Friday) MORNING, Sept. 6, at 11 o'clock,
at the four story residence 113 (Clinton place)
West Eighth street, near Sixth avenue.
E. NICHOLS, Auctioneer. Parlors—Velvet, Brussels, Medallion Carpets; magnificent rosewood Pianoforte, Stool and Cover; elegant latest styles Parlor Suits, covered with the richest description French satin, brocatel and reps; Etageres, Mirrors, Paintings, Vases, Bronzes, Clocks, gilded and inlaid Tables, Cabinets, Bookcases, Jardinieres, Turkish and Oriental Sofas, Chairs, Lounges, rosewood and walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, Mattresses, Bedding, Extension Table, Buffet, Dining Chairs, China Tea and Dinner Set, Glass, Silver Ware; Basement and Servants' Furniture. Reliable men in attendance to cart or pack goods for purchasers, city or country, at reasonable charges.

AUCTION SALE.—$50,000 WORTH VERY ELEGANT Furniture, to close the estate of M. Doughty, deceased, and sold by order of the administrators. Positive and unreserved sale by A. CALDWELL, Auctioneer, this day (Friday), at 11 o'clock, at 79 Nassau street, near Fulton, magnificent carved rosewood Pianoforte, Stool and Cover; splendid Parlor Suits, in rosewood and walnut; very rich Chamber, Library and Dining Room Furniture of every description, including Beds and Bedding, Mirrors, Paintings, Carpets, Lounges, Rockers, Tables, Chairs, Chinaware, Silverware, Office Desks, Secretaires, Hat Stands, Sideboards, Gas Chandeliers, &c., &c. Attention of housekeepers, hotel keepers and dealers is especially called to this sale.

AUCTION NOTICE.
AUGUSTE MARTINES & CO., Auctioneers.
Magnificent Household Furniture,
Rosewood Pianoforte, Drawing Room Suits,
Paintings, Statuary, Bronzes, rare Works of Art,
at public auction,
on THIS DAY (Friday), September 6,
sale commencing 10½ o'clock,
at the elegant residence 16 West 15th st.,
between 5th and 6th avs.
Drawing Room—Superb Suits, covered in silk, brocatel and reps; Marqueterie, bois de rose Cabinet, Tables, Etageres, Secretary Bookcase, Paintings by eminent artists, Bronzes, Clocks, Pier, Mantel Mirrors, Lace Curtains, Velvet, Brussels Carpets; magnificent rosewood Pianoforte, made to order, celebrated maker; Stool, Cover, rosewood, walnut Dressing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Hair, Spring Mattresses; Extension Table, Buffet, China, Glassware, Linen, Silverware, Basement, Kitchen Furniture; also Furniture servants' apartments.

AUCTION. CLINTON B. OSGOOD, AUCTIONEER.
OSGOOD & CO.
Will sell at their salesroom,
126 Chambers street, near College place,
TO-MORROW (Saturday), September 7, at 10½ A. M.,
a large assortment of Household Furniture, both second hand and new, consisting of Body and Tapestry Brussels, Velvet and Ingrain Carpets, black walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, mahogany and painted Furniture, Feather Beds and Pillows, Hair Mattresses, elegant Parlor Suits, in reps and brocatel; elegant gilt frame Chromos and Engravings, black walnut Extension Tables and Chairs. Full details morning of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Pianoforte, Oil Paintings, Bronzes, &c.
THIS (Friday) MORNING, commencing at 10½ o'clock, LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer, will sell the whole, complete, first class Household Furniture, rich rosewood Pianoforte, &c., at private residence 120 West 23d street, between 6th and 7th avenues. Catalogues comprising over 450 lots—namely, Mirrors, Carpets, Parlor Suit, rosewood Etageres, Bookcase, 500 volumes of Books, Ornaments, Bronzes, Oil Paintings, Library and Drawing Room Suits, Chamber Suits, in rosewood and walnut; Dressing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, spring and hair Mattresses. Over 300 lots by catalogue. Goods boxed and shipped for purchasers.

AUCTION. AUCTION. AUCTION.
This day, at private mansion, 124 West 26th st., commencing at 10½ o'clock, comprising over 300 lots of elegant Household Furniture, a rare chance for parties commencing housekeeping, viz.:—Rosewood Pianoforte, cost $900; rich Parlor and Bedroom Suits, Carpets, Mirrors, Lace Curtains, Single and Double Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Hair Mattresses, Bedding, Lounges; also Dining Room Basement and Kitchen Furniture, &c., &c.
HENRY ZINN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.
THIS DAY (FRIDAY),
at 10 o'clock,
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE
OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
comprising
TWELVE HUNDRED LOTS
and including
250 CASES MENS' AND BOYS' SOFT HATS.
Attention of buyers is invited. Catalogues and goods now ready.
WM. TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers,
132 Church street.

BY M. THOMAS & SONS.
Executors Peremptory Sale.
Estate of
Isaac Brown Parker, deceased.
THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
Very valuable business location,
Building formerly known as the
American Theatre,
805, 807, 809 and 811 Walnut street,
between Eighth and Ninth streets.
80 feet front, 235 feet in depth to Sansom streets.
Two fronts.
On TUESDAY, October 1, 1872, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange.
$1,000 to be paid at the time of sale.
DANIEL DOUGHERTY, Esq., Attorney,
No. 717 Walnut street.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
139 and 141 South Fourth street.
PHILADELPHIA August 21, 1872.

BY S. W. DAUCHY, AUCTIONEER.—DAUCHY & JOHNSON sell this day, at 2 o'clock, at 454 Canal street, a large assortment of Household Furniture, consisting of Parlor and Bedroom Suits, in haircloth and reps; black walnut Bedsteads, Beds, Bedding, Hair Mattresses, Chairs; Extension, Dining and other Tables; Wardrobes, Bookcases, Lounges; 30 or 40 Tapestry and Ingrain Carpets; Oilcloths, Lace Curtains, Window Shades, Crockery, Glass and Wooden Ware, Mirrors, Clocks, Paintings, Engravings, &c. Also a large lot of Fancy Dry Goods, consisting of Embroideries, Trimmings, Laces, Sewing Silk, Cotton, Ribbons, Handkerchiefs, Stockings; large variety of fancy articles, &c., &c., the stock of a party retiring from business.

CHOICE REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—RARE chance.—91 acres of Land at Ridgefield, Bergen county, N. J., about nine miles from New York City Hall, finely situated and has many superb building sites; is crossed by the Northern Railroad of New Jersey and five public roads; is about one mile from both the Ridgefield and Leonia stations, on the Northern Railroad, extending from near the Palisades, on the Hudson, westward; will be sold at the Washington Mansion House, Hackensack, N. J., on Saturday, the 7th day of September, 1872, at 2 P. M. Take Hackensack cars at 1 P. M., foot of Chambers street, New York. J. M. JOHNSON & CO., 76 Vesey st.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.
SATURDAY, September 7,
at 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 1 North William street, will sell, to pay storage and expenses, the complete black walnut Barroom Fixtures, with marble Counters, Beer Pumps, Hollow Ware, Stoves, Furniture; also Carpets, Bedsteads, Beds and Bedding, &c.

MORTGAGE SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A CHATTEL mortgage, I will expose for sale at public auction, on Saturday, September 7, 1872, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the premises 107 Goerck street, in the city of New York, the contents of a Kindling Wood Yard, consisting of Boiler, Machinery, Belting, Pulleys, Horses, Kindling Wood, Wagons, &c. HENRY F. LIPPOLD,
Attorney for Mortgagees, Thos. G. Benton & Sons.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1872, at 24 Abbatoir place (West Thirty ninth street), at 11 o'clock A. M.—By virtue of power contained in a certain chattel mortgage, default therein having been made, there will be sold for cash one large Steam Boiler, one Circulating Coil, about 1,000 feet Steam Pipe, Tubs, Vats, and all material in said premises, used for dyeing purposes. WM. H. DE WOLFE,
Attorney for B. Quackinbush's Sons.
NEW YORK, Sept. 2, 1872.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—THOS. J. M'GRATH, AUCtioneer, 133 Chatham street, will sell this day, at 11 o'clock, 500 lots of Men's and Women's Clothing, Dresses, Shawls, Remnants, Underclothing, &c.; also Coats, Pants, Vests, &c. By order Bleiman, 79 Greenwich street.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—R. FIELD, SHERIFF'S and General Auctioneer, salesroom 121 Bowery, will sell this day, at 11 o'clock, 500 lots Men's and Women's Clothing, Dresses, Shawls, Remnants, Underclothing, Bedding, Quilts, Blankets, Boots, Shoes, &c., &c.; also Coats, Pants and Vests. By order H. Freel, Rose street.

SALES AT AUCTION.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE THIS DAY.—JAMES AGAR, Auctioneer, will sell, at 59 New Bowery, 500 lots Men's and Women's Clothing, Table Linen, Blankets, Quilts. By order of Mrs. H. D. Smyth, East Sixteenth street. 300 lots Men's Clothing at 11 o'clock sharp.

RICHARD WALTERS, AUCTIONEER—MARSHAL'S sale—Will sell this day (Friday) at 10 o'clock, at 419 Cherry street, a large lot of Charcoal, one Charcoal Wagon, &c. Sale positive.
T. DOYLE, Deputy. CHARLES F. WATTS, Marshal.

RICHARD WALTERS, AUCTIONEER.
Cases Leaf Tobacco, Safe, &c., Marshal's sale. Will sell THIS DAY, (FRIDAY), at 11 o'clock, at salesroom, 27 East Broadway, 12 cases Leaf Tobacco, Platform Scale, Iron Safe, &c. Also lot slate Beds for billiard tables, Rubber Mouldings, Sand Paper, &c.; six bags Feathers. Sale positive. By order A. AARONS, Marshal.

S. HERMAN, AUCTIONEER.—MARSHAL'S SALE OF Bird Cages and Wire Cutting Machine, Liquors, &c. By virtue of an execution I will sell this day (Friday), September 6, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 13 Bowery, one Wire Cutting Machine and six Breeding Bird Cages. By order of L. RINDSKOPH, City Marshal. Also a lot of Wines, Liquors, &c.

S. HERMAN, AUCTIONEER.—SALE OF WINES, Liquors, Tobacco, Cigars, &c., this day (Friday), September 6, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 13 Bowery, the Stock of a dealer, to be sold without reserve, viz.:—85 barrels choice old Bourbon, various brands and ages; also 12 casks Brandies, Gin, Rum, &c.; also 35 casks Port and Sherry Wines; also casks of Rhine Wines, 700 bottles of Wines and Liquors; also 80 cases of Brandies, Bitters, Champagnes, &c.; also cases Leaf Tobacco, Cigars, 2,000 Cigar Boxes, &c.
H. DREHER, City Marshal.

THOMAS GAFFNEY & CO., AUCTIONEERS, OFFICE No. 6 Centre street, will sell this day, at 10½ o'clock, the Lease, Stock and Fixtures of a well fitted up Liquor Store, 246 Thirtieth street, near Eighth avenue. Sale positively, in one or more lots.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER.
Office, No. 6 City Hall place.—Bankrupt sale, on Friday, September 6, at 10½ o'clock. Continuation sale of Carpets, Oilcloths, Window Shades, lace Curtains, Matting and Mats, at 75 Bowery, rain or shine.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER—WILL SELL ON Saturday next, at 10:30, the Stock and Fixtures of the Liquor Store, 547 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, consisting of splendid six pull silver plated Ale Pump, fine mahogany Counters, &c.; also a fine stock of Imported and other Liquors.

FOR BUSINESS MEN,

THE BEST AFTERNOON ADVERTISING
MEDIUM IN NEW YORK IS THE
EVENING TELEGRAM.
IT REACHES UPWARDS OF
50,000 READERS.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A PARK AVENUE FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP thoroughly built modern and massively finished brown stone Dwelling, in the most select location on that avenue, 25x65, lot 80 feet, for sale by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street and 226 Fifth avenue.

A.—FIFTH AVENUE, OPPOSITE THE PARK, FOUR story substantial brown stone Residence, every convenience and handsomely furnished; price $80,000, unfurnished; low. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 226 Fifth avenue and 11 Pine street.

A.—V. K. STEVENSON & SON.
September Free List
of City Houses, Lots, &c., and forty-four pages valuable information of Real Estate, new complete City Map, &c.
11 Pine street and 226 Fifth avenue.

A FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE FOR sale, 12 East Forty-sixth street, between Fifth and Madison avenues. 25x60, lot 100; partially furnished if desired. Apply to owner on premises.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—FOR SALE, HOUSE NO. 108 East Seventy-eighth street, 123 feet 4 inches east of Fourth avenue, south side; four story French roof, 16 feet 8 inches front, 56 feet deep; all modern improvements; three years built and in complete order; Plot of Ground adjoining, 30 feet front, 102 feet 2 inches deep, with party wall, will be sold separate if desired. Address OWNER, 621 Grand street, East River.

A CHANCE TO BUY AN EXTRA SIZED LOT—Seventy-ninth street (wide street), near Third avenue, 25x124; all excavated; price $7,500. Terms to suit, as owner is going to Europe. JAMES R. WATERLOW, 881 Sixth avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth sts.

A THREE STORY HOUSE, 25X55X98.9 FOR SALE—Twenty-second street, between Broadway and Fourth avenue; $30,000; half cash; must be sold this week. H. R. DREW & CO., 155 Fifth avenue.

BARGAINS IN BROWN STONE AND BRICK HOUSES, in various parts of the city, may be obtained by calling on ISAAC HONIG, 111 Broadway, basement rooms G and H.

CHEAPEST IN THE CITY—FOUR STORY BROWN stone House, 18x56, on wide street and Park entrance; price $25,000 or $28,000 furnished. Apply at 50 East Seventy-ninth street, off Madison avenue.

CHEAPEST IN HARLEM.—FOR SALE, FRAME House, 18x49x100; stone cellar; brick basement; three stories, French roof; heater, gas fixtures, all improvements; between Third and Fourth avenues, near the Park; $7,500; terms very easy; principals only. Apply to owner, 137 East Fifty-seventh street, next east of Lexington avenue.

FOR SALE—FINE PROPERTY ON PARK AVENUE, Houses and Lots on Lexington avenue, 19th, 45th, 66th, 49th, 53d, 55th, 58th and 65th streets; prices $11,000 to $42,000 and upwards. WALLACE & GREGOR,
150 East Forty-ninth street, New York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWO ELEGANT FOUR story brown stone Houses, hardwood finish, between Madison and Fourth avenues, in Sixty-first street. Inquire of B. B. MERRILL & CO., 64 West Thirty-third street.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—IN A GOOD LOCALITY of the Nineteenth ward, west of Lexington avenue, a good brown stone House, 20x50x100, in first class order, handsomely frescoed, with Carpets, Mirrors, Cornices, part of Furniture, all new and well made; would exchange for first class tenement Property. Address C. O. J., Herald office.

FOR SALE AND LET—A NEW FOUR STORY HOUSE, near Fifth avenue. Inquire at 17 East Forty-sixth st.

HOUSES FOR SALE AND TO LET—ALSO FLOORS, Parts of houses, furnished and unfurnished, and furnished Houses to rent low, in good locations, to good tenants. JOHN FETTRETCH, 1,036 Third avenue.

MADISON AVENUE.—THE ELEGANT AND SUBstantial Dwelling northwest corner of Sixty-sixth street will be sold cheap. Inquire of E. KILPATRICK, 242 East Seventy-seventh street, or on the premises.

65TH STREET, CONVENIENT TO CENTRAL PARK and Madison avenue cars, just east of Fourth avenue, desirable three story and basement, new, modern high stoop brown stone Dwelling, for sale reasonably; terms easy; possession. V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
11 Pine street and 226 Fifth avenue.

West Side.

A FOUR STORY HOUSE FOR SALE, 218 WEST Twenty-fifth street.—In best of order; terms easy. Apply on premises.

BARGAINS IN BROWN STONE AND BRICK HOUSES, in various parts of the city, may be obtained by calling on ISAAC HONIG, 111 Broadway, basement rooms G and H.

FOR SALE—FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone front House, 205 West Thirty-eighth street, near Broadway; 22.4x55x92 feet; in elegant order; partly furnished. Apply on the premises, or address CORN'S O'REILLY, owner, 110 East Forty-fifth street.

FOR SALE—TWO FULL LOTS ON FIFTY-FOURTH street; rock off to grade; also six Lots on Fifty-fifth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, without restrictions. W. B. BISHOP, 743 Fifth avenue.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST AND MOST DESIRAble brown stone Houses on the west side of the city, above Forty-second street, from $10,000 to $60,000. Call on M. S. FRIEND, 703 Seventh avenue.

2 FULL LOTS, 46 FEET FROM THE RIVERSIDE Park; will be sold at a low price. Apply to F. J. DOELGER, 25 Park row.

8 LOTS FOR SALE—ON 141ST AND 142D STREETS, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, or will exchange for small house or tenement property.
H. R. DREW & CO., 155 Fifth avenue.

Miscellaneous.

A.—WE ARE OFFERING A NUMBER OF LOTS IN the upper part of the city very cheap. Map of upper New York gratis.
POTTER BROTHERS, No. 4 Warren street.

HUBERT & PIRSON, ARCHITECTS, 194 BROADway.—Plans, specifications and estimates for city and country houses; buildings examined for purchasers and estimates of value and of cost of erection given; special attention paid to the developing of large estates, laying out and building up of new towns, &c.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—BROOKLYN.
ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD
RECEIVED AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE,
IN THE LONG ISLAND SAVINGS BANK BUILDING,
CORNER OF FULTON AV. AND BOERUM ST.
OFFICE OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TILL 8 P. M.
CARRIERS AND AGENTS' DEPARTMENT
NO. 7 FRONT STREET, BROOKLYN.

A TWO STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE FOR sale in Brooklyn.—Water and gas; worth $5,000; offered for $3,500. S. SMITH, owner, Frankfort House, 202 William street.

BROOKLYN.—TO LET OR FOR SALE, A BRICK House, twelve rooms and improvements; No. 2 Veranda place, near Henry street and South ferry; rent $500; will sell for $5,000.

BUILDER WANTED—TO BUILD BRICK HOUSE ON lot, with party walls, in Penn street, Brooklyn, and take part pay in lots and cash. Owner, 136 Jane street.

ELEGANT BROWN STONE—CHOICE LOCALITY—for sale or to rent, furnished, at a great bargain; price, furnished, about $20,000; rent $175 per month. Address DAVID MORRISON, Brooklyn Post office.

FOR SALE—100 BUILDING LOTS, PLEASANTLY LOcated, adjoining Brooklyn, at $300 cash, in monthly instalments of $10; the above lots are near two lines of horse cars; fare 5 cents, and within easy walking distance of the ferries, making them accessible all hours.
JAMES A. JOHNSON, 20 Exchange place,
or 308 Grand street, Brooklyn, E. D.

FOR SALE—AN ENCLOSED LOT, IN A DESIRABLE location, at Greenwood Cemetery. For particulars apply to E. G. DUMAHANT & CO., 434 West Thirteenth street.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY BASEMENT AND sub-cellar House, with modern improvements; lot 25x100 feet; rents for $700 a year; price $5,800. 310 Thirteenth street, South Brooklyn. A. G. CALDER.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

TO LET—IMMEDIATELY, THE GENTEEL COTTAGE opposite City Park, 51 Navy street, Brooklyn; seven rooms; good order; water and gas; rent only $40; one-half block to two line of cars. Owner on premises.

TO LET—CHEAP HOUSE, NO. 924 GATES AVENUE, Brooklyn, next to corner Patchen; French roof House, 12 rooms, every improvement; 2 Lots Ground in first class condition; rent $40. Inquire of
WILLIAM H. REES, 952 Gates avenue, or
29 Ann street, New York.

TO RENT—STORE AND DWELLING ON BEDFORD avenue, corner of Quincy, Brooklyn; occupied for the last ten years as a drug store; one of the best locations in the city for that business; if applied for immediately will be rented low. For particulars apply to J. GOULDING, 546 Broadway, New Yrok.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

A CHANCE—MORTGAGES OVER DUE.—WE HAVE an improved Property for sale, just over the Harlem bridge, valuable now and will double in the next three years—two mortgages—$4,500 coming due, $1,500 past due; property worth $13,000. Any one who can arrange mortgages can make a great bargain. Apply immediately.
G. H SNYDER & CO.,
178 Broadway.

CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE IN the market—Best part of Morrisania, 163d street, east of Boston road; size 42x38; modern improvements; elegant grounds, stable, &c.; unexceptionable property. Owner, 896 Broadway, room 7.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW WHERE TO BUY,
If you want to know how to buy,
If you want to know when to buy,
Westchester property call at once at POTTER BROTHERS, Nos. 4 and 6 Warren street, or branch office, Fordham.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE DWELLING, with three or more Lots, on Summit avenue, Bergen Heights, Jersey City; gas, water and sewer. Apply to J. GODFREY, No. 1 Ferry, corner of Gold street.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

A BARGAIN—SPLENDID FARM OF 75 ACRES, 2½ miles from Dingman's Ferry, Pa.; a celebrated Summer resort; stage at door every day; 50 acres clear, balance good timber; good house, 18x30 feet, 7 rooms, good cellar, all necessary outbuildings; apples, peaches, pears, cherries and a variety of choice selected fruit; splendid lawn; plenty shade; fine spring at house; good neighborhood; good society, convenient to schools, churches, &c.; price only $2,500; terms easy. This is a delightful home and a chance seldom offered. Address S. STILLMAN, East Stroudsburg, Pa.

AT QUOGUE, L. I.—FOR SALE, THE WHOLE OR in part, a Farm of 400 acres; large frontage on Shinnecock Bay; good boating, fishing and bathing; large house, icehouse and farm buildings; near railroad station; price $50 per acre. Apply to EDWARD GRIFFIN, Quogue, L. I., or N. G. FOSTER, 111 Broadway.

AT CRANFORD, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, A new French roof House, with all the modern improvements, only four minutes' walk from the depot of the Central Railroad of New Jersey; time from New York 50 minutes. Owner, S. CAHILL, Cranford, N. J.

A NEAT HOUSE—EIGHT ROOMS, BARN, EIGHT Lots, beautifully located; resuscitating air; half a mile from depot; at Rockville Centre, L. I., near city; only $4,000. C. F. COMBS, 162 Broadway.

AN EXCELLENT STORE PROPERTY—A FORTUNE to the buyer; the owner deceased; business $50,000; proved by actual facts; near city, on Long Island; great bargain. E. A. CONKLING, 162 Broadway.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, several genteel Cottages at Woodside, Long Island, 45 minutes from City Hall. This property will be sold for less than value if taken at once and on terms to suit. SAML. D. MACK, Third avenue, corner Seventy-sixth street; or W. T. CAMERON, Woodside.

BEAUTIFUL GOTHIC COTTAGE, NINE ROOMS, nice grounds; neighborhood first class; suitable for gentleman of moderate means; 3 minutes' walk from landing, Staten Island; $4,300; terms easy.
DARRIN, 50 Broad street.

FOR SALE—IN ASTORIA, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, an elegant Residence, with nine (9) Lots of ground, elegant stable; house in first class order; sewered to the river, gas, &c.; fine boating, fishing and good roads. Address B., box 104 Herald office.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST FARMS IN BUCKS county, Pa.; 46 acres rich, smooth, productive soil; 4 acres of heavy white oak and hickory timber; beautiful stream of water; good fishing; good buildings; substantial stone dwelling, 8 rooms; nice porch; beautiful shade trees; good barn, carriage house, piggery, hennery, &c.; splendid apple orchard; pears, plums, cherries, apricots, quinces and small fruits in great abundance; good school in sight; only 1½ miles from town of 2,000 inhabitants; 1 hour from Philadelphia and 3½ hours from New York; price, including all crops—wheat, oats, corn, potatoes, hay, &c.—only $5,500; terms, $3,000 cash, balance $500 yearly. Address OWNER, box 24, Richland Centre, Bucks county, Pa.; or, to make an immediate bargain, take 9 A. M. train from foot of Liberty street, New York, come to Bethlehem, Pa., there take North Pennsylvania Railroad for Quakertown; inquire at Bush's Hotel, opposite Quakertown station, for Mr. WALKER. Can return same afternoon.

FOR SALE—STATEN ISLAND.—23 ACRES AT EDGEwater, adjoining Cunard estate; several Building Sites of unsurpassed beauty; whole Edgewater district thoroughly drained and healthy; moderate price, easy terms; a bargain. ROWLAND R. HAZARD, Jr.,
110 Broadway, corner Pine street.

FOR SALE—LARGE DOCK, NEAR NEW YORK, 600 feet water front and on which there is a 75 foot chimney. W. TOWNSEND, 40 Broadway, room 39.

FOR SALE—TWO NEAT TWO STORY AND BASEment Cottages, near third landing, Staten Island; full lots; $2,300 and $2,500; terms easy; worth over $3,000.
DARRIN, 50 Broad.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT RESIDENCE, 16 ROOMS; 2¾ acres; large number choicest varieties fruits; carriage houses; grounds beautifully laid out; splendid view of ocean and bay; good bathing, fishing; healthy location; 1¼ hour from city, Staten Island; $8,500.
DARRIN, 50 Broad.

PEACH FARM FOR SALE—650 ACRES, INCLUDING Stock, Farming Utensils, Crops, &c.; 1½ mile from Northeast station, Cecil county, Md.; midway between Philadelphia and Baltimore; large brick mansion and extensive outbuildings, modern build and in good order; 11,000 Peach trees; buildings and stock worth price asked, $30 per acre; also 235 acres adjoining above, one mile from station, with crops, &c.; buildings alone worth price asked, $30 per acre; perfectly healthy; immediate possession; no exchange.
H. D. M. HOWARD, Elkton, Md.

RICHMOND HILL, LONG ISLAND.—HIGH, HEALTHY, handsome, no nuisances; only 55 minutes from New York; new Houses, with modern improvements; two handsome Cottages, and very desirable villa Plots and Lots, within five minutes' walk of depot; climate mild, country beautiful, roads excellent; churches, schools, shops and post office near by. For sale by O. B. FOWLER, Agent, near the station, or by E. R. HAZARD, JR., 110 Broadway, New York.

20 ACRES, GOOD BUILDINGS, PLENTY OF fruit	$2,500
22 acres, two Houses and Barn, choice fruit	2,200
221 acres, 15 cleared, House and Barn	1,200
233 acres, 50 cleared, House and Barn	2,000
50 acres, good House and Barn	1,800
79 acres, good Buildings	2,500

Besides 100 other Farms, many of great merit, ranging in price from $3,000 to $25,000. I wish it distinctly understood that my business is not speculative. I sell strictly on commission. Can be seen until Saturday at 30 Old slip; after that address WM. RAFFERTY, Stroudsburg, Pa. Save this.

$300,000.—FOR SALE, DEL PADRE ISLAND, on the coast of Texas; contains (400,000) four hundred thousand acres; has now 6,000 head of cattle, with room for 20,000 head more; also 500 hogs. It is one of the finest cattle ranches in the world. Property is free and will be exchanged for good Property in or near the city. RIKER, HESSE & CO., No. 5 Pine st.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

A TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE, AT HUDSON CITY; will sell or exchange for Hardware or unimproved Property; two blocks from horse cars; terms very easy.
WOOD, No. 3 John street, room 7.

A.—TO EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY, A FARM of 35 acres, on Long Island, near Farmingdale; new house, outbuildings and excellent water front; soil very healthy; no mortgage. SAMUEL D. MACK,
Third avenue, corner Seventy-sixth street.

EXCHANGE—FARM OF 100 OR 400 ACRES; LARGE house, barn, outbuildings, orchard, mill stream, &c., in Sullivan county, for city house, lots or land.
WHITNEY, 111 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

FARMS IN NEW JERSEY, NEW YORK AND elsewhere—To exchange for good tenant Property in Brooklyn; brown stone Houses in city for city Lots.
MADOX, 42 John street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE LEASE, STOCK and Fixtures of a corner liquor store or a house in Brooklyn. Apply to T. GAFFNEY & CO., 171½ Bowery.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FOUR STORY AND basement superbly finished House on Madison avenue; money wanted; make an offer.
FRANCIS CRAWFORD, 956 Third avenue.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FINE FARM IN WESTchester county, near railroad and city; abundance of fruit, good houses, barns and other outbuildings, crops, &c. Address L., Herald office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW YORK OR Brooklyn property, a splendid House, completely furnished, at Passaic, N. J.; all modern improvements; cheap. GOODENOUGH & WEBER, 111 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR WILL EXCHANGE—A VALUABLE Lot in Yorkville for Rockaway improved property. Inquire of JOHN GORMAN, corner of Seventy-eighth street and Third avenue.

FOR SALE, TO LET OR EXCHANGE—A FARM IN Bedford, Westchester, for city property. Lots on Long Island, free, for Horses, Carpeting and Furniture. Address OWNER, 55 Chambers street.

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR REAL ESTATE—A FIRST class Bar, with Billiard Hall up stairs; nine years' lease; rent $1,000 per year; also fine Barroom; rent $400 per year, five years' lease; both doing a fine trade; too much business the only cause for selling. Apply at Central Hotel, corner Elm and Canal streets. No agents.

HANDSOME THREE STORY STORE, PART DWELLing, Brooklyn, E. D., 20x40x100; first class location for grocery and desirable for a German tenant; $4,000.
B. D. ALLEN, 298 Broadway, Brooklyn.

TO EXCHANGE—TWO LOTS, IN BROOKLYN, ON Lefferts street, near Franklin avenue; equity $8,000.
A. B. HOYT, 243 Broadway, room 14, New York.

TO EXCHANGE FOR BROOKLYN PROPERTY—A fine large house in Yonkers, on the bank of the river.
A. B. HOYT, 243 Broadway, room 14, New York.

TO EXCHANGE—TEN THOUSAND ACRES VERY best Cotton Land in Arkansas; valuable timber on it; free of encumbrance; perfect title; for City or Suburban Property. A. SINSHEIMER, 126 Maiden lane.

TO EXCHANGE—A BUSINESS PROPERTY, 7 MILES from city, Jersey; let on long lease; equity $8,000; value $16,000; for New York or Suburban Property.
A. SINSHEIMER, 126 Maiden lane.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FIRST CLASS STOCK OF HARDware and House Furnishing Goods or near-by Farm, free and clear. Address L. A., Herald office.

WILL EXCHANGE A GOOD PAYING NEW TENEment House for a Country Residence convenient to city. Address, giving location and price, OWNER, box 6,104 Post office.

WILL GIVE THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND 5 YEARS' Lease of a Broadway drug store for a Country Store, Real Estate or good Securities. Give full particulars to M. AX, Herald office.

WILL EXCHANGE A FINE FARM AND COUNTRY Residence for a good paying business. Address, for one week, SIMSON, box 114 Herald office.

$3,500.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, AT WESTport, Conn., 6¾ acres, 2 Houses, Barn, Fruit, &c.; 2 miles from village, on corner of main road; fine situation. Address W. H. BEERS, Westport, Conn.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

HOUSES TO LET WANTED—TO MEET THE DEmand. Owners desiring good tenants are requested to send description to GOODENOUGH & WEBER, 111 Broadway, salesroom floor, office A.

OWNERS OF HOUSES—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished, desiring to sell or let, will be promptly supplied with purchasers or responsible tenants by leaving or sending full particulars to ISAAC HONIG, 111 Broadway, basement, rooms G and H.

PARTIES HAVING PROPERTY FOR SALE, EXchange or to let will find prompt purchasers and tenants by sending full particulars to W. H. HAYES & SONS, 81 Cedar street.

TENEMENT HOUSE WANTED—FOR A CASH CUStomer; must be strictly first class; Tenth or Seventeenth ward preferred. MARCUS H. LAING,
Real Estate Broker, 55 Liberty street.

WANTED—LOCATION OR PREMISES FOR FOUNdry and machine shops. Five to eight lots, between Thirty-fourth and Seventy-second streets. Address, with price and other particulars, T. SHRIVER & CO., 333 East Fifty-sixth street, New York.

WANTED—A GOOD FARM, WITHIN 50 MILES OF New York city, in exchange for first class Brooklyn houses, lightly encumbered.
T. P. PAYNE, No. 5 Dey street, room 15.

WANTED FOR THE WINTER—A FIRST CLASS full front House for a good tenant; Fourteenth to Forty-second street. By letter, with permit and price, HORATIO SILAS BROWN, Broker, 181 Broadway.

WANTED FOR A CUSTOMER—TWELVE TO TWENTY Lots, long lease, near or on East River, about Thirtieth to Fiftieth street. Principals only address by mail EDWARD S. BROWN, Real Estate Broker, 181 Broadway, room 2.

FOR BUSINESS MEN.

THE BEST AFTERNOON ADVERTISING
MEDIUM IN NEW YORK IS THE
EVENING TELEGRAM.
IT REACHES UPWARDS OF
50,000 READERS.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

In this City and Brooklyn.

ANY FAMILY GOING ABROAD AND DESIRING TO rent their House to a small family of adults may address, with particulars, CAREFUL, box 4,611 Post office.

BY A SMALL FAMILY, FOUR ADULTS, WITH FIRST class reference, a medium sized, well furnished House, in a good neighborhood, between Twelfth and Fifty-sixth streets, Fourth and Eighth avenues; principals only need answer. Address, with particulars and lowest price, box 3,735 Post office.

FURNISHED ROOM WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN DEsires a furnished Room, without board; location between Fourteenth and Twenty-third streets and Fourth and Sixth avenues. Address, with particulars and price, LEONARD, box 220 Herald office.

I WANT A HOUSE, NOT ABOVE SIXTIETH STREET nor east of Third avenue; can give best satisfaction as to responsibility; will buy carpets and furniture for cash if desirable; rent not to exceed $1,600. Any agent or owner having such call on or address J. BERNARD, 116 West Forty-fourth street.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS LARGE DEMAND FOR Houses to rent, furnished and unfurnished. Parties wishing to rent will please send particulars to A. JOURNEAY, 43½ Lispenard street.

WANTED—BY A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, CONsisting of man, wife and child, a small, neatly furnished House in a good neighborhood; rent not to exceed $150 per month. Address, with full particulars, stating price, box 3,736.

WANTED—BY A PHYSICIAN, AN OFFICE IN house occupied by a private family; English basement preferred; location from Forty second to Sixteenth street, Sixth and Madison avenues. Address, stating terms, M. D., &c., box 618 Post office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, A LARGE and handsomely furnished front Room, without board, near Hoffman House and between Sixth and Madison avenues; terms must be reasonable. Address for one week, with full particulars, C. W. A., box 127 Post office.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY (GENTLEMAN, wife and child), an unfurnished Floor, of 4 to 6 rooms, with modern improvements, in private house, for housekeeping; references exchanged; rent must be low. Address PERMANENT, Herald office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE, IN NEW YORK or Brooklyn, in good location, where parties will board whole or part of rent; unexceptionable references given. Address W. P. J., 46 Broad street, second floor, front.

WANTED—WAREROOMS, SUITABLE FOR STORING and mixing roofing cement, in New York or Brooklyn; rent $20 to $30 per month. Address M. C. ROOFING COMPANY, Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE, three or four Rooms, suitable for housekeeping; in a house with a private family preferred; location from Fortieth to Forty-fourth street and Seventh to Ninth avenue; terms must be moderate. Address D. M., station G.

WANTED—SEPTEMBER 15 IF POSSIBLE, A LARGE furnished or unfurnished House, in a first class location; ample security given. Address, for one week, box 122 Herald Uptown Branch office.

WANTED—MEDIUM SIZE, FULLY FURNISHED House until May 1, for a small family. Address, with terms and description, box 709 Post office, Newport.

WANTED—TO RENT, FOR ONE YEAR OR LONGER, a fully furnished House, for a small private family (three persons); rent not to exceed $1,200 per year; a good opportunity for a party going abroad to secure a careful and responsible tenant. Address G. BROWNING, Herald office.

WANTED—A HOUSE WHERE THE OWNER WILL board the entire rent and allow other boarders. Address 30 West Twenty-seventh street.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE, ON OR near Fifth or Madison avenues, between Twenty-third and Thirty-fifth streets. Address, stating number of rooms, rent and time of lease, box 5,069 Post office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—BY A MAN AND WIFE, two unfurnished Rooms, for housekeeping; rent not to exceed $11 per month. Address J. JONES, 382 Bowery.

In the Country.

WANTED—IN A PLEASANT COUNTRY PLACE, four unfurnished Rooms, suitable for light housekeeping, within two hours' ride of New York; best of references given and required. Address, until September 10, Mrs. A., box 597 Post office, Scranton, Pa.

EUROPE.

F. RAUSKOLB, VIENNA (AUSTRIA), MARIAHILF,
Webgasse No. 41, manufacturer of Leather, Fancy Goods,
of fine and middle fine Leather Goods, of specialties in
Pocketbooks, Cigar Cases, Letter and Card Keepsakes,
Glove and Handkerchief Souffles, Writing Portfolios,
Portefeuilles, &c. The latest in crocodile and snake leather.

WILLIAM M. ENGELBIER, F. SON, AIX-LA-CHApelle, Prussia,
Coachmaker to the Emperor of Germany.
First class Landaus, 1,000 thalers; Landaus, a five glaces, 1,100 thalers; Coupe, ¾, 850 thalers.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF ENGINEERS OF THE FOURTH AVENUE IMPROVEMENT.

OFFICE GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT,
NEW YORK, Sept. 5, 1872.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at this office, until 2 o'clock of the 30th day of September, 1872, for all the Work on the Fourth Avenue Improvement between Seventy-ninth street and Harlem River, embracing a large amount of heavy work, Excavation, Tunnels, Walls, Bridges, &c. Plans, specifications and blank proposals will be in readiness at this office on the 11th day of September, on and after which time the engineers will be present to make explanations.
ALLAN CAMPBELL,
ALFRED W. CRAVEN,
EDWARD H. TRACY,
J. C. BUCKHOUT,
Board of Engineers Fourth Avenue Improvement.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS ARE ASKED for the removal of the wreck and cargo of the bark J. H. McLarren, lying sunk in the lower bay, west of the Knolls. Particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned. AMBROSE SNOW, President.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DEPOT FOR SEWING MACHINE NEEDLES.—BARTLETT'S, 569 Broadway. Needles of all descriptions; Hackle, Gill Pins, &c., to order.

DENTISTRY.

A DURABLE SET OF TEETH, $8.—SILVER FILLings, 50c. Extracting, with gas, 50c. Dr. GRIFFIN, 274 Sixth avenue. Cheapest place in the city.

CLOTHING.

ATTENTION.—LADIES AND GENTS WHO ARE DEsirous of obtaining the highest cash prices for Wearing Apparel, Carpets, Furniture, &c., will receive 50 per cent more than elsewhere by calling on or addressing Mr. or Mrs. ROSENBERG, 246 Seventh avenue, second door above Twenty-fourth street.

A GREAT DEMAND FOR LADIES' AND GENTLEmen's Cast-off Wearing Apparel and Carpets; will pay for Pants $3 to $6; Coats, $5 to $20; Dresses, $5 to $60. Please call or send a note by post to J. ANHALT, 178 Seventh avenue. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Anhalt.

AT ROSENTHAL'S, 233 THIRD AVENUE, NEAR Nineteenth street (late 51 Third avenue), ladies and gentlemen can obtain the highest value for cast off Clothing and Carpets by inquiring or addressing. Ladies attended to by Mrs. H. Rosenthal.

AT 833 BROADWAY, NEAR THIRTEENTH STREET—H. HERZ pays the highest price for ladies and gentlemen's wearing apparel, carpets, &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Herz.

THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 13,165. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1872.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

DIRECTORY FOR ADVERTISERS.

AMUSEMENTS—Second Page—Fifth and sixth columns.
ASTROLOGY—Second Page—Third column.
BILLIARDS—Eleventh Page—Sixth column.
BOARDERS WANTED—Second Page—First and second columns.
BOARD AND LODGING WANTED—Second Page—Second column.
BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—Twelfth Page—Fourth and fifth columns.
BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES—Second Page—Fourth column.
BUSINESS NOTICES—Seventh Page—Sixth column.
CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—Twelfth Page—Fourth column.
CLERKS AND SALESMEN—Eleventh Page—Fourth column.
CLOTHING—Twelfth Page—Sixth column.
COACHMEN AND GARDENERS—Eleventh Page—Fourth and fifth columns.
COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS—First Page—Fifth and sixth columns.
COUNTRY BOARD—Second Page—Second column.
DANCING ACADEMIES—Second Page—Fifth column.
DENTISTRY—Twelfth Page—Sixth column.
DRY GOODS—First Page—Sixth column.
DWELLING HOUSES TO LET, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED—Twelfth Page—First and second columns.
EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS—First Page—Fifth column.
EUROPE—Twelfth Page—Sixth column.
EXCURSIONS—First Page—Sixth column.
FINANCIAL—Ninth Page—Fourth column.
FOR SALE—Second Page—Third column.
FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—Twelfth Page—Second column.
FURNITURE—Second Page—Fifth column.
FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS—Eleventh Page—Sixth column.
HELP WANTED—FEMALES—Eleventh Page—Third and fourth columns.
HELP WANTED—MALES—Eleventh Page—Fifth and sixth columns.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.—First Page—Second, third and fourth columns.
HOTELS—Second Page—Second column.
HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED—Twelfth Page—Sixth column.
INSTRUCTION—First Page—Sixth column.
JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—Twelfth Page—Fifth column.
LOAN OFFICES—Second Page—Third column.
LOST AND FOUND—First Page—First column.
MACHINERY—Second Page—Third column.
MARBLE MANTELS—Second Page—Fifth column.
MEDICAL—Eleventh Page—Sixth column.
MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING—First Page—Sixth column.
MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS—Tenth Page—Sixth column.
MISCELLANEOUS—Twelfth Page—Sixth column.
MUSICAL—Second Page—Fifth column.
PERSONAL—First Page—First column.
PIANOFORTES—Second Page—Fourth column.
POLITICAL—First Page—Fourth column.
POST OFFICE NOTICE—First Page—Sixth column.
PROPOSALS—Twelfth Page—Sixth column.
PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES—Eleventh Page—Third column.
PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT—Twelfth Page—Fifth column.
REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE—Twelfth Page—Fifth and sixth columns.
REAL ESTATE WANTED—Twelfth Page—Sixth column.
REWARDS—First Page—First column.
SALES AT AUCTION—Twelfth Page—Third and fourth columns.
SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES—Eleventh Page—First, second and third columns.
SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES—Eleventh Page—Fourth column.
SPECIAL NOTICES—First Page—First and second columns.
SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.—First Page—Second column.
SUMMER RESORTS—Second Page—Second column.
THE TRADES—Eleventh Page—Sixth column.
THE TURF—First Page—Second column.
TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—Twelfth Page—First column.
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE—First Page—Sixth column.
UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—Twelfth Page—Second column.
WANTED TO PURCHASE—First Page—Fourth column.
WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LET—Twelfth Page—Fifth column.
YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.—First Page—Fourth column.

HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—UPTOWN.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD RECEIVED AT THE BRANCH OFFICE,

1,265 BROADWAY,

WEST SIDE, BETWEEN THIRTY-FIRST AND THIRTY-SECOND STREETS.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FROM 8 A. M. TILL 9 P. M. ON WEEK DAYS (SUNDAYS 2 TILL 8 P. M.) AT OFFICE RATES. NO EXTRA CHARGE OF ANY KIND.

PERSONAL.

CLEOPATRA.—CALL FOR LETTER AND PACKAGE sent Monday; don't disappoint Friday or Saturday, 11 o'clock. Your IRON MASK.

FOR ADOPTION.—A FINE FEMALE CHILD, AGED eleven months. Protestant preferred. Call on L. E. DAVIS, 181 East Seventy-first street, between Third and Lexington avenues.

FROM ALBANY TO NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY.—Miss B. P. please address W., Herald office. GENT WHO LET DOWN WINDOW.

GEORGE.—I HEARD OF YOUR TERRIBLE RUPTURE. Send to J. H. Leslie, Herald office, and get circular of the new cure, a Truss which costs only $5. JULIA.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF WILLIAM JONES, LATE Sergeant Major in [illegible] Regiment of Foot, and now supposed to be in the United States. Address C. R., West Point, N. Y.

INFORMATION WANTED—AS TO NAMES AND RESIDENCES of the children of John Graham, formerly of Bleecker street, in this city, physician, died in 1847. Address D. [illegible], Herald office.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF ANN AND MARGARET King, who arrived in this country about nineteen years ago from Queens county, Ireland. Address MARY KING, Grand Central Hotel, New York.

JONES 113 WISHES TO SEE YOU. N. P. J. B.

JOHNNY R., HOFFMAN HOUSE.—WHY WILL YOU not come? BALTIMORE.

OSCAR MORRISS.—I WAS VERY MUCH WORRIED at your not writing; will be at home this and half of next week.

THOMAS LALLY LEFT HIS HOME AT RUTHERFORD Park, New Jersey, on Monday, the 2d day of July last, and has not returned since. He was tall and thin, about 48 years of age, sandy hair, ruddy complexion, high forehead, brown eyes. He was a gardener. He wore dark pants, black cloth coat, light vest with blue figure, low straw hat with black band; had also a linen coat. He had silver watch with black tape. Was seen in Cherry street, New York, on Monday and Wednesday, July 22 and 24. Any information will be thankfully received by his troubled wife, ANN LALLY, and her bereaved children, Rutherford Park, New Jersey.

THE TRUNKS THAT WERE SENT FROM MONTREAL to Dodd's, Harnden, or Adams' express office—Don't know which—marked Mle or Vallie Marton. Please deliver to 117 West Thirty-first street.

THURSDAY NOON, MADISON AVENUE.—LADIES IN carriage recognized old acquaintance in stage. Send address to OLD ACQUAINTANCE, box 1 140 Post office.

WILL MR. OR MRS. FREDERICK WEBBER, OR friends, chiropodists, formerly of 765 Broadway, send their address to MUSIC, box 172 Herald Uptown Branch office, and hear of something to their advantage?

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SUNDAY, BETWEEN FIVE AND SIX o'clock P. M., a small Italian Greyhound; answers to the name of "Skip;" has white stripe on neck. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to E. G., Germania Bank, between 9 and 3 o'clock. No questions asked.

LOST—BANK BOOK NO. 69,451, ISSUED BY THE Manhattan Savings Institution, and payment of the same has been stopped. The finder will oblige the owner by returning the same to the bank, 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker street.

LOST—A SMALL CLUSTER PIN, CONTAINING seven diamonds. $25 reward will be paid by returning the above pin to J. L., at Harry Cunningham's, 638 Broadway.

REWARDS.

$100 REWARD.—LOST, ON MONDAY MORNING, August 26, coming from Long Branch to pier 28 North River, on steamer Plymouth Rock, a Diamond Pin. The finder will receive the above reward and no questions asked at 25 Catharine slip. M. M. VAN DYKE.

$100 REWARD.—HIRED FROM 136 WEST FOURTH street, New York, on Sunday, September 1, one bay pacing Horse, 14¾ hands high, 9 years old, interferes; on inside of front legs, with coal box top Wagon, with patent wheels; Harness covered and lined mounting; Lap Robe, Whip, &c. $50 for property and $50 for the arrest of the thief. L. A. KINNEY, 136 West Fourth street, New York.

DETECTIVES EDSALL & CO., NO. 5 PINE STREET, furnish reliable and efficient operatives in all matters pertaining to their business; correspondents throughout the United States and Europe. Business strictly confidential.

LIBERAL REWARD.—LOST, ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, from 33 West Tenth street, a white Lap Dog, with a shade of tan on the ears and back. Please return to No. 9 East Ninth street.

RICHARD KOLB, 120 PEARL STREET, WILL GIVE a liberal reward to the person bringing back the little gray squirrel, with a black collar and bell around its neck, lost Tuesday morning, September 3, from the above place.

UNITED STATES DETECTIVE AGENCY, 39 NASSAU street, furnish operatives for all kinds of detective business, all business strictly confidential.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—A.—MONEY LOANED ON LIFE POLICIES IN first class companies and on other securities at 87 Liberty street, up stairs.

A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 523—SEPTEMBER 5, 1872.
19, 3, 43, 29, 22, 56, 4, 57, 52, 7, 38.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 524—SEPTEMBER 5, 1872.
58, 29, 7, 34, 5, 59, 61, 62, 44, 32, 65, 27, 35, 50.
PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS NO. 423—SEPTEMBER 5, 1872.
57, 24, 25, 41, 11, 52, 65, 30, 35, 8, 10.
PADUCAH—CLASS NO. 424—SEPTEMBER 5, 1872.
3, 1, 64, 51, 39, 72, 43, 63, 29, 6, 56, 41, 24, 21.
SIMMONS & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.
Address J. CLUTE, Broker, 206 Broadway, Post office box 4 969.

A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS ROYAL HAVANA AND Kentucky State Lotteries always on file. J. CLUTE, Broker, 206 Broadway, 159 Fulton street, Post office box 4 969, and No. 2 Park row.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS, SHOES, Trunks and Valises at the Great Family Shoe Emporium, 330 Bowery, corner of Bond street, selling at 20 per cent below Broadway prices. W. D. BULLOW. ROBERT IRWIN.

A.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY PRICES REDUCED. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall street, box 4 685 Post office, New York.

BANNING TRUSS AND BRACE COMPANY.—New and improved self adjusting [illegible] Brace Truss. All [illegible] and Spinal Shoulder Brace and their surgical adjuncts for sale, and applied, at 704 Broadway.

BROOKLYN, SEPTEMBER 5, 1872.—TO ALL WHOM it may concern: Notice is hereby given that M. Cross [illegible] his interest in the business to [illegible] on the [illegible] August 1872, where all debts or moneys will be paid. MORRIS CRESFIELD.

DEPOT FOR SEWING MACHINE NEEDLES, BALL EYELETS, 60 Broadway.—Needles of all descriptions. Packing [illegible] to order.

DEALERS IN CAMPAIGN BADGES, SCARF, COLLAR, find that [illegible] and [illegible] are now ready for inspection; a beautiful article of jewelry, at a low price. MORGAN & SON, 75 Nassau street, room 13.

EUREKA STEAM MACHINE CARVING COMPANY, 60, 62, 64 and 66 [illegible] street. Rosewood, walnut, oak and ash Ornaments, Busts of all prominent men, &c. Figure Carving a specialty.

MADAME DUCLOS' EAU DE BEAUTE HAS BEEN used for years by the elite of Parisian society. It takes the skin delicate and youthlike. Madame DUBOIS, Eternal Youth and Monthly [illegible]. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. 106 East Fifteenth street, near Union square.

OLD SILK HATS MADE OVER INTO THE NEW style. [illegible] at JOHN SON'S, 1,265 Broadway, corner of Thirty-first street.

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY.—EX-GOVERNOR Bramlette, Manager. Concert and distribution September 28, positively. More than one thousand tickets sold daily. A splendid chance for a fortune. $1,500,000. Send for tickets or circulars to Major THOS. H. HAYS, in charge of branch office, 609 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—DRAWING OF 3D SEPTEMBER.

No. 2,488	drew	$100,000
No. 8,001	drew	50,000
No. 1,062	drew	25,000
No. 5,426	drew	10,000
No. 11,304	drew	5,000

Next drawing takes place the 14th inst. We have received from Havana the new scheme just out. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall street, box 4 685 Post office, New York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—By Steamer and Telegraph. The following numbers drew the Capital Prizes in the drawing of September 3, 1872:—

2,488	$100,000
8,001	50,000
1,062	25,000
5,426	10,000
11,304	5,000

Prizes cashed. Information furnished; highest prices paid for Spanish Bank Bills, Government Securities, &c. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street.

STAMMERING.—NEW YORK STAMMERING INSTITUTE, [illegible] Professor MANN, [illegible] Managers, 107 West Twenty-third street, [illegible]. No pay for board or service until cured.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD:—

Sir—On my return, after an absence of nearly a week, I wish to reply to the card of Mr. Thomas Cornell, which appeared in your issue of August 29 ult.

I am the treasurer of the New York, Kingston and Syracuse (formerly the Rondout and Oswego) Railroad Company, and when Mr. Cornell asserts, as he does in his card, that the attempt to assail him which has been commenced by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company was not withdrawn, a suit will be commenced against him that would blacken his character. He asserts that which is not only untrue, but which he knows to be untrue; and as to his language Mr. Cornell knows is unjustifiable, false and malicious.

I am also a member of the Board of Direction of said railroad company, and when Mr. Cornell endeavors to vilify us, as he does in his card, by calling us a set of thumpers and a ring of desperate men, I would only reply that the reputation of the gentlemen composing that Board is not to be injured by any disparaging epithets which Mr. Cornell can heap upon them, and that their characters for veracity and integrity will not suffer one iota by a comparison with his, even in the localities where they reside and where they are best known.

As to the questions at issue between Mr. Cornell and the directors, they must be decided by our courts, their tribunal, than by an appeal to the columns of the daily press.

You will please give this note a conspicuous insertion in your paper and oblige, yours truly, JOHN C. F. HOES.

Kingston, Sept. 5, 1872.

$100,000 FOR $10.—PUBLIC LIBRARY OF Kentucky. The sale of tickets will stop about the 21st. Tickets for sale by JOSEPH BATES, Agent, 194 Broadway, room 4. Send for circular.

$589,589 IS DRAWN DAILY IN THE LEGAL [illegible] Kentucky State Lottery. $100,000 was drawn in Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba September 3. Address HALEY & CO. (office established 30 years), 174 Broadway.

FOR BUSINESS MEN
THE BEST AFTERNOON ADVERTISING
MEDIUM IN NEW YORK IS THE
EVENING TELEGRAM.
IT REACHES UPWARDS OF
50,000 READERS.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

GUNS, RIFLES, REVOLVERS, &C., IN GREAT VARIETY, at reduced prices; second hand Guns and Pistols bought, sold or exchanged. GEORGE SMITH, 54 Chatham street.

THE TURF.

CITIZENS' TROTTING ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA.

FALL MEETING AT
POINT BREEZE PARK,
On SEPTEMBER 24, 25, 26 and 27, 1872.
PREMIUMS $11,800.

FIRST DAY—TUESDAY, September 24.
No. 1—Purse $1,000. For horses that have never beaten 3 minutes. $500 to first, $300 to second, $150 to third.
No. 2—Purse $2,000. For horses that have never beaten 2:26. $1,100 to first, $600 to second, $300 to third.
SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY, September 25.
No. 3—Purse $1,500. For horses that have never beaten 2:42. $750 to first, $500 to second, $250 to third.
No. 4—Purse $2,000. For horses that have never beaten 2:31. $1,100 to first, $600 to second, $300 to third.
THIRD DAY—THURSDAY, September 26.
No. 5—Purse $1,000. For horses that have never beaten 2:37. $525 to first, $450 to second, $225 to third.
No. 6—Purse $2,500. For horses that have never beaten 2:23. $1,375 to first, $750 to second, $375 to third.
FOURTH DAY—FRIDAY, September 27.
No. 7—Purse $1,000. For horses that have never beaten 2:50. $550 to first, $300 to second, $150 to third.
No. 8—Purse $3,500. Free to all. $2,000 to first, $1,000 to second and $500 to third.

All the above races to be mile heats, best three in five, in harness, and governed by the rules of the National Association.

A horse distancing the field will be entitled to first premium only. No horse shall be drawn except by permission of the judges of the race, under penalty of being expelled, unless at or before three o'clock P. M. of the day preceding the race (omitting Sunday) the proper party shall have lodged with the Secretary a written notice of his intention not to start, after which notice the horse so drawn shall be ineligible to start in the race.

Entrance 10 per cent of amount of purse. Three to fill and two to start. Entries close at nine o'clock P. M. on Saturday, September 7, 1872. All entries and communications to be addressed to

S. A. KILPATRICK, Secretary,
La Pierre House, Philadelphia.

GEORGE STURGES, President.

N. B.—Point Breeze Park is now in the hands of gentlemen who are fully competent and earnestly determined to adhere strictly to the rules of the National Association as well as their own regulations for good government and comfort to visitors upon the grounds, and they hereby give such notice to those whom it may concern.

FLEETWOOD PARK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7.—Purse $100, for horses that have never beaten 2:50. $60 to first, $30 to second, $10 to third. Entries to close at Johnson's Jockey Club Restaurant, corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth street, Friday, Sept. 6, at 8 P. M. WILLIAM H. VAN COTT, Superintendent.

HALL'S DRIVING PARK.
Purse for WEDNESDAY, September 11,
3 in 5 in harness.
$150 for horses that never beat 2:45.
FRIDAY, September 13, 3 in 5 in harness.
$100 for horses that never beat 2:50.
$150 for horses that never beat 2:40.
$170 for two mile hurdle race. Eight hurdles.
Trotting according to national rules.
Entries close Friday, September 6, at Marshall & Johnson's and Hall's Hotel.

HALL'S DRIVING PARK.—Friday, September 6, at 3½ P. M., good day and track, purse $100, for horses that never beat 3 minutes, mile heats, 3 in 5, in harness.
Ab. Mosher enters bl. g. Greeley.
J. H. Phillips enters b. m. Fanny Osborn.
A. C. Whitson enters b. m. Lady Jane.
G. Wright enters b. b. Big Billy.
S. B. Todd enters br. g. Humpty Dumpty.
West Bowen enters g. h. Joe Robin.
J. Doris enters b. g. No Name.
Match $100 for Adams to walk quarter mile while a horse trots a half mile, moving start, best two in 3.
W. Pettit names b. g. Dick.
G. Butler names champion walker J. Adams.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUND ASSOCIATION.
TUESDAY, September 10.
Purse No. 1—$100 for horses that have never beaten 2:45. $75 to first and $25 to second.
Purse No. 2—$125 for horses that have never beaten 2:35. $75 to first, $30 to second and $20 to third.
THURSDAY, September 12.
Purse No. 3—$100 for horses that have never beaten 2:41. $75 to first and $25 to second.
Purse No. 4—$100 for horses that have never beaten three minutes. $75 to first and $25 to second.
The above purses will be mile heats, best three in five, in harness, and governed by the rules of the National Association. Entries close at the office, Fulton, corner Boerum street, Brooklyn, Saturday, September 14, at 9 o'clock P. M. GEO. W. OAKLEY, Superintendent.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUND ASSOCIATION.—Special Notice.—The race between Charley Green and J. T. Bradley, advertised to come off Friday, Sept. 6, is postponed until Monday, Sept. 9. GEO. W. OAKLEY, Superintendent.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

A.—THREE SECOND HAND COACHES, IN GOOD order, will be sold very cheap. Apply at 219 and 221 West Nineteenth street.

AT WITTY'S CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY, NEVINS and Fulton streets, Brooklyn, large assortment of Carriages, Pony Phaetons, Business Wagons, several fine Ponies for ladies driving, for sale cheap. H. B. WITTY & CO.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AT THE AUCTION HOUSE OF JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL. Office of Horse Department, 87 Nassau street, [illegible] Post office.

The Horse and Carriage Branch [illegible] HORSE AUCTION MART, 110, 112 and 114 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue, where [illegible]. SALES OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY. CATALOGUE OF THIS DAY'S (FRIDAY) SALE AT 11 O'CLOCK.

ELEGANT TEAM ROAN HORSES, ALL BLACK points, sired by General [illegible], [illegible] hands, 7 years, [illegible] in all harness, free from vice; superior roadsters; [illegible] city broke; [illegible] and warranted sound; also a set of fine Harness.

FOUR WHEELED DOG CART, IN PERFECT ORDER. VERY HANDSOME TEAM DARK BAY HORSES, raised in Kentucky and sired by [illegible] Hambletonian, [illegible] hands, [illegible] years old; kind and true in all harness, free from vice, fast; stylish, excellent roadsters, fast travellers, free and stylish; fear nothing, and warranted sound.

PARK PHAETON IN GOOD ORDER.

PAIR BAY MARES, SIRED BY IMPORTED BASSENGER, dam by [illegible], raised in Kentucky, [illegible] hands, 5 years old; kind and true in all harness, free from vice or tricks, excellent road team, fast travellers; [illegible] and warranted sound.

BLACK HORSE, SIRED BY RACING HORSE GEORGE Elliott, dam trotting mare Kitty [illegible], 15½ hands, 6 years old; sound and kind in all harness, free from vice or fault; can trot in 3 minutes without training; has great endurance; a pleasant driver, and warranted sound.

PAIR ELEGANT BAY CARRIAGE HORSES, 15½ hands, 6 and 7 years old, kind and true in all harness, free from vice; superior roadsters; can trot to 3 minutes; have great endurance; very stylish and handsome; warranted in every respect first class family team.

THREE SETS DOUBLE HARNESS, OF FIRST CLASS make, made to order from the best Melbourne leather; also lot Blankets, Sheets, &c., sold to close a collection in bankruptcy.

DARK IRON GRAY HORSE, SIRED BY A BLACK Hawk stallion, dam a Messenger mare that trotted in 2:35, 15½ hands, 7 years old, kind and true in all harness, free from vice; has never been handled for speed, but can trot to [illegible] of three minutes when in condition; a free and pleasant driver and warranted sound.

THREE CARTS IN GOOD ORDER.

BAY HORSE, SIRED BY C. M. PATCHEN, DAM Mambrino mare, 15½ hands high, 5 years old; kind and true in all harness, free from vice; is a very promising colt, can trot in 3 minutes without training; has fine style and action, and warranted sound.

PARK PHAETON IN GOOD ORDER, BUILT BY Miner & Stevens.

BROWN MARE, 15¾ HANDS HIGH, 7 YEARS OLD, kind and true in all harness, free from vice or fault; fast traveller, fears nothing, and warranted sound.

ENGLISH BASKET PHAETON, WITH RUMBLE seat, in good order.

BLACK HORSE, 15½ HANDS, 6 YEARS OLD, KIND and true in all harness, free from vice; fast; a good traveller; an excellent horse for general use, and warranted sound.

BAY HORSE, 15½ HANDS, 6 YEARS OLD, KIND and true in every way; a superior family animal, and warranted sound.

TWO TOP WAGONS IN PERFECT ORDER.

BLACK MARE, 15½ HANDS, 5 YEARS OLD, KIND and true in all harness, free from vice; an excellent mare for ladies driving, good, free traveller, very stylish, and warranted sound.

SORREL HORSE, 15½ HANDS, 6 YEARS OLD, KIND and true in every respect, free from vice or tricks or fault; an excellent horse for general business use, and warranted sound.

BAY MARE, 15½ HANDS, 6 YEARS OLD, KIND AND true in all harness, free from vice; an extra fine roadmare; has fine style and action; fears nothing, and warranted sound.

BROWN HORSE, 15 HANDS, 5 YEARS OLD, KIND and true in all harness; excellent under saddle; free from vice or tricks; an excellent horse for ladies riding or driving, and warranted sound.

TWO LIGHT BUSINESS WAGONS.

SHIFTING TOP DEPOT WAGON ON 3 SPRINGS, in good order.

JAGGER WAGON IN GOOD ORDER.

BROWN HORSE, 16½ HANDS, 5 YEARS OLD, KIND and true in all harness, free from vice; can trot in 3 minutes; a free and pleasant driver, very stylish; fears nothing, and is in every respect a first class family horse; also a set of Harness, made by Stollin.

TOP WAGON, NEARLY NEW, BUILT BY WOOD Bros.

BLACK TROTTING HORSE WONDER, SIRED BY Black Eagle, dam a Black Hawk mare, 15 hands, 8 years old; kind and true in all harness, free from vice; trotted on Prospect Park track in 2:37 to pole, and can trot any day in 2:50 or better; is a stylish and pleasant driver, and warranted sound; also a set fine Harness made by Lowden.

ROAD WAGON, NEARLY NEW, BUILT BY STIVERS; very light.

DARK BROWN TROTTING HORSE, 15 HANDS, 9 years old, kind and true in all harness, is free from vice; a superior roadster; has trotted in 2:40 and is warranted to trot in 2:45 any day; has great endurance and is warranted sound.

BAY HORSE, KENTUCKY BRED, 15½ HANDS, 6 year old; kind and true in all harness, free from vice; good traveller, very stylish and handsome; an excellent coupe or carriage horse, and warranted sound.

BLACK HORSE, 15½ HANDS, 8 YEARS OLD, KIND and true in every way, free from vice or fault; good traveller, fears nothing, very stylish and warranted sound.

BAY SADDLE HORSE, 16 HANDS, 5 YEARS OLD, superior under saddle, free from vice, and very stylish.

BLACK HORSE, 16½ HANDS, 5 YEARS OLD, KIND and true in all harness, free from vice; good traveller and an excellent worker.

Several other Horses, description time of sale.

Top and No Top Wagons, Rockaways, Phaetons, Dog Cart, Top and No Top Road Wagons, Depot and Express Wagons.

Double and single Harness.

Weather never interferes with our sales.

A. F. BARKER & CHASE'S CITY AUCTION MART AND NEW YORK TATTERSALLS, corner Broadway and Thirty-ninth street. Major C. W. BARKER, Auctioneer. Regular sales of Horses, Carriages, &c., EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Gentlemen's private establishments disposed of at public or private sale to the best advantage, and a general assortment of Horses, Carriages, Harness and everything in the Horse line to suit the needs of all classes of purchasers constantly on hand.

A large driving ring in the Mart for showing horses on sale.
Twenty-four hours allowed for trial on every horse sold under warrantee.
Carriages taken on storage.
Superior stabling for horses on sale.
Outside sales solicited and promptly attended to.
Liberal advances made on everything in the Horse line.

A POSITIVE, ABSOLUTE AND UNRESERVED SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, THIS DAY (FRIDAY), SEPT. 6, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, AT THE PRIVATE STABLE, REAR OF 156 FIFTH AV. ENTRANCE AT NO. 3 WEST FIFTEENTH STREET. BY JAMES JENKINS, AUCTIONEER,

of the entire turnout of W. H. Davies, Esq., comprising fine and valuable carriage and road Horses, Carriages, Wagon, single and double Harness, Blankets, &c., including a superior and high bred team of Hambletonian Geldings, 15¾ hands high, both 5 years old, are closely mated with long flowing manes and tails, were both raised at Goshen, Orange county, and both sired by Major Winfield; they are one of the best and fastest young teams that stand in this city; they have great style and can out speed most all teams on the road; are pure gaited and reliable, and with proper care and handling will make a premium pair of track or road horses; they also have size enough for carriage, and are both warranted sound and kind.

Extra handsome and fast Hambletonian Mare, 15¾ hands high, 6 years old, with fine long mane and tail; was sired by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam a fast roan Mare; she has great style and action; superior pole mare; can trot to pole in 2:50, and single much faster; has no vices or tricks, and is warranted sound without spot or blemish.

Celebrated and fast young dapple gray gelding Tycoon, 15½ hands high, 7 years old; raised by Mr. Alexander, in Kentucky, and sired by Magnet, dam by Pilot; he trotted at Buckeye course winning the 3 minute purse in 2:37—2:37¼—2:38, 2 years ago; he trotted at Fleetwood this summer to 125 pound wagon in 2:48, and can beat 2:40 in harness; is a straight and pleasant driver, does not fret or pull in company, and as a pole horse is unsurpassed; he is warranted sound and kind.

Also two Top Wagons, one Cabriolet, one Pony Phaeton, two sets double Harness, four sets single Harness, &c.

N. B.—Stock will be on exhibition at stable at all times previous to sale, where parties in search of fine and reliable horses are invited to call and examine. Ample time will be allowed purchasers for trial and examination, and if found not as represented money refunded.

SALE POSITIVE, WITHOUT LIMIT OR RESTRICTION.
JENKINS & DUFF, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
OFFICE 1,401 BROADWAY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE SALE OF the season.—A very superior lot of HORSES AND CARRIAGES AT AUCTION this day by JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, 110, 112 and 114 East Thirteenth street.

TWENTY SUPERIOR YOUNG HORSES, CONSIGNED to us directly from Kentucky by Mr. C. Elliott. Among them are three very fine Teams of closely matched and very stylish and handsome Horses, warranted sound, kind and true.

SEVEN FIRST CLASS ROAD HORSES, ALL YOUNG, sound, kind and true, and some of them promise great speed.

EIGHT FIRST CLASS WORK HORSES, WARRANTED sound.

Also

AN ELEGANT TEAM BAY CARRIAGE HORSES, very stylish, and trot close to 3 minutes.

TWO TROTTING HORSES, WARRANTED TO BEAT 3 minutes.

TEN OTHER GOOD HORSES, FULL DESCRIPTION time of sale.

CARRIAGES, HARNESS AND BLANKETS IN GREAT variety.

A.—MINER & STEVENS,
Carriage Manufacturers,
115 to 121 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue,

have on hand a full assortment of Carriages and Light Wagons of every description manufactured on the premises under their personal supervision, the production of which is entirely first class.

A PONY HORSE, GENTEEL AND KIND, FOR sale; also a Coupe, city built. S. C. SMITH, Frankfort House, corner Frankfort and William streets.

A PAIR STYLISH 6 YEAR OLD 15¾ HANDS black Horses for sale at half their value at LENNOX'S, 111 East Eighty-fifth street.

A.—NEW AND SECOND HAND COACHES, CLARENCES, four and six seat Rockaways, Pony Park extension top Phaetons, Top and No Top Wagons, Jagger Wagons, one fine Landaulet, Express Wagons, Harness, very cheap. WM. H. GRAY, 20 and 22 Wooster street.

A FINE SADDLE HORSE FOR SALE.—15½ HANDS high, dark bay, long flowing tail and mane, 9 years old, warranted sound and kind; came from Kentucky; can be seen at FALLMAN'S stables, corner Broadway and Thirty-eighth street.

A BAY MARE, 14½ HANDS HIGH, SUPPOSED TO be stolen, is at 57 Great Jones street. The owner can have her by proving property and paying expenses. JAMES LYON.

A FULL SEAT PIANO BODY, 100 POUNDS, HALF spring Road Wagon, made by Dunbury & Van Duser, in perfect order, also covered Harness, by Lowden, in perfect order, Blanket and Whip; all for $120. Inquire at 451 Sixth avenue, shoe store.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF EXTENSION TOP Phaetons, Coupe Rockaways, jump seats, six seat Rockaways, and all other styles Family Carriages and Light Wagons, at [illegible] prices. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 638 Broadway.

ARMY WAGONS, FARM CARTS, GOVERNMENT Blankets, McClellan Harness, McClellan Saddles, Tents, Canvas, Water proof Wagon, Truck and Horse Covers, Cam. [illegible] W. A. CARTER, 426 West Twelfth street, near Greenwich.

A BAY HORSE FOR SALE.—OVER 15 HANDS, seven years, [illegible] sound and kind; single or double; has been used for [illegible] and [illegible]; a very fine coupe. Apply at private stable rear of 155 East [illegible] street. JAMES CARTER.

A.—COUPES, CLARENCES, PHAETONS, BAROUCHES, Victorias, [illegible]; the finest stock of Landaus in the [illegible] city at moderate prices. HAMILTON, [illegible] street and [illegible] way.

A.—CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, 141 WEST BROADWAY, near [illegible] street.—Sound, tasty, solid Family Carriages, [illegible], Rig Phaetons, Express Depot and Business Wagons, the cheapest in the city.

A BAY MARE, 15½ HANDS, ABLE TO TROT INSIDE of 3½ minutes, sound and kind in every respect; sold for want of use. T. KELLY, 17 Barclay street.

A.—SEASONABLE CARRIAGES, GREAT VARIETY, for sale [illegible], at [illegible] price, at A. S. FLANDRAU'S, No. 7 East Eighteenth street, near Fifth avenue.

A.—FOUR ROAD OR PRIVATE CARRIAGE HORSES; Gentlemen [illegible] about [illegible] for [illegible]; can be seen at stall No. 4, [illegible] West Thirteenth street. F. F. GOLDON.

B.—AN ASSORTMENT OF SECOND HAND CARRIAGES at very low prices, among which are several of Brewster & Co.'s, [illegible] and Top and No Top Wagons. A. S. FLANDRAU, No. 7 East Eighteenth street, near Fifth avenue.

C.—STRANGERS VISITING THE CITY IN PURSUIT of Carriages will find it to their advantage to examine my stock of fine Carriages before purchasing elsewhere. A. S. FLANDRAU, Carriage Repository, No. 7 East Eighteenth street, near Fifth avenue.

BLOOD, SPEED, STYLE, BEAUTY.—A BEAUTIFUL black trotting Stallion for sale or exchange for city Lots or unencumbered country Property; will show better than 40; will trot very fast with trained hand; [illegible] or [illegible], pedigree guaranteed. [illegible] HENRY RAYMOND, 26 University place, [illegible].

COUPE ROCKAWAY, PONY PHAETON, JUMP SEAT Buggy, Depot Wagon and several Buggies, lightly soiled, at [illegible]; [illegible] second hand Carriages, all styles of Harness. MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY, 638 Broadway.

DARK BROWN KENTUCKY MARE, VERY STYLISH, 7 years old, sound and kind; sold low for want of use. HENRY W. BUCKLEY, 36 Liberty street, N. Y.

D.—ONE SECOND HAND DOUBLE COACH HARNESS, also two [illegible] Harness, in good order, for sale low. A. S. FLANDRAU, No. 7 East Eighteenth street.

FOR SALE.—THE TROTTING MARE BELLE OF WATERTOWN, 8 years old, raised in Kentucky, has a record of 2:32½; trotted in Springfield August 23, 1872, in [illegible], in a heat won by [illegible]; can be hitched any day when in condition; [illegible] single or double. Address E. F. WARREN, box 443 Post office, New Haven, Conn.

FOR SALE.—ONE PAIR CARRIAGE HORSES, 16 hands high, 6 years old, sound and kind, just from the country; one pair bay Horses, 6 years old, 16 hands high; one brown Horse, 7 years old, 15½ hands high; and bay Gelding, 7 years old, at [illegible]. Can be seen at the Orange County Stable, Seventy-eighth street and Fourth avenue. JACK & BENEDICT.

FOR SALE.—A LOT OF GOOD WORK HORSES, JUST arrived from the country, suitable for all purposes; to be sold cheap. Apply at [illegible] West [illegible] street, near Spring.

FOR SALE.—$550.—A SUPERIOR HORSE, 7 YEARS old, top Wagon (Brewster & Co.), nearly new, Harness, &c.; cost $1,100; great bargain; must be sold. Room 5, 361 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A HANDSOME DAPPLE GRAY MARE, 14½ hands, stylish; a good traveller; suitable for a business wagon or private use; warranted sound, kind and gentle; cheap. 59 King street.

FOR SALE.—LIGHT BAY HAMBLETONIAN MARE, 7 years old, 16 hands, a good, speedy roadster, sound and kind; sold for want of use. Can be seen at MOTT'S stables, Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE.—A GOOD WORK HORSE, SOUND, $125; sorrel Horse, $100; also a Stivers Dog Cart, $200. Nos. 3 and 5 West Thirteenth street.

FOR SALE.—A PAIR BROWN HORSES, CAN TROT in 2:50, perfectly matched, 15½ hands high, long tails, 5 and 6 years old, never been trained, warranted sound, kind and gentle, and can be driven by a lady; sold for want of use. Address CHARLES A. BURKE, Box 475 Post office.

FOR SALE.—VERY STYLISH LIGHT BAY MARE, 15½ hands, 8 years old, for road or work; sound and kind; price $165. 57 Greenwich avenue, corner store.

FOR SALE.—A SORREL HORSE, 16 HANDS HIGH, suitable for a coupe; will be sold cheap. Apply at 153 East Thirty-fifth street.

FOR SALE.—CHEAP, A LANDAU, NEWLY DONE UP, and a Cab, complete order; or would let with horses and man, by the month. Address M. S., box 200 Herald Uptown Branch office.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A FINE YOUNG SADDLE Horse, very stylish; or would trade for one that can trot better than three minutes to a road wagon; give or take difference. Please address S. H., Herald office.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—HORSE AND TRUCK, TOGETHER or separately. HEALY & SCRIPTURE, 34 Liberty street.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—TWENTY-FIVE GOOD WORKING Horses. Inquire at the U. P. COMPANY'S, 308 West Fifty-second street, after 2 P. M.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A FINE SET OF DOUBLE ROAD Harness, made to order by best city maker (as I have no use for them). Would take in part exchange a nice set of single road Harness. Address HARNESS, Herald office.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A BREWSTER TOP WAGON AND Harness, only used six months. Call at Cuddy's Stables, Thirty-ninth street and Broadway. BROWN & GATES.

FOR SALE LOW.—TWO SUPERIOR COWS, HALF Alderney, half Ayrshire. Apply to E. S. MAYNARD, 225 Washington street.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.—Harness, Blankets, Clothing, Shoes, Tents and Beds and Bedding, double and single buggy Harness; also heavy team Harness, [illegible] &c. Send for circular to PITKIN & CO., 106 Chambers street, New York, or 71 North Second street, Philadelphia.

HARNESS—HORSE CLOTHING, BLANKETS, BREAST Aprons, Robes and Horse Equipment of every description. The largest variety in New York. C. M. MOSEMAN & BRO., Manufacturers, warerooms, 114 Chambers street.

IMPORTANT TO CONTRACTORS.—RICHARD WALTERS, Auctioneer, will sell Monday, September 9, at 11 o'clock, at salesroom 27 East Broadway, the stock of a contractor, viz.:—7 sound young work Horses, suitable for truck, express and business purposes; 5 dirt Trucks, 2 Carts, single and double Harness, &c. Sale positive.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.—FOR SALE, A VALUABLE French Mare, little sore forward; $65. 77 New Chambers street.

MANUFACTURERS' UNION HEADQUARTERS.—IMMENSE stock of every style Carriages; several second hand and slightly soiled Carriages, all at reasonable prices; all styles Harness. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 638 Broadway.

SOUTHERN STYLES FAMILY CARRIAGES IN great variety, at lowest popular prices. Phaetons, Victorias, Rockaways, Jump Seats, Concords, Barouches, new and second hand; large assortment Harness. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 638 Broadway.

WANTED.—A GENERAL STOCK OF CARRIAGES and Wagons, new and second hand, from $20,000 to $40,000, for which bond and mortgage on choice Westchester county Property (near city) will be given, or a good Livery Stable Stock will be taken. Principals only need apply, or address H. F. AVERILL, Counsellor at Law, Equitable Assurance Building, fourth floor, Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED.—BOARD FOR A HORSE IN A PRIVATE stable, where the best of care will be taken, for which a liberal price will be paid. Address S., box 36 New York Post office.

WANTED.—A LIGHT COUPE; MUST BE NEARLY new and cheap, for cash. Address COUPE, box 64 station D.

$450.—BARGAIN.—TURNOUT; FAST PACER, young, sound, kind; Dubois Wagon, Harness by Dunscombe, Robe, Whip, splendid Kimball Cutter separate if desired; perfect order. Stable 511 Seventh avenue, near Thirty-seventh street.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.

FOR SALE.—THE SLOOP FOUR BROTHERS, 15 TONS, suitable for the oyster or market trade, is well found and in complete order; also a light Tract Tug, 8x10 cylinder. Can be seen at New York Warehousing Co., foot of Van Brunt street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.—THE SPLENDID SALOON sidewheel steamboats Neversink, Monitor and G. P. Smith, for excursions, private parties or season. Apply to WM. H. HAZARD, Jr., 173 Greenwich street.

SCHOONER YACHT CAPRICE FOR SALE.—MODELLED by Robert Fish, very fast, fine sea boat; measures 40 feet 6 inches deck, keel 37 feet, beam 13 feet 6 inches, depth 9 feet, draws 2 feet 6 aft, about 16 tons old measure, cabin and forecastle, carries 3 sails, easily managed by one man, will be sold low. Apply at 16 and 18 Chambers street.

75 DIFFERENT KINDS AND SIZES OF BOATS AND Spoon Oars, cheap, at STEPHEN ROBERTS' Boat Building Shops, 365 and 367 South street and 114th street and Harlem River.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

BOOKCASES.—WANTED, ONE OR MORE BLACK walnut Bookcases, new or second hand, if in good order, at moderate prices; give description and price. Address PURCHASER, Herald office.

SCALES WANTED.—WANTED, A SECOND HAND Platform Coal Scale, weighing from three to five tons; Fairbanks' patent preferred. Address D. W. HOWELL, 111 Chambers street, New York.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—A SECOND HAND Plympton Bedstead, in good order. Address, stating price and when it can be seen, 331 West 32d st.

POLITICAL.

G. BRUECK, 77 WARREN STREET.—THE OLDEST manufacturing house of Political Paper Lanterns and Flags.

POLITICAL PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION done at short notice by the Metropolitan Printing Establishment, corner of Broadway and Ann street, New York.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

INMAN LINE.—FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.—Royal mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

CITY OF LIMERICK	Thursday, September 5, 7 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, September 7, 8 A. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL	Thursday, September 12, 11 M.
CITY OF ANTWERP	Saturday, September 14, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON	Thursday, September 19, 7 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN	Saturday, September 21, 9 A. M.

and each succeeding Saturday and Thursday, from pier 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	43

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at low rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Through bills of lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.

Drafts on Ireland at lowest rates.

For further information apply at the company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, New York.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY, for Southampton and Bremen.—The steamship [illegible] will sail from Bremen pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken, to follow [illegible] steamship WESER, Captain W. Willigerod, on Saturday, September 7.

Rates of passage from New York to London, Havre and Bremen payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:—

First cabin	$100
Second cabin	60
Steerage	30

For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.—New York, Queenstown and Liverpool. The new and full powered steamships of the largest in the world:—OCEANIC, BALTIC, GERMANIC, ADRIATIC, REPUBLIC, CELTIC, BRITANNIC, ATLANTIC. 5,000 tons burden, 3,000 horse power each. Sailing from New York on Saturdays, from Liverpool on Thursdays, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC	September 7, at 9 A. M.
ADRIATIC	September 14, at 3:30 P. M.
BALTIC	September 21, at 9 A. M.

From the White Star dock, Pavonia ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations for all classes unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort.

Saloons, staterooms, smoking room and bathrooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon $80 gold; steerage $30 currency.

Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $34 currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the company's office, 19 Broadway, New York.

Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., 10 Water street, Liverpool, and 7 East India avenue, Leadenhall street, London.

O'DONOVAN ROSSA, WHITE STAR LINE, 23 Broadway, between Chambers and Warren streets.—OCEANIC sails first Saturday. Superior accommodation; cabin $80, steerage $30. Drafts payable everywhere.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from pier No. 50 North River, as follows:—

VILLE DE PARIS	Surmont	Saturday, Sept. 7
WASHINGTON	Roussan	Saturday, Sept. 21
ST. LAURENT	Lemarie	Saturday, Oct. 5
FRANCE	Trudelle	Saturday, Oct. 19

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin $125; Second Cabin $75.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

Weekly to Queenstown and Liverpool, fortnightly to and from London direct.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, from piers 44 and 47 North River.

CELTIC	Andrews	Saturday, Sept. 7, at 8:30 A. M.
EGYPT	Grogan	Saturday, Sept. 14, at 2 P. M.
ITALY	Thompson	Saturday, Sept. 21, at 8 A. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

ERIN	Lawson	Wednesday, Sept. 11, at 10:30 A. M.
DENMARK	Sumner	Wednesday, Sept. 25, at 11:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $65 and $75 currency. Steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London $32 currency.

For further information apply at the company's office, 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.—ANCHOR LINE.

Express passenger steamers sail from New York every Wednesday and Saturday.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

SATURDAY'S STEAMERS		WEDNESDAY'S STEAMERS	
EUROPA	Sept. 7	CALEDONIA	Sept. 11
ANGLIA	Sept. 14	OLYMPIA	Sept. 18
INDIA	Sept. 21	TRINACRIA	Sept. 25
CALIFORNIA	Sept. 28	IOWA	October 2
AUSTRALIA	October 5	ALEXANDRIA	October —
COLUMBIA	October 12	BRITANNIA	October 16

At noon, from pier 20 North River, New York. Currency rates of passage to London, Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry by Wednesday's steamers, $60; by Saturday's steamers, $65 and $75; excursion tickets, $120; intermediate, $33; steerage, $28. Certificates at lowest rates can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Apply at the company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.—THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

From New York.				From New York.		
CHINA	WED	Sept. 4		CALABRIA	SAT	Sept. 7
RUSSIA	WED	Sept. 11		ABYSSINIA	SAT	Sept. 14
CUBA	WED	Sept. 18		BATAVIA	SAT	Sept. 21
SCOTIA	WED	Sept. 25		ALGERIA	SAT	Sept. 28
JAVA	WED	Oct. 2		PARTHIA	SAT	Oct. 5

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New York.

Rates of Passage.—Cabin, $80, $100 and $130 gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15 gold additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30 currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green; for steerage passage at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

THE HAMBURG AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S new iron mail steamship FRISIA, Captain E. Meier, will sail on Thursday, Sept. 12, 1872, at 2 P. M., for Hamburg, taking passengers from New York to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg and Hamburg.

First Cabin $120. Second Cabin $72. Steerage $30, payable in United States gold.

KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad street, N. Y.
C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, 61 Broadway, N. Y.

The WESTPHALIA will sail September 19.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN and Liverpool. Sailing every Wednesday.

NEVADA, Forsyth	Sept. 4, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Whineray	Sept. 11, at 12 M.

From pier 46 North River.

Cabin passage, $80 gold; steerage, $30 currency. Prepaid tickets, $33 currency.

Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates. Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

GREAT WESTERN STEAMSHIP LINE TO BRISTOL, England.—The steamship ARRAGON, Western, sails Thursday, September 12. Cabin passage, $70; intermediate, $45; steerage, $30; prepaid tickets, $34. Apply to E. E. MORGAN'S SONS, 70 South street.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—OFFICIAL Passports of the Department of State issued by J. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court House, 41 Chambers street.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO California, Japan and China, via Panama, carrying mails, passengers and freight to ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILE.

Steamers leave 10th, 20th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

September 10—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Captain A. G. Gray, will leave pier 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Captain ——, touching at Acapulco, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departure of 10th and 20th each month connects with the Company's steamer touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz and Port Angel. Freight for all way ports received until 4 P. M. of September 9.

An extra steamer will leave San Francisco on September 16, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information apply at Company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal street. F. R. BABY, Agent.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.—HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.—New York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, leaving pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M. direct to Havana.

CLEOPATRA, Phillips (Havana only)	Wednesday, Sept. 11
CITY OF MERIDA, Timmerman	Thursday, Sept. 19
CITY OF HAVANA (Havana only)	Wednesday, Sept. 25
CLEOPATRA, Phillips (Havana only)	Wednesday, Oct. 2

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.—Atlantic Mail Steamship Company sailing regularly at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. Morton	Sept. 12
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. Curtis (via Nassau)	Sept. 19
COLUMBIA, Capt. M. R. Greene	Sept. 26

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN and Liverpool. Sailing every Wednesday.

WYOMING, Whineray	Sept. 11, at 12 M.
IDAHO, Price	Sept. 18, at 3 P. M.

From pier 46 North River.

Cabin passage, $80 gold; steerage, $30 currency. Prepaid tickets, $33 currency.

Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates. Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

FOR KINGSTON, JAMAICA.—THE ATLAS STEAMSHIP JUAN G. MEIGGS, Stahl, commander, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail on Saturday, Sept. 7. For passage only apply to W. R. GRACE & CO., 47 Exchange place.

TEXAS LINE OF GALVESTON STEAMERS, touching at Key West, carrying the United States mail.—The steamship CITY OF AUSTIN, Captain Eldridge, at pier 20 East River, will leave on Saturday, Sept. 7. Through bills of lading given to Houston either by the Houston Direct Navigation Company or by the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad. For freight or passage apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane, or to W. P. CLYDE, 113 Wall street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.—Southern Line. The steamship ARIADNE, Captain [illegible], will sail from pier 20 East River Wednesday, September 11. Freight at through rates to Mobile and Galveston taken. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.—The Cromwell Steamship Line. The steamship G. W. CROMWELL, Captain Samuel T. Clapp, will leave pier No. 9 North River on Saturday, September 7, at 3 o'clock P. M. Freight received daily. Through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Mobile and St. Louis. Cabin passage $50, steerage $25. For freight or passage apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.—MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE from pier No. [illegible] North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. WESTERN METROPOLIS, on Saturday, Sept. 7. Freight received daily. Through rates given for St. Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston and Indianola. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERICK BAKER, 30 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The Old Dominion Steamship Company will despatch from pier 37 North River their elegant sidewheel steamship OLD DOMINION, Walker, commander, for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Saturday, Sept. 7, at 3 P. M., giving through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Through passenger tickets issued to all points. Accommodations unequalled. Apply at pier 37 or at the general office, 187 Greenwich street, corner of Dey street.

FOR BUSINESS MEN
THE BEST AFTERNOON ADVERTISING
MEDIUM IN NEW YORK IS THE
EVENING TELEGRAM.
IT REACHES UPWARDS OF
50,000 READERS.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—The Mails for Europe during the week ending Saturday, September 7, 1872, will close at this office on Wednesday at 12 M., on Thursday at 11 A. M. and on Saturday at 5 and 11 A. M. P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE BOATS C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, commencing May 27.—Leave Vestry street pier at 8:30 A. M. and Thirty-fourth street at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack (by ferryboat), Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson.

Trip tickets to Catskill, West Point, Cornwall and Newburg, returning same day, $1.

Connecting for all points West and North.

Special trains to Saratoga and Sharon same evening.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, Rondout, Kingston, Catskill, [illegible], Cornwall, New Hamburg, Milton and Hyde Park.—The MARY POWELL from Vestry street pier 39 every afternoon at 3:30.

CITIZENS' EVENING LINE STEAMERS FOR TROY direct.—Steamers SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL leave pier 35 North River, foot of North Moore street daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P. M., making sure connections with all trains going North, East and West. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points on Rensselaer and Saratoga, and Troy and Boston Railroads.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT.—The steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE, from pier 28 North River, foot of Murray street, daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M. Tickets for the principal points in New England, the White Mountains and Provinces. Hall's Band engaged for the season. A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND, SAG Harbor, New Suffolk.

Fall Arrangement,
Commencing September 10, 1872.

The New York Steamboat Company will despatch one of its steamers from Pier 4 North River Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 5 o'clock P. M.

Returning will leave

Sag Harbor at	4:00 P. M.
Shelter Island at	5:00 P. M.
Greenport at	5:30 P. M.
Orient at	6:30 P. M.

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling Green.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR KEYPORT, Elizabethport, Union Landing, Tottenville and Perth Amboy.—The favorite steamboat NORWALK, Captain Wm. Hitchcock, leaves Barclay street at 9 1/2 A. M.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG, landing at Yonkers, Iona Island, West Point and Cold Spring.—The favorite steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, Captain James Sheridan, leaves Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 o'clock; Christopher street, North River, at 8:30, and Thirty-fourth street, North River, at 9 every Sunday morning. Fare for the excursion, $1.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND EXCURSION TO CONEY ISLAND.—STEAMER GENERAL SEDGWICK leaves New York for Coney Island every day as follows:—Christopher street, 9:15 A. M.; pier 4 North River, 9:30 A. M.; Christopher street, 12 M.; pier 4 North River, 12:15 P. M.; Christopher street, 5 P. M.; pier 4 North River, 5:15 P. M.

LAST GRAND EXCURSION TO FISHING BANKS.—Sunday, September 8, 1872.—Large and commodious steamer MONITOR, C. B. Garrett, pilot; Captain Jack Simmons, Pilot, leaves Fulton street, East River, at 7 A. M.; Peck slip, 7:30; Christopher street, North River, 8:30; pier 4, 9 o'clock. [illegible] Lines and Refreshments on board. Music by G. Sherer. JAMES McGIVNEY, Manager.

LAST DAY OF THE SEASON.—GRAND EXCURSION to Coney Island and around Staten Island on Monday, September 9. The steamboat GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Christopher street at 10 o'clock; pier No. 4 North River, 10:30, arriving at New York at 6 P. M. Music for dancing. Tickets $1.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT STEAM YACHT GOVERNOR'S ISLAND leaves Custom House [illegible] (Sundays included) every evening for Governor's Island, returning to New York at half hours. Last trip of the yacht immediately after dress parade.

INSTRUCTION.

A GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE, England, prizeman and ex-scholar of his college, gives instruction in Classics, Mathematics, Metaphysics, Anglo-Saxon and the English branches. Gentlemen prepared for English or American colleges. Ten years' experience. Highest references. Address CANTAB, station D, New York.

ANGLO-FRENCH LADIES' COLLEGE—FINISHING school.—Preparations for Oxford and Cambridge examinations. Children from every part of the world are received. Principal, Mme. DANZEL, Southsea, Hants, England.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO TAKE FRENCH LESSONS in the evening twice a week, at the residence of the teacher preferred. Address, stating terms, G. M. L., Herald office.

CASTLETON HEIGHTS INSTITUTE, STAPLETON, Edgewater, Staten Island.—Boarding school and home for twelve boys; reopens September 10. For circular address M. HAMILTON, box 5,050 New York Post office.

DR. SACHS' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, 63½ WEST Thirty-second street, corner Broadway, opens September 16. Boys prepared for the leading colleges. Thorough English and Mathematical instruction. German a part of regular course. References—Drs. Barnard, Crosby, Drisler. Circulars at the rooms.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, AT CHESTER, Delaware county, Pa.—Eleventh annual session opens September 4. For circulars apply to Colonel THEO. HYATT, President P. M. A.

PROFESSOR PERRELET, FRENCH ARTIST PAINTER, wants an engagement in city schools, and also private pupils, for drawing, water colors and oil paintings; best references. Address box 5,358 Post office.

RYE FEMALE SEMINARY, RYE, N. Y.—NEXT SESSION commences September 18. The course of instruction is extensive and thorough. For particulars apply to the Principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

ST. MATTHEW'S ACADEMY, CORNER OF BROOME and Elizabeth streets, commences September 2. There are Elementary, Grammar and Academic Departments. This Academy offers to the student every desirable advantage either in the classic or scientific course. The English and German languages are both taught and spoken. Circulars sent on application. Apply at or address as above or 130 Elizabeth street, New York.

WANTED.—IN A YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, 17 miles from the city, a lady (not over middle age) fully competent to teach the higher English branches, Latin and mathematics. Call on Friday, September 6, at 437 East 119th street, between avenue A and First avenue, or address as above.

DRY GOODS.

A BEAUTIFUL INDIAN EMBROIDERED DOUBLE Shawl, all silk, for sale cheap. To be seen at 61 Pearl street, first floor.

HAIR! HAIR!! HAIR!!!—SHAW'S PATENT HAIR, equal to human hair, can be combed and brushed. Switches, 50c.; human hair, cheapest and best in the market. Solid Switches, one yard long, $3; French Switches, $4; Curls, $1 upwards; ladies' own hair made over, 25c. Latest styles always on hand. 362 Bowery, opposite Third street and near Great Jones, up stairs, and 363 Sixth avenue, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, up stairs.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

FALL OPENING.—MAISON DUVAL, Nouveautes Parisiennes, Dressmaking and Patterns, 21 East Twentieth street, formerly 762 Broadway; opening of the latest Paris novelties suited to the wants of ladies, dressmakers, collection and pattern houses.

PARIS MILLINERY.—MADAME FERRERO, NO. 7 West Thirtieth street, has now a rich and [illegible] assortment of the latest styles of Paris Fall and Winter Bonnets and Round Hats.

BOARDERS WANTED.

1 [illegible] TWO [illegible] ALSO OTHER ROOMS, [illegible] with [illegible]

1 [illegible] ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR WITH BOARD [illegible] Extension [illegible] Fourth avenue.

1 [illegible] PARLOR AND EXTENSION, ALSO SECOND [illegible]

3 [illegible] HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS ON the second floor [illegible]

3 [illegible] FURNISHED ROOM [illegible]

4 [illegible]

5 [illegible] SECOND DOOR [illegible]

5TH AVENUE [illegible] ROOMS TO [illegible] private [illegible]

5TH AVENUE—AT MRS. [illegible] to let to [illegible]

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK—NICE PLEASANT ROOMS [illegible]

7 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET—HANDSOMELY [illegible]

10 [illegible] PLACE [illegible]

11 UNIVERSITY PLACE [illegible]

12 EAST [illegible] STREET, BETWEEN [illegible]

14TH STREET—[illegible]

14 [illegible] CORNER SECOND AVENUE [illegible]

14TH STREET [illegible]

15 [illegible]

19 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET [illegible]

20 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET [illegible]

21 WEST [illegible]

21ST STREET [illegible]—HANDSOMELY [illegible]

21 WEST THIRTY-FIRST STREET—A SECOND [illegible]

23 CLINTON PLACE—[illegible]

27 WAVERLEY PLACE—HANDSOMELY [illegible]

30 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET, NEAR FIFTH [illegible]

30 [illegible]—A SECOND [illegible]

33 WEST [illegible] STREET—[illegible]

33 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET—[illegible]

33 WEST FORTY-[illegible] STREET—ROOMS TO LET [illegible]

33 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET, NEAR FIFTH [illegible]

35 EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET—[illegible]

36 EAST [illegible] STREET [illegible]

37 WEST FORTY-SEVENTH STREET—A SECOND [illegible]

38 WEST TWELFTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues [illegible]

39 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET, BETWEEN Fifth avenue and Broadway [illegible] references exchanged.

40 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth [illegible]

42 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET—[illegible]

48 [illegible] STREET, WEST, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE—[illegible] office.

50 NINTH STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY AND [illegible]

50 WEST NINETEENTH STREET—HANDSOMELY [illegible]

54 WEST THIRTY-[illegible] STREET—PLEASANT [illegible]

56 [illegible]

69 WEST ELEVENTH STREET—TO LET, WITH Board [illegible]

72 WEST NINETEENTH STREET—A LARGE FRONT [illegible]

105 EAST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET—FURNISHED [illegible]

109 WEST TWENTY-[illegible] STREET—PLEASANT [illegible]

111 WEST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET—TO LET, [illegible] second floor [illegible]

112 MADISON AVENUE—PLEASANT ROOMS with [illegible] private table [illegible] references exchanged.

120 EAST TWENTY-THIRD STREET—LARGE AND small [illegible] with Board [illegible] references exchanged.

131 EAST FIFTY-FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN Lexington and Fourth avenues [illegible]

132 EAST TWENTY-NINTH STREET—A LARGE [illegible] furnished to let with Board [illegible]

133 WEST FORTY-FIRST STREET. Large [illegible] and superior Board for families [illegible] gentlemen.

135 EAST SIXTEENTH STREET, NEAR IRVING place—Furnished Rooms to let with Board [illegible] gentlemen [illegible]

137 EAST [illegible] STREET, NEAR IRVING place [illegible] moderate terms.

140 EAST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET, NEAR LEX[illegible] [illegible] with suitable Board for families and single gentlemen [illegible]

144 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, NEAR LEX[illegible] Board [illegible] references required.

156 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET—PLEA[illegible] with Board; house contains all improvements [illegible] Terms $6 to $8 per week. References.

160 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET—HANDSOME Rooms with [illegible] Board with private family for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen who desire [illegible] references.

165 WEST ELEVENTH STREET—ROOMS WITH or without Board.

169 SIXTY-THIRD STREET, BETWEEN LEXING[illegible] with all modern improvements [illegible]

BOARDERS WANTED.

177 LEXINGTON AVENUE, CORNER THIRTY-[illegible]

323 WEST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET—A LADY [illegible] first class house [illegible]

351 FIFTH AVENUE—BEAUTIFUL FRONT ROOMS [illegible] Apply as above or address ASTOR, box [illegible] Post [illegible]

353 WEST [illegible] STREET—BOARD with [illegible]

506 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET—A FEW [illegible] all modern improvements [illegible]

1,303 BROADWAY—FURNISHED ROOMS TO let with or without Board [illegible]

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TWO NICE ROOMS with Board [illegible] Apply at [illegible] West [illegible] street [illegible]

A WELL FURNISHED SECOND STORY FRONT [illegible] West Fifteenth street [illegible]

A WIDOW LADY WOULD LIKE A GENTEEL LADY [illegible]

BOARD—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE NO BOARD[illegible]

FURNISHED FRONT ROOM WITH ALCOVE ON second floor [illegible]

STRICTLY FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS [illegible]

TO LET [illegible]

FOR BUSINESS MEN.

THE BEST AFTERNOON ADVERTISING
[illegible] IN NEW YORK IS THE
EVENING TELEGRAM
IT REACHES UPWARDS OF
[illegible] READERS.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A [illegible] GENTLEMAN DESIRES A COMFORTABLE [illegible]

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WISHES A PLEASANT [illegible]

A [illegible] ROOM [illegible] WANTED [illegible]

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE [illegible] ONE OR TWO [illegible]

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES [illegible] IN A FAMILY [illegible] Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN STUDYING MEDICINE DESIRES [illegible] Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN IN A [illegible]

BOARD WANTED—IN [illegible]

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY WITH [illegible]

BOARD WANTED—BY A [illegible]

BOARD WANTED BY A [illegible] GENTLEMAN [illegible]

BOARD WANTED—[illegible]

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE [illegible]

BOARD WANTED—WITH [illegible]

BOARD WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN IN [illegible]

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND [illegible]

BOARD WANTED—[illegible] A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE [illegible]

BOARD WANTED—[illegible] GENTLEMAN AND WIFE [illegible]

BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED—IN A STRICTLY [illegible]

ROOM AND BOARD WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF [illegible]

TWO GENTLEMEN WISH TO OBTAIN PERMANENT [illegible]

TWO [illegible] GENTLEMEN DESIRE [illegible]

WANTED—OCTOBER 1, TWO OR THREE ROOMS [illegible]

WANTED—BOARD FOR A YOUNG MAN IN THE VI[illegible]

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, TO SIT [illegible]

WANTED—FRONT ROOM AND HALL BEDROOM [illegible]

HOTELS.

LIBBY HOTEL, WARREN STREET, CORNER [illegible] $10 [illegible]

LELAND'S ST. [illegible] HOTEL (NEAR BROAD[illegible] [illegible]

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL, NO. [illegible] BOWERY, CORNER [illegible] street—[illegible] $3 to $4 per week [illegible]

PARK HOTEL (EUROPEAN PLAN), CORNER BEEK[illegible] and Nassau [illegible] office—Rooms [illegible] ALFRED A. DELAND, Proprietor.

ST. GERMAIN—FIFTH AVENUE, BROADWAY AND Twenty-[illegible]—American plan [illegible] per day. Rooms [illegible] most central location [illegible] G. TOMPKINS.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—SEVERAL ROOMS TO LET with Board after September [illegible] WILLIAM B. [illegible], Cornwall [illegible] New York.

ENGLEWOOD HOUSE, ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—14 miles from New York by Northern Railroad, foot of Chambers street. Board for Fall and Winter; terms reasonable. Apply to proprietor of Englewood House.

TO PHYSICIANS—COUNTRY BOARD WANTED IN a quiet place about two hours of New York for a [illegible] slightly [illegible] but quiet, pleasant and nearly well [illegible] preferred. Address CON[illegible], Herald office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CLIFTON HOUSE, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, N. Y., IS open for the Fall season; has been extensively [illegible] for the Summer; magnificent views, pure mountain air, [illegible] fishing, hunting. Terms $10 to $15 per week. Carriages meet boats and cars at Catskill. Address F. B. HAINES, Post Office, Catskill, N. Y.

LINDEN PARK, CORNWALL ON THE HUDSON.—A few nice Rooms to let with Board, September 5; terms moderate. C. H. KING.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, MONTROSE station, Morris and Essex Railroad (32 trains daily).—A few very desirable Rooms, just vacated, can be had at reasonable terms. C. HITZELBERGER, Proprietor.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO PARTIES ENGAGING Rooms for three or four weeks in September. [illegible] House, Manchester, Vt.

FOR SALE.

A.—[illegible] CORNER TEA AND GROCERY [illegible] avenue. Apply at the [illegible]

A.—[illegible] FOUNDRY FOR SALE, WITH A [illegible] KRESS BROS.

A FIRST CLASS GROCERY AND LIQUOR STORE [illegible] & CO., [illegible]

A SPLENDID GROCERY ON SECOND AVENUE [illegible] Apply [illegible] basement.

A.—FOR SALE—THE LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES [illegible] & CO., 157½ Bowery.

A LUNCH BAR AND OYSTER SALOON FOR SALE [illegible] GEORGE W. SIMERS, Secretary.

A WELL KNOWN, EXTENSIVELY PATRONIZED [illegible] GEORGE W. SIMERS, Secretary.

A FIRST CLASS [illegible] STORE FOR SALE [illegible] GEORGE W. SIMERS, Secretary.

A RESTAURANT, CONFECTIONERY AND [illegible] W. H. MELICK [illegible]

A TRUCKING BUSINESS FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO [illegible] LLOYD [illegible]

A BARBER'S SHOP ON BROADWAY, CONVENIENT [illegible]

A [illegible] FOR SALE [illegible] MITCHELL'S [illegible]

A [illegible] FOR SALE [illegible] MITCHELL'S [illegible]

A [illegible]

B[illegible]

D[illegible]

D[illegible] STORE [illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible]

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL PRACTICE OF LONG [illegible]

SAFES—[illegible] BARGAINS IN SAFES, ALL SIZES [illegible]

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—[illegible] COMPANY [illegible]

FOR SALE—LARGE BOOM CRANE WITH BOILER [illegible]

FOR SALE—A PORTABLE FURNACE [illegible] Greenwich [illegible]

MACHINERY OF NEW YORK RAILROAD CHAIR [illegible] Boiler [illegible] Washington street [illegible]

WANTED—A [illegible] HUNDRED GALLON [illegible]

5 HORSE ENGINE AND [illegible] Harlem [illegible]

LOAN OFFICES.

AT [illegible] NASSAU STREET, BETWEEN FULTON AND [illegible] streets [illegible]

AT WOLF BROTHERS', [illegible] BROADWAY, [illegible] on Diamonds, Watches [illegible] strictly confidential.

AT 67 THIRTEENTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY—I pay the highest price [illegible] Diamond Broker [illegible]

A.—$7,000—ESTABLISHED [illegible] ANY AMOUNT loaned on fine Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware [illegible] BASSINGER, 735 Broadway, opposite [illegible]

AT 607 BROADWAY, CORNER FOURTH STREET—Liberal advances on [illegible] Jewelry [illegible] erty of every description. JAMES [illegible]

AT HYMAN'S, 710 BROADWAY—LIBERAL advances made on Diamonds and Watches, Silverware, &c., or will pay the highest market price for the same.

907 BROADWAY, BETWEEN TWENTIETH AND Twenty-first streets—Highest price loaned on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and Valuables; extraordinary prices paid for same. No business connection. ISAACS, Diamond Broker, 907 Broadway.

913 BROADWAY.—OLD ESTABLISHED AND RE[illegible] office. Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Lace, &c.; same bought at highest prices. A. C. HERTS.

ASTROLOGY.

MISS WELLINGTON, 102 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH street, can be consulted on all affairs of life, business, love and marriages. Lucky numbers given.

THE GREAT MAURIS, MESMERIST AND ASTROLOGIST, gives advice on business, love, absent friends and sickness. [illegible] Bond street.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A BILLIARD AND DRINKING SALOON FOR SALE—Completely furnished [illegible] BIGGS & SON, [illegible] Broadway.

A FORTUNE FOR SOMEBODY—A SPLENDID ARticle, staple and [illegible] CLARK & ABBOTT, 202 Broadway.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT—MANUFACTURING [illegible] Herald office.

A MAN WANTED IN A HOTEL—WITH $1,000 TO take an interest in the house. Address [illegible]

A RESPECTABLE, LEARNED AND HIGHLY EDUcated [illegible]

A GENTLEMAN OF BUSINESS EXPERIENCE DEsires [illegible] GILBERT [illegible]

A PERSON WELL ACQUAINTED WITH REAL ESTATE [illegible] BROKER, Herald office.

DESIRABLE OPPORTUNITIES FOR INVESTMENT [illegible]

DENTISTRY FOR SALE LOW—WELL ESTABlished [illegible]

DOCTOR—A SPLENDID OPENING FOR A GOOD [illegible] MAMARONECK [illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible] ESTABLISHED [illegible]

FOR SALE—A [illegible] YEARS ESTABLISHED [illegible]

RARE CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY—WANTED A [illegible]

THIRTY PER CENT—FOR SALE, A PATENT [illegible]

WANTED—A [illegible] PATENT [illegible]

WE HAVE A GENTLEMAN WHO [illegible]

WANTED—IN A [illegible]

WANTED—A SMALL [illegible]

WANTED—A PARTY TO ADVANCE MONEY TO [illegible]

WANTED—A PARTNER IN A HIGHLY PROFITABLE [illegible]

WANTED—A [illegible] ITALIAN WHO [illegible]

$1,000.—[illegible] WANTED IN A STRICTLY [illegible]

$1,500.—[illegible] third [illegible] back.

$25,000 WANTED—AND AN ACTIVE PART[illegible]

FURNITURE.

A [illegible] Mirror, Chamber Suit [illegible] Sixth [illegible]

A LADY RETIRING FROM BOARDING HOUSE [illegible]

A [illegible] $50 [illegible] Chamber [illegible]

A [illegible] THE SECOND HAND [illegible] CHARLES [illegible]

A RARE CHANCE FOR [illegible]

A [illegible]

EASY TERMS TO [illegible] CARPETS AND [illegible] COWPERTHWAIT & CO.'S [illegible]

WANTED—A SECOND HAND FURNITURE [illegible] Broadway.

1,000 WANTED [illegible] BEDS [illegible] WALNUT [illegible]

PIANOFORTES.

A [illegible] BEST MAKERS TO [illegible]

A BARGAIN—[illegible] WILL SELL AN [illegible] JOSEPH P. HOLLINS, 234 Broadway.

A MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE [illegible] West [illegible] street (Clinton place), near Sixth avenue.

A GRAND SQUARE 7½ OCTAVE ROSEWOOD [illegible] 126th [illegible]

A NEW SCALE 7½ OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO [illegible] 20 West 23d street.

A BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD SEVEN OCTAVE [illegible] $170 [illegible] Thirteenth street [illegible]

A LADY WILL SELL FOR LESS THAN $100 A [illegible] rosewood Piano [illegible] sweet and powerful [illegible] street near Bowery.

A LADY WILL SELL A SEVEN OCTAVE ROSEwood Pianoforte with all improvements, but little [illegible] between 10 and [illegible] at 111 East [illegible]

A MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANO, ONE FOR [illegible] Dining [illegible] Silver Ware [illegible] 36 West [illegible]

BEAUTIFUL STEINWAY UPRIGHT PIANOFORTE [illegible] Mason & Hamlin [illegible] BEIDLE, [illegible] Waverley place, near Broadway.

BARGAIN—BEAUTIFUL 7 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD [illegible] $5 monthly. [illegible] Eighth avenue, near Thirty-[illegible]

FISCHER'S NEW SCALE PIANOS—THE MOST PER[illegible] West Twenty-[illegible] street, near Ninth [illegible] second hand Pianos very cheap.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID SEVEN OCTAVE ROSEwood Piano, overstrung bass, serpentine case, carved [illegible] beautiful tone. Apply at 172 Classon [illegible] Brooklyn.

MAGNIFICENT 7 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE [illegible] full iron plate [illegible] $150 [illegible] JAMES GORDON, [illegible] Bleecker street, near Macdougal.

ONE SEVEN OCTAVE, FOUR ROUND CORNERED rosewood Piano [illegible] new, can be bought very cheap [illegible] private parties [illegible] & CO. [illegible]

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS OF NEW AND most beautiful style of best makers at lower prices for cash or monthly instalments, or for rent, at WATERS', 481 Broadway, than can be found elsewhere.

UPRIGHT PIANOS—A SUPERIOR AND LARGE ASsortment for sale or rent at [illegible] & SONS', manufacturers, 27 West Thirteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

WANTED—FOR CASH, A SECOND HAND PIANO, Chickering or Steinway [illegible] Address, with description and lowest price, F. M. H., Herald Uptown Branch office.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

THE GREAT SUCCESS
of the
LYDIA THOMPSON COMPANY.
Illustrated by
Mrs. LYDIA THOMPSON
and her
UNRIVALLED COMPANY
and presented with
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
GORGEOUS COSTUMES,
ELABORATE APPOINTMENTS,
BRILLIANT MUSIC,
NOVEL DANCES
and
PICTURESQUE GROUPINGS,
forming
AN ENSEMBLE
UNEQUALLED ON THE STAGE.
EVERY EVENING
and
SATURDAY MATINEE
at 1½.
[illegible]
IN [illegible] KENILWORTH.

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WALLACK'S.
MATINEE.
SPECIAL [illegible] MATINEE
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7,
AT HALF PAST ONE.
MATINEE.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. [illegible] Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY [illegible]

[illegible]
THE
GRAND
SPECTACULAR
FAIRY
[illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. JOHN WOOD [illegible]
Miss EMMA HOWSON [illegible]
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM [illegible]

[illegible]

THE WONDROUS [illegible]
EVERY NIGHT AT [illegible] O'CLOCK.
[illegible]

THE AMUSING MONKEY PLAY
AT HALF PAST TEN.

THE MAGNIFICENT TRANSFORMATION
TABLEAU
[illegible]

SEATS MAY BE SECURED [illegible]

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
A GRAND MATINEE
[illegible]
WITH EVERY SCENE COMPLETE
SATURDAY NEXT
at one o'clock.
Seats may be secured all the week without extra charge.

BOWERY THEATRE.
WILLIAM B. FRELIGH, MANAGER.
FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 6,
BENEFIT of [illegible]
[illegible]
YANKEE LOCKE
THREE SPLENDID PIECES
[illegible]
SAM PATCH IN FRANCE
[illegible]
OUR NEIGHBORS
SMITH AND BROWN.
SATURDAY, last appearance of YANKEE LOCKE
[illegible]
MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 9,
[illegible] GEORGE HOWARD,
[illegible]
STANDARD PLAYS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
EVERY NIGHT.
[illegible] new American Comedy in five acts
DIAMONDS.

[illegible]

Act I—AN EMBARRASSED ANGEL.
Act II—[illegible]
Act III—THE FLAW IN THE JEWEL.
Act IV—PRECIOUS STONES IN CLUSTER.
Act V—THE DIAMOND [illegible]
FIRST DIAMONDS MATINEE
TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), AT HALF PAST ONE.
[illegible]

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 BROADWAY.
JOSH HART, Lessee and Manager.
[illegible]
Mr. JOHN HART, Mr. JOHN WILD,
[illegible] TILLY WEST,
JOHNNY QUEEN, [illegible] WHALLEY,
DELVIN BROTHERS,
E. D. GOODING, J. BRADLEY, [illegible]
[illegible] Miss ADA WRAY,
Miss LILLIAN HYLTON, Miss NELLIE SANDFORD.
[illegible]
The new drama AROUND TOWN.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
EXTRA NOTICE.
Miss ANNIE ADAMS has been engaged at an outlay of [illegible] will appear MONDAY NIGHT, September [illegible]

CARD.—J. JAY WATSON'S PRIVATE MUSIC ROOMS [illegible] Private Lessons only [illegible] Singing, Harmony [illegible] Circulars and students' Journal mailed free.

FOR BUSINESS MEN.

THE BEST AFTERNOON ADVERTISING
MEDIUM IN NEW YORK IS THE
EVENING TELEGRAM.
IT REACHES UPWARDS OF
[illegible] READERS.

MUSICAL.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, 211 Fourth avenue, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets. Professor HENRY SCHROEDER, Director.

This extensive music institute is open for the regular Fall and Winter term. An excellent staff of professors has been secured. Instruction is given on the most improved [illegible] in all branches of vocal and instrumental music [illegible] at the most liberal terms. For particulars and prospectus apply as above. FRED. BUSS, Secretary.

A YOUNG LADY POSSESSING A GOOD SOPRANO voice wishes to make an engagement with some church in the city or vicinity. Address A. B., in care of Mr. Wendel [illegible], 45 Eldridge street.

AN EXPERIENCED ORGANIST WISHES A SITUATION in a Protestant Church. Call or address ORGANIST, [illegible] East [illegible]

AN EXCELLENT OLD ITALIAN AMATI VIOLIN, very brilliant and powerful tone, well kept, in box; offered at a sacrifice for $125; worth $500. No. 25 Clinton place.

ESTABLISHED TWELVE YEARS.—PROFESSOR G. P. BENJAMIN'S Musical Academy, 515 Eighth avenue, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh streets. Open day and evening. Private lessons given on Pianoforte, Organ, Violin and Voice. $15 per quarter.

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DANCING ACADEMIES.

A.—DODSWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING, AT 212 Fifth avenue, will commence October 5. For days and terms send for circular.

A.—SAUSL'S DANCING ACADEMIES WILL REOPEN at Masonic Hall, 114 and 116 East Thirteenth street, on Tuesday, September 3, and at Brevoort Hall, [illegible] and [illegible] East Fifty-fourth street, Monday, September 9. PRIVATE LESSONS at any hour, day or evening. CIRCULARS at private academy, 212 East Eleventh street.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A.—REMOVAL—SLATE MANTELS, GRATES, &C.—Large and elegant stock at our new warerooms, Union square, corner of Fourth avenue and Seventeenth street. PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY, manufacturers of every variety of Slate work, plain and ornamental.

A. KLABER STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLEIZING Works, 134 and 136 East Eighteenth street.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Tiling, Marble Counters, Monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

AMUSEMENTS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. [illegible]
[illegible]
who will appear [illegible]
[illegible]
THE ARKANSAS TRAVELLER
[illegible]
[illegible]
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2 P. M.
[illegible]
LADY OF LYONS.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
[illegible]

STEINWAY HALL.—MLLE. CARLOTTA PATTI—SIG. MARIO.
THE STRAKOSCH GRAND CONCERTS.
MLLE. CARLOTTA PATTI AND SIGNOR MARIO.
The public is [illegible] that the FIRST GRAND CONCERT [illegible] MLLE. PATTI and Signor MARIO will [illegible] take place MONDAY EVENING, September [illegible]

[illegible]

QUEEN OF THE CONCERT ROOM.

[illegible]

MLLE. TERESA CARRENO,
[illegible]
MISS ANNIE LOUISE CARY,
the favorite American Prima Donna Contralto;
SIGNOR [illegible]
[illegible]
MONS. [illegible]
[illegible]
THE GRAND ORCHESTRA [illegible]
MR. S. BEHRENS.
[illegible] MARZO.
[illegible]
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER [illegible] AT [illegible] O'CLOCK.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. HAYES & CONNELLY.
INDISPUTABLE SUCCESS
of
[illegible] BOOK
[illegible]
[illegible]
MOST SENSATIONAL DRAMA.
[illegible]
ACT [illegible]
ACT [illegible]
ACT [illegible]
ACT [illegible]
[illegible]
EVERY EVENING, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES [illegible]

BOOTH'S THEATRE. [illegible]
[illegible]
EVERY EVENING
AND SATURDAY MATINEE [illegible]
[illegible]
THE BELLS.
MR. JAMES W. WALLACK.
[illegible]
[illegible]
MR. DION BOUCICAULT.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
[illegible]
MISS [illegible]
[illegible]
SHYLOCK.
[illegible]
MATINEE SATURDAY.
[illegible]

PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN. OWENS.
[illegible]
SECURE SEATS AT BOX OFFICE FROM 2 TO [illegible]
TO-NIGHT (FRIDAY).
JOHN E. OWENS.
JOHN E. OWENS.
[illegible]
PAUL PRY AND [illegible] INDIAN.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2—VICTIMS.

PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN. OWENS.
SATURDAY NIGHT.
[illegible]
SOLON SHINGLE [illegible] SATURDAY.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. THEODORE THOMAS.
THEODORE THOMAS.
UNRIVALLED SUMMER NIGHTS CONCERTS.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, SEPTEMBER 6, at [illegible]

1 Hungarian March [illegible] Schubert
2 [illegible] [illegible]
3 Waltz [illegible] Johann Strauss
4 [illegible] [illegible]
5 [illegible] [illegible]
6 [illegible] Wagner
[illegible] Beethoven
8 Symphonic Poem [illegible] Liszt
9 Overture [illegible] Flotow
10 Selection [illegible] Ballo in Maschera Verdi
11 Waltz [illegible] Jos. Strauss
12 [illegible] Lumbye

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D STREET, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, near Booth's theatre.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Brilliant reception of [illegible] and new faces.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF KELLY AND LEON.
A [illegible] of the new programme.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. THE EXCELSIOR TROUPE.
KELLY and LEON [illegible]
NELSE SEYMOUR, DAVE REED, DAN BRYANT.
THE GREAT VOCAL QUINTET.
Norman, Hamilton, Dwyer, Dawson, Raymond.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. KELLY AND LEON.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
ST. JAMES THEATRE, corner Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.
In their [illegible] Entertainments.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD and BACKUS.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
whose success [illegible] world.
Mr. BEAUMONT READ, the London Balladist, and Natural [illegible] Mr. D. S. WAMBOLD, the Best Tenor in America. [illegible] the Great Baritone. [illegible] JOHNSON and POWERS, the best Song and Dance Artists in the world. [illegible] Williams and the inimitable [illegible] BILLY EMMETT, BILLY BIRCH and CHARLEY BACKUS.
MATINEE SATURDAY 2 P. M. SEATS SECURED BY [illegible]

WHITE'S ATHENAEUM—585 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE Metropolitan Hotel. CHARLES WHITE, Manager. Two New Original Sketches by J. C. STEWART; CHARLEY WHITE in two Mirthful Acts; McKEE & ROGERS in a new sensation act. Nineteen first class Minstrels in a grand Vocal and Instrumental Demonstration. The Great Burlesque Scenes on the Mississippi. MAFFIT and BARTHOLOMEW Monday next, 9th inst. The Great RICARDO Monday next, 9th inst. Matinee every Wednesday and Saturday at 2.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 BROADway, between Houston and Bleecker streets.—Every one should visit this wonderful museum. It is full of everything people should see and understand. Lectures daily on The Philosophy of Marriage. Those parties unable to attend the important lectures can have them forwarded post free on receipt of 25 cents by addressing SECRETARY NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway, New York.

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T. MAGUIRE AND BILLY EMERSON,
Proprietors and Managers.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
THE GREAT
EMERSON CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS.
EMERSON CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS.
The largest and most complete organization in the world.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, BROOKLYN.—GRAND Re-opening Monday evening, September 2. John Hooley and W. Hawxhurst, Managers. New Stars. New Acts. [illegible] Budworth and Dick Ralph on the ends.

JAMES ROBINSON,
the Champion Bareback and Hurdle Rider of the world, with
FRANK PASTOR,
the accomplished Somersault Horseman,
and their
MAMMOTH CIRCUS,
will open an equestrian season in New York
MONDAY, September 9,
Madison avenue and Forty-[illegible] street.

PAVILION,
[illegible] Broadway, near Fourth street.
THIS EVENING, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
GRAND SACRED VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.
Herr CARL FORMES, Miss COONY, Signor ABGOZIO(?), PAUL FALK.
Admittance 25 cents.

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Now open
at the Rink and buildings,
Washington street, corner Court, Newark, N. J.
Every one should see it.
Finest collection of manufactured goods ever shown.
Trains from early morning till midnight from foot of Liberty, Cortlandt, Barclay and Desbrosses streets.
Newark is only a half hour's ride from New York.

Excursion tickets by railroad 35 cents.
Admission to Fair 30 cents.

STRAUSS' "MANHATTAN" WALTZES—100 NIGHTS! "Academic," "New Vienna," "German Hearts," "Burgersinn," "Consortien," "Blue Danube," &c. Circassian March 40c. Pizzicato "Tritsch Tratsch" and "New Annen" Polkas 40 each. "Clear the Track," Galop 40c. "One Heart, One Soul," Mazurka 40c. also "Amaryllis" (air Louis XIII) 40c., as played by Thomas' orchestra. DITSON & CO., Publishers, 711 Broadway.

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A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF THEATRICAL, MINSTREL AND VARIETY CUTS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

MASSACHUSETTS.

THE COLORED MEN IN COUNCIL.

Addresses and Resolutions at a Social Powwow.

SPEECH OF FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

He Takes the Colored Question on Its Merits.

THE AFFAIR A GREAT SUCCESS.

BOSTON, MASS., Sept. 5, 1872.

The Cradle of Liberty in this city was the theatre of a unique event, even in this great sympathetic home of the colored race, in being the scene of the second Mass Convention of the colored citizens of New England. The first, with Mr. George T. Downing, of Newport, R. I., as presiding officer, assembled at Tremont Temple in 1857 or 1858 to deliberate upon an important matter which was claiming public attention, viz.:—"African Civilization," so called. The Convention disapproved of the project and pronounced it a scheme in the furtherance of African colonization, which they also protested against. The assemblage was respectable in appearance, although slim in point of numbers, the faces of the different colored delegates reminding an observer of the remark of Dr. Livingstone that the character of the Ethiopian race had been very much mistaken by their Caucasian brethren—that the negro of the East Coast had a civilization of his own, and could not be compared with the Congo and the West—thus suggesting that contact with the higher intellectual development of the whites here would produce the same results as the vicinity of Egyptian progress had upon the Eastern tribes.

Last evening representatives in fair numbers began to arrive from New Bedford, Springfield, Worcester, Hartford and Norwich, Conn., Portland, Me., and other cities, and this forenoon large accessions were constantly coming from Salem, Lynn and other places near and far. Some were even from New York. While some of the delegates stopped at the hotels others were entertained at private houses. Though not a regular delegate Convention many are present with credentials.

The arrangements for the Convention included two sessions—one from twelve to half-past three o'clock and the other commencing in the evening at half-past seven o'clock. The hall is without decorations and the body of the house is provided with settees. During the latter part of the forenoon delegates began slowly to drop in, and as the noontide hour approached the Metropolitan Band, which was stationed in the gallery, began to discourse inspiriting music. By noon the body of the hall was moderately filled with both sexes, some white persons being included, and a few occupying the gallery.

The feature of the affair was the speech of Fred Douglass, who defended his support of President Grant for re-election even if he had refused to receive a colored man at his table. His best point was in charging that the democratic party, although it would not attempt the repeal of the constitutional amendments, would not pass the appropriate legislation necessary to their enforcement.

THE CONVENTION

was called to order at twelve o'clock by Mr. Charles E. Pindell, Secretary of the Committee of Arrangements, and Mr. George L. Ruffin, a colored lawyer, was chosen temporary chairman. He made a brief and eloquent address.

Mr. Mitchell, for the Committee on Organization, then reported the following list of permanent officers, which was unanimously adopted:—President, Charles Lenox Remond, of Boston; Vice Presidents, George T. Downing, of Newport, R. I.; U. Crawford, of Eastport, Me.; George L. Ruffin, of Boston; J. L. Cambridge, of Hartford, Conn.; J. J. Smith, of Boston; W. W. Brown, of Worcester; William C. Nell, of Boston; Walter C. Burr, of Norwich, Conn.; Charles L. Mitchell, of Boston, and seventy others from different sections. Secretaries, Charles E. Pindell, of Boston; Horace J. Gray, of Cambridgeport; Manuel Sullivan, of New Bedford; Nathaniel G. Cutler, of Lynn; W. H. Montague, of Springfield, and Robert Johnson, of Cambridge.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The following series of resolutions was then adopted, after discussion:—

Resolved, That we hereby testify of the republican party that its origin, its antecedents, the heat and heart attributes of its prominent champions have made valid its claim to the title of the party of freedom, whose mission mainly is to secure equality before the law to those hitherto outlawed. And we earnestly submit that its brilliant record of success in the efforts impels us to the utterance that, potent in leading us to all the claims of respect and gratitude upon colored Americans, common sense itself dictates to us that the truest and wisest method to secure a victory in the final triumph of the struggle for our rights is to continue working shoulder to shoulder with those who have been and still continue helping us.

Resolved, That all candid minds must admit that the nation's advance since the days of active rebellion has been constant and satisfactory, and now, having escaped the shoals and quicksands of treason and secession, and with in sight of port, if there are those on board who would conspire against the commanding officer of the ship of State, God forbid that any of the mutineers should be colored Americans.

Resolved, That we regard the sentiment now prevalent in the arena of discussion, "The North and South shaking hands over the bloody chasm," coming from whatever quarter it may, as premature. Let the rebel parties first bring forth fruits meet for repentance and none shall be before us in extending forgiveness for past acts of persecution and oppression heaped Olympus high upon us and those identified with us by complexion and condition, but the virtue of magnanimity does not consist in making love pats upon the tiger who but crouches to spring at our throats for a death embrace.

Resolved, That it is now a self-evident fact that the main purposes of those arrayed against the present administration finds expression in their rallying cry, "Anything to beat Grant"—equivalent to a determination of placing in power those men who would reverse the hand upon the dial plate of reform, and whose advent would furnish unbounded satisfaction to Jefferson Davis and his satellites North and South, and we have learned that what commends itself to that class augurs no good to the republic.

Whereas, that while we tender the homage of grateful hearts to the brilliant galaxy of Freedom's defenders and orators, treasuring the recollection of their many words and deeds in our behalf, we trust no charge of disparagement will be attributed to us if we should on this occasion make significant allusion to those whom it is no unmeaning term to designate as a glorious trinity.

Resolved, That our anxieties are relieved, our hopes encouraged and our determinations strengthened by the assurance that in defining our position we have the God speed and approval of that veteran pioneer and persistent advocate of universal emancipation who in 1831 declared himself in earnest and that he would be heard in opposition to slavery, and whose life long devotion to the cause has triumphantly confirmed his pledge—William Lloyd Garrison; of another, whose culture and varied gifts, whose Damascus blade of eloquence have been a contribution of priceless value, whose white plume, like that of Henry IV. at the battle of Navarre, is always seen at that point where the blows fall thick and fast in our defence, and whose whole soul when advocating humanity's cause seems impregnated with celestial fire—Wendell Phillips. Of the other, whose standpoint of experience and observation has rendered him of potent authority on the various questions relating to slavery and freedom, whose long record of service with voice and pen, who, when a puling leaders among colored men discouraged their enlistments in the Union army until in advance they were furnished with officers' commissions, with his bugle blast called to arms recruits from the East and the West, the North and the South, in sufficient numbers to insure success against the foe; whose noble defence of General Grant against complicated and high sounding charges merits our admiration and esteem, indeed the man for the hour—Frederick Douglass.

Resolved, That we extend the hand of greeting and cordial sympathy to our brethren of the South who have been overawed by the Ku Klux—as in the State of Arkansas, which cost the lives of several hundred colored men to secure the election of General Grant in 1868—and assure them of our daily increasing faith that the success of the republican party next November will guarantee to them the protection due to every American citizen.

Resolved, That the patriotic devotion exhibited by the colored voters in North Carolina in their recent State election has assured the triumph of republican principles throughout the country, and entitles them to be regarded as the advance guard of the army of freedom.

Resolved, That we hail with joy the tidings reaching us from all parts of the country of the unity of sentiment that is entertained and will be manifested by the colored vote given for the nominees of the republican party, and we urge upon all and each, by every prompting of patriotism and loyalty, by appreciation of the brilliant achievements of the soldier firm, the statesman pure, to leave no word unsaid, no service omitted, but to consecrate every influence within reach to place in the Presidential chair the next four years General Ulysses S. Grant. And by the thronging memories of many long years of labor in Congress and elsewhere that Senator Wilson, as our political monitor, promoted many triumphs by marshalling the colored voters of New England, one instance of whose inspiration now wells up in our memory—that of a colored voter, Henry Emery, of Cambridge, who thus prompted insisted upon leaving his sick bed that he might vote for Hon. Anson Burlingame, and in a few hours breathed his last, satisfied with this effort—his legacy to his colored brethren. Such are among the wreaths of honor we place on the brow of our present Senator, and count upon your votes accordingly for the Vice Presidency of Hon. Henry Wilson. Let us cherish the name of these patriots, hailing them as stars which now shining in our horizon will soon usher in a glorious dawn. By following their precepts in our intercourse with society we shall so water and nourish the tree of American liberty that our children's children may sport under its shade and all pluck fruit from its bending branches.

The passage of the resolutions excited great applause.

A letter to President Grant, extolling his past course and expressing a hope for his re-election, was then presented and discussed by Frederick Douglass and others.

FRED DOUGLASS' ADDRESS.

Mr. DOUGLASS said:—

Mr. PRESIDENT—I regret somewhat this call upon me at this time for a speech. As most of you are aware, I have been busy prosecuting the political campaign during the last three weeks in the State of Maine, speaking often twice a day, travelling in all weather, at all times, and now, after having ridden all night, I feel unfitted to respond in a becoming manner to the warm and urgent call made upon me at this moment. It seems only a few weeks, or at most a few months ago, since I appeared in company with William Lloyd Garrison, Francis Jackson, Mr. Quincy and others of the distinguished citizens of this great city, for the purpose of receiving

AN ADDRESS SIGNED BY DANIEL O'CONNELL,

Father Mathew and 60,000 Irishmen, calling upon the American people to make themselves consistent with the Declaration of Independence and put down slavery forever. That is now, short as the time seems to me, more than thirty years ago. Then the most sanguine did not dare to hope to live to see the day which we now see. I certainly did not dream that it would ever be my privilege to address in Faneuil Hall a convention of colored citizens convened from all parts of New England for the purpose of canvassing the policy of public men and public measures, and to take part in the election of those men and in the support of those measures. I have appeared in Faneuil Hall quite often, sometimes as a slave, sometimes as a fugitive slave, always as an advocate of human liberty. But this is the first time that I have been permitted to appear here in the somewhat dignified, I may say almost

SUBLIME POSITION OF THE AMERICAN CITIZEN.

(Applause.) Look where you will over this wide, wide world of ours, and where is the country which a man has a right to be so proud of as this same Republic of ours? Where is there a citizenship so dignified, so exalted, endowed with more sublime attributes than the citizenship of the United States? Nowhere. We are the only people in the world, with one or two exceptions, that have devolving upon us the duties of self-government. France has it not. England has it not in any such sense as we have it. Austria, Russia, Prussia, no country on the globe has it to the same extent as we have—this right, this duty of electing the men and deciding upon the policy which shall be pursued by the government—and it is only very lately since you and I in a national way had this right. You in Massachusetts had it, but the country as such had it not. Thanks to the magnanimity of the American people, thanks to the justice of the American people, thanks to the thought, courage, wisdom and

PATRIOTISM EXERCISED BY COLORED MEN

themselves in the tremendous struggle through which this country has passed, we now are citizens; we now have that liberty in common with others and have the right to feel an interest in the welfare, permanence and prosperity and glory of this Republic in common with others. I am not a New Englander just now, but for the purposes of liberty I suppose I may call myself such, for a man that goes in for the equal rights of man, he is my countryman, my kinsman, my clansman, my brother everywhere, and should be held so to me in general. We are engaged, fellow citizens, in a very peculiar, sanguine canvass, and the peculiarity of this campaign is this, that

WE HAVE TWO PARTIES AND ONE PLATFORM—

two cats and one mouse. (Laughter.) The democrats and republicans. Judging from the professions of these two parties, judging from the utterances of the candidates of these two parties, it might be somewhat difficult for us to determine the path of duty; but happily for us, we are not left to find the path of duty by such lights as are afforded by mere platform and profession. We have some other guide upon which we may rely in times like this. There is such a thing as history, and history shows us the tendencies and failures of movements. The social and political movements of our time are no exceptions to the rule. Left to a mere profession of the one or the other party, we might as well choose Horace Greeley as Ulysses S. Grant, for Horace Greeley has said some good things in his day and generation. I am not here to deal in vituperation or invective and denunciation of Horace Greeley. Not at all. I admit that it would give me pleasure to vote for Horace Greeley

IF I KNEW JUST WHICH GREELEY

my vote would elect. (Applause.) But I don't know. But I say we are not left to the professions of men and platforms of parties to determine what is wise and what is best in this canvass. These parties have their history. We are to judge of them in the light of history and apply to them the rules of common sense. We know very well what the democratic party has done; we know very well what the republican party has done. We need not go back far into history to arrive at sound conclusions concerning them. Take the democratic party for the last thirty years, and what has it done to you and me and to the race with which we are identified? You know as well as I know that the vital and animating spirit of that party from the first until now has been the intensest

HATE, SCORN AND CONTEMPT OF THE RACE

to which we belong. (Cries of "True.") We know that forty years ago it allied itself with the late master class of the South. The four hundred and fifty thousand slaveholders became their voice and their instrument for evil during all that time, and even during the great struggle of protracted force and sanguinary rebellion, which under the captaincy of General Grant—(applause)—backed up by the Boys in Blue was finally suppressed, we knew that that party as a party had no joy in our victory, no grief in our disasters. That party throughout gave aid and comfort to the rebels, and before the close of the rebellion it indicated its regret for the late master class of the South by selecting for its standard bearer and representative of its spirit the only General with large opportunities to assist in the loyal cause who accomplished little or nothing for the cause, and who was the most popular General in the army on the rebel side—George B. McClellan. It selected him to be its standard bearer, put him on the platform affirming that the war for the Union was accomplished.

WE MET McCLELLAN

as we shall meet other people by and by. (Laughter.) A partial reconsideration took place, and slavery was abolished. The fourteenth amendment making us citizens was enacted. It became a part of the constitution. What then? In 1868 they gave us a new platform. What was it, and who were its candidates? You remember well. They selected the man of all men at the North who had most industriously and perseveringly and indefatigably opposed the war for the Union, in the nomination of Horatio Seymour, a man who addressed a mob in New York during the rebellion—a mob whose hands were bloody with the blood of the innocent black children and the innocent black men in New York—addressed them as friends, not as murderers. He was selected. That was the tendency of the party and what it means to go when it gets into power. What was its platform? Why, it was this:—The beneficent measures of justice to humanity and equality which have been incorporated into the constitution of the United States are unconstitutional, revolutionary and null and void, and that is the mind of the party, and has been until within the last few months. It now professes to have met with a change of heart, to be born again. (Laughter.) It now asks us to receive them into full communion with the political saints. (Laughter.) Well, for my part I distrust that conversion. I know human nature well enough to know that people who have been thinking and acting in any one direction, as the democratic party has been thinking and acting,

CANNOT EASILY BE CHANGED IN AN INSTANT.

I know there have been instances of instantaneous conversions and I believe in them in some cases. We read of one which was quite instantaneous in the Scriptures—the story of Saul, who was converted—and the great light that prevailed was visible to his attendants; but I don't know about this conversion of the democratic party, or that they have seen any such light. I am afraid the light that has dawned upon the democratic party didn't come from above. (Laughter.) There is a voice and there is light, no doubt, and a good deal of it, but I doubt where it came from. I want to know how the democratic party came to its change. Our good friend Charles Sumner, whose name should only be mentioned with respect for the past, believes that party has been converted, but I want to see the democratic party on its knees before I shall trust it. When one has experienced a religious conversion he is ready to come on board the Gospel ship and act in the most humble capacity, but the democrats want to man the ship, take the helm and seize the cargo.

I WANT TO PUT THEM ON PROBATION

for six months, so as to have a little more time to examine the evidence. The democratic party of late has become very Scriptural, and preaches the doctrine of forgiveness. I don't know but that I am prepared to act on the principle inculcated by the parable of the Prodigal Son. The prodigal said he had sinned and asked to be taken back as a hired servant. The father received him as a son, but the spirit of the prodigal was that of great humility. He did not ask to get possession of the farm, as did the democratic party. On the other hand the republican party had been true to the great idea of removing the stain of slavery. It was true under Grant as well as under Lincoln. I know General Grant well. It has been

SAID THAT I WAS SLIGHTED

in not being invited to a certain dinner. Where is the democratic President who ever invited a colored man to his table? Who ever raised this as a standard of friendship, as to whether a colored man was invited or not to dine? I confess I met an insult on the steamer, upon the Potomac, and I would have been glad had President Grant resented the insult by inviting me to his table. But I am sure, from what I know of General Grant, that he was not capable of any intentional slight to the colored race. I have General Grant's word that had I been present with the Commission in Washington, I should have been invited with them.

Mr. HARRIS, of Springfield, interrupted the speaker by inquiring if he did not complain to Senator Sumner of his slight by the President?

Mr. DOUGLASS replied that he would have been glad to be invited, so as to break down prejudice to inviting a colored man to his table. Was that a reason why he should be removed or distrusted? (Loud responses of "No," followed this question.) We have now in the constitution the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments. We are asked what danger is there to let the democratic party come in, as they could not do away with these great reforms. While I do not believe Mr. Greeley would consent to the doing away of these laws we all know that

THEY COULD NOT BE ENFORCED,

if necessary, without Congressional action. There was years ago in the constitution a provision that all men should enjoy liberty everywhere, and yet how often was this provision made null and void by State action? Are we so simple as to believe that the democratic party once in power would pass any suitable provisions for the securing of justice for the colored man? No, far from it. Our only safety lies in the re-election of U. S. Grant. Our colored brethren are instinctively alarmed at the possibility of the election of Greeley, even as the old slave drivers flock to his standard. In all my Southern tour I have not found a colored man who did not wish success to the republican party. I have just traversed the hills and valleys of Maine, and I will encourage you by the assurance that the people there are awake, and that the republicans next Monday will

ROLL UP A MAJORITY OF 20,000

against a majority of 11,000 last year. As it is my intention to address the Convention at another time, I will not further trespass upon your time at present.

WILLIAM H. JOHNSON,

of Albany, N. Y., was introduced, and in the course of his remarks referred to the prospects in his State. He alluded to the conduct of the democratic politicians in New York, and stated that as it was possible the white people would be nearly equally divided the colored people as a solid phalanx would swell up a majority of from fourteen thousand to fifteen thousand votes. After telling a funny frog story he closed by congratulating his hearers upon the glorious success of the Convention.

Mr. Douglass' address was received with great manifestations of satisfaction and his telling points were frequently applauded.

The Convention embraced many of the most prominent colored men of New England and may be considered a success.

PAUL SCHOEPPE'S TRIAL.

Proceedings in the Court at Carlisle Yesterday—Testimony of Medical Experts—Scientific Disquisitions on Poisons and Post-Mortems—Coming to a Close—Personal Collision and Preparing Material for a Fresh Case

CARLISLE, Pa., Sept. 5, 1872.

The near approach of the finale to the second trial of Dr. Paul Schoeppe for the alleged murder of Miss M. M. Steinecke gives to the proceedings an unprecedentedly lively interest.

The eighth day of the trial began this morning, and ushered in the opening of the case for the defendant. A larger crowd than ever before was in attendance, the ladies forming quite a prominent feature. Among them were noticed some of the witnesses of the great Mrs. Wharton trial, relatives of Mr. Eugene Van Ness, who will also be witnesses upon that lady's second trial for his attempted murder. They evinced quite an interest in the present case, and were apparently anxious as to how Professor Aiken's theories would stand the test in this case, and did not appear much pleased as Professor Reese demonstrated that the very reagents Professor Aiken used in his search for poison made the poison which he declares he found.

THE PRISONER'S ANXIETY.

The prisoner watched the proceedings with great interest, sometimes suggesting to his counsel questions to be propounded to his medical witnesses.

THE JURY AND COURT.

All the jurors were in the box, the one sick yesterday having recovered. The Court met promptly at nine o'clock and proceeded at once to hear the

DEFENCE.

Samuel Hepburn, Jr., opened the case for the prisoner in a powerful speech of over an hour, in which he was very severe upon the private counsel, declaring that were it not for the private interests represented the State would have abandoned the case, on account of the entire absence of any proof of the guilt of the prisoner; but as Dr. Schoeppe was in the way of the easy inheritance of the estate of the deceased, by certain heirs, his life must be taken, and they were using all the means known to petty chicanery to get it. He declared that persons interested in the estate had had the body exhumed, employed private parties to make the scientific examination, and then brought them here and kept them here as witnesses, paying them out of private funds, and then calling in private counsel to do that which the State's officer would not, from his sense of justice, do.

TESTIMONY.

After Mr. Hepburn's speech Professor John J. Reese was called—He testified that he had practised medicine for twenty-five years and was professor of toxicology and medical jurisprudence in the University of Pennsylvania, and was formerly professor of chemistry in the medical department of Pennsylvania College at Philadelphia. I have heard Professor Aiken's testimony as to the analysis of Miss Steinecke's stomach. In a chemical analysis to detect a poison supposed to be the cause of death it is the duty of the chemist to be so thorough, so complete, also exhaustive, as to leave no test untried that might prove the presence of it. I do not consider Professor Aiken's analysis complete and satisfactory. In my opinion the method he pursued, by obtaining the presence of prussic acid, was defective, first in his mode of distillation. If I remember correctly, he cut up the stomach and added a little distilled water and put it into a retort and added some sulphuric acid and then heated it. The error was that he should have tested for free prussic acid before adding sulphuric acid. If there had been free prussic acid in the stomach and it had been distilled without sulphuric acid it would have come over because it is so volatile, but when the sulphuric acid was added it destroyed the possibility of saying whether the prussic acid was in the free state or whether it existed in combination with something else. How far ought he or any one else know there might have been in that stomach something that by the influence of sulphuric acid would have been converted into prussic acid, for instance red or yellow prussiate of potash in solution, not visible to the naked eye? Both of these salts are harmless, but when acted on by sulphuric acid they are converted into prussic acid. There is in the human saliva sulpho-cyanide of potassium; the saliva is constantly being swallowed into the stomach, and is consequently found in the stomach of every dead person; therefore if you take the stomach of a dead person and subject it to distillation along with sulphuric acid you will almost certainly discover traces of prussic acid. It is for this reason that I consider Professor Aiken's process faulty. Secondly, I consider the process adopted in this case defective because all the recognized tests for determining this poison were not employed, the first and what is generally considered the most characteristic was not used at all. I refer to the nitrate of silver test. If I remember, Professor Aiken gave as a reason for not using this test the fact that one could not distinguish the difference between the resulting white spot produced by the prussic acid, if present, from the white spot produced by the vapor of muriatic acid of the gastric juice upon nitrate of silver; it is very easy to distinguish between them by microscopic observation; the cyanide of silver is crystalline, while the chloride is amorphous. In [illegible] this silver test it is, in my opinion, important to make it in all such cases, because the result is permanent and can be brought into Court and identified by the Court and jury and the opposite counsel. In my opinion it is impossible to say that the iron test could give the characteristic reaction without the actual production of the precipitated prussian blue; if this had been obtained it could have been kept and brought into Court and identified; moreover, it could have been analyzed and proved to have contained prussic acid. For this reason I deem the iron test as practised by Professor Aiken inconclusive as establishing the presence of prussic acid, because the mere faint trace of blue color which he said he obtained is not necessarily the prussian blue test. I think the faint trace of red color described by Dr. Aiken as the result of his sulphur test was inconclusive as to the presence of prussic acid, because that same faint trace of red which he said was present might possibly be due to the perchloride of iron that was used as a reagent. The jury will observe that the two tests upon which Professor Aiken speaks are merely color tests, which are universally acknowledged as fallacious unless supported by further chemical tests. In medico-legal investigations it is necessary to obtain the poison sought for and bring it in evidence of its presence into Court to be verified; faint traces of any poison may be found in the body and accounted for by accidental introduction. I do not attach any importance to faint traces unless the symptoms before death correspond exactly with death by the poison said to be found. The symptoms detailed by the witnesses as attending Miss Steinecke's death do not correspond with prussic acid poisoning; not one single symptom of that poison was present. When a person takes a poisonous dose of prussic acid its effect is immediate. Tardieu represents it as being of lightning rapidity; a faint trace of a suspected poison gives merely an indication of that poison; before it can have any weight the indication must be converted into positive proof; now the faint trace of red and blue colors produced by Dr. Aiken might have been indications, but were not by any means proof. Professor Aiken states when he opened the stomach that it was empty, but that its surface was moist; now, Miss Steinecke lying for twenty-four hours, saliva must necessarily have been passing into the stomach and have been mixed with the mucus found on the inner lining of the stomach. Professor Aiken testifies that fourteen days after death, when he cut up the stomach, he perceived no odor, but when he distilled it he perceived an odor arising from the distillation; now, there being no odor before it was distilled, and an odor as of prussic acid after distillation took place, is evidence that Professor Aiken himself manufactured the prussic acid when he added his re-agent. If morphia had been given in a fatal dose with the prussic acid I would state most positively that it would be far more likely to be found after death than prussic acid, because it is more stable; but I believe Professor Aiken stated that he could not find morphia in his search for poison; morphia has no characteristic symptoms; it is obvious that the post-mortem examination of Miss Steinecke's body as made would not develop a conclusive cause of death. I have heard the symptoms detailed attending Miss Steinecke's sickness and death, together with the post-mortem upon her body, and see nothing in them that would negative a death from natural causes. I think, from the combination of symptoms mentioned and the negative character of the post-mortem, that the symptoms pointed most strongly to a chronic disease called Bright's disease, of which uraemic poisoning is its most constant and decided symptom. If in addition to the symptoms mentioned the presence of albumen in the urine could be established I would have concluded that the disease was uraemic poisoning without the post-mortem examination. According to authorities a greater number of cases of Bright's disease, especially that from dependent or contracted kidney, are not attended with convulsions. [The tables of Roberts were particularly referred to as establishing his point.]

The witness was next asked his opinion as regards the allegation of the prosecution that a compound poison of prussic acid and morphia was the true cause of the death.

In reply he stated that he had made numerous experiments in regard to the antagonism of poisons, especially between prussic acid and morphia, also of morphia and atropia, strychnia and so forth. The results of his experiments with morphia and prussic acid are published in the American Journal of Medical Sciences of January, 1871.

The witness here read several of these experiments from the Journal. These experiments went to show that there is no real antagonism between these two poisons, and that morphia, whether given before or after prussic acid, does not modify the action of the latter or prevent its characteristic symptoms if it be in a poisonous dose.

The witness was asked whether the symptoms of the hypothetical case agreed more closely with those of morphia or with some of the diseases already mentioned.

In reply he gave an elaborate description of those various disorders, and showed how the symptoms of these diseases were perfectly compatible with the symptoms of the deceased. He also explained that congestion of the lungs is mentioned by the authorities as being present in morphia poisoning, which symptom was absent in Miss Steinecke's case. As the result of the whole examination he gave his opinion that the cause of death was to be ascribed to disease rather than to any poison.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

The cross-examination of Professor Reese developed the fact that he had been for sixteen years a professor of chemistry, and also that on one or two minor points his information was a trifle less extensive three years ago than it is now. These facts being established the cross-examination suddenly weakened and broke down after about fifteen minutes.

DR. HOWARD'S TESTIMONY.

Following Dr. Reese was Dr. T. Lloyd Howard, of Baltimore, who declared that the post-mortem of Miss Steinecke's body was most bunglingly done. He declared that it rather tended to obscure the cause of her death than to develop it. He sustained Drs. Reese and Wood in every particular, and on cross-examination did not falter in the least.

ADJOURNED.

After his evidence was given the Court adjourned.

WHAT NEXT?

To-morrow will probably end the evidence for the defence, and on Saturday morning the arguments will be made. The Judge will charge the jury immediately after they finish, and the case will go to the jury Saturday evening.

The general opinion is that a verdict of acquittal will be rendered.

PREPARING A FRESH CASE FOR TRIAL.

At a meeting of the bar of this city for the purpose of eulogizing the character of Colonel Penrose, a member of it, who died a few days since, several lawyers delivered addresses. The Carlisle *Herald* gives an account of the meeting, and concluded as follows:—A. B. Sharpe, Esq., then arose and read from a paper his prepared performance, which consisted mainly of well fitted cullings from published obituary addresses. Mr. Sharpe, who is a prominent lawyer, took offence at the paragraph, and yesterday evening called upon J. M. Weakley, State Senator and the editor of the paper, and after a few words both started to walk across the street towards Sharpe's house. When in the middle of the street it is claimed Sharpe, who is twice the size of Weakley, turned upon the latter without warning, knocked him down and beat him, leaving the impress of his boot upon Weakley's breast.

Weakley was taken home, and now lies in a critical condition, bleeding at the lungs.

Sharpe has not been arrested.

A POLITICAL FIZZLE.

Funny Scenes at the Germania Assembly Rooms Last Night—An Adjournment Until the 8th of November.

At the call of a certain "Executive Committee," composed of Dr. Tresartis, Messrs. Charles Latour, T. Lippmann, I. Latzelser and J. Japhe, a meeting of the presidents, officers and delegates of the German democratic and republican organizations of this city was held, ostensibly for the purpose of forming a central German campaign organization, which was to combine and unite the German democratic and republican elements who are opposed to the candidature of Greeley and Brown and in favor of Grant and Wilson. The meeting was called to order by Dr. Tresartis, whereupon an organization was effected by the election of Joseph Unger President and Gustav Goldhegen Secretary, who read the following document, prepared by the Executive Committee, as the basis on which an organization should be effected:—

That the result of the North Carolina election had conclusively shown that the German element in the United States is not willing to identify itself with the Greeley and Brown movement, and it was certain that the opposition to the candidates was nowhere more evident than among the Germans of this city. It was therefore now time to combine and to organize, and so forth.

A debate which, after the reading of the document, ensued conclusively showed that the majority of the presidents, officers and delegates present were not present to "combine and to organize," but to defeat the entire movement, in which they fully succeeded. A motion was made, and after some feeble attempts to defeat it carried, declaring the meeting adjourned till the 8th of November, to the chagrin of the baffled engineers of the movement. The meeting broke up in confusion and excitement, and an attempt to reopen it proved also futile.

A MISHAP AT A POLITICAL MEETING IN BROOKLYN.

Fall of the Speaker's Stand.

A mass meeting under the auspices of the Grant and Wilson Club of the Seventh ward of Brooklyn was held last evening at the corner of Myrtle avenue and Ryerson street, where a stand was erected for the accommodation of the speakers and others. Just after the proceedings had opened the stand suddenly fell, precipitating to the ground orators, reporters and the members of the band, the latter of whom were blowing away with might and main. Four boys, who were playing about the stand, were severely injured. Besides these no persons were hurt. The band leader and the assailant of the bass drum, however, had a narrow escape. Had not some individual caught the former by his coat tail (which parted at the waist) and broke the fall, there might have been a vacancy in the leadership of that organization, and had not the latter been in such a position that when the stand fell he dropped straight through his drum and rolled out into the street, who knows what might not have happened? One of the orators will bear a skinned nose for several days. But this little mishap did not dampen his ardor in the least, nor that of the assemblage. The meeting was reorganized and continued until a late hour. The speakers were Judge Tenney, Mr. Hale, Mr. Lambert and others.

MR. GREELEY'S MOVEMENTS.

Philosopher Greeley remained secluded at Brooklyn. A few political friends called on him during the day, but he was mostly engaged on the epistolary work that now demands his attention. He will probably be at the Lincoln Club to-day.

BUREAU OF ELECTIONS.

The Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Elections yesterday afternoon directed an examination to be made by the captains of the several police precincts as to the character and business employment of all persons whose names have been, or may be submitted as inspectors of election and poll clerks for the coming election. The results of the examinations are ordered to be made to the Board forthwith and the appointments made.

THE ERIE FIRE.

The Conflagration Supposed To Be the Work of an Incendiary—The Total Loss.

ERIE, Pa., Sept. 5, 1872.

The particulars of the conflagration last night were as follows:—The Reed House caught fire a little after nine o'clock in the fourth story. It is supposed that the fire was the work of an incendiary. The firemen were tardy in getting on the ground and were much embarrassed by the bursting of the hose about half an hour after the alarm and before the engines were playing with any perceptible effect. The efforts to confine the fire to this building were successful, though the fire was not under control till five o'clock this morning. The boarders lost most of their effects, but the loss of the occupants of the twelve stores and offices on the first story is covered by insurance. The Reed House and furniture cost about $200,000, and there was $100,000 insurance on the building and $17,500 on the furniture. The outside walls and most of the inside walls are standing. It is believed that it can be rebuilt for $120,000. The loss on furniture, exclusive of insurance, is about $88,000.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 5, 1872.

Two freight trains on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad came in collision at the Blairsville intersection this morning, killing the engineer, Frank Macauley, and cutting off the arm of the fireman. A number of cars were wrecked.

THE STATE CONVENTIONS.

Inside Workings of the Liberals and Democrats at Syracuse.

Abundant Wirepulling and a Great Deal of Hard Fighting.

SEVERE SCRAMBLE FOR THE OFFICES.

The Young Politicians Versus the Veterans.

Tremendous Enthusiasm at the Finish.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 5, 1872.

The worse than imprudent action of the State Central Committee yesterday, in forcing upon the Convention a Conference Committee on the partition of places on the State ticket without allowing the delegates beforehand a say in its completion, brought forth its evil fruit to-day, as I predicted in my despatches last night that it would. Shortly after the Convention had been called to order the report of the committee recommending that the democrats should give the liberals the Congressman at Large was submitted, and

THE REBELS

at once began. Mr. John Kelly, of New York, was the first to secure the floor, after Mr. Tilden had announced the tenor of the report. He stated that as a member of the committee he should have been consulted about the report before it was made, and boldly asserted that the committee had in point of fact held no meeting whatever. This insinuation that the report was nothing more nor less than the work of one or two men who had assumed to act as leaders for the entire Convention created no small amount of excitement, and of course Tilden had to reply.

TILDEN'S DEFENCE.

He argued to show that Mr. Kelly was laboring under a serious mistake. He was followed by young De Witt, of Kings county, who, with his usual recklessness and want of tact, pitched into Tilden regardless of consequences, and went so far as to insinuate that the committee had been picked by the veteran himself. This only served to make matters worse, and in a few minutes the Convention presented the

WILDEST SCENE OF DISORDER

imaginable. The delegates, who had been smarting under the snub given them the day previous by the Central Committee virtually robbing them of the right to appoint the Conference Committee themselves, saw that they had at last got a good opportunity of wreaking revenge on Tilden, and they went about it in dead earnest. The latter and De Witt had a sharp wordy tussle, during which the youthful Kings county orator was unsparing in his rather mean innuendoes as to the motives which had actuated Mr. Tilden in presenting the resolution he had the day before, and in pursuance of which the peculiarly constituted Conference Committee came into existence. It was in vain that Tilden attempted to parry the thrusts made at him without explaining why he had allowed himself to be used as a sort of catspaw for the other members of his committee.

"BLOOD! BLOOD!"

The delegates were in for revenge, and he got it right and left. Seeing that the delegates were in no mood to be trifled with, he finally explained how he had not picked the committee as charged, but had only performed a duty the Central Committee had requested him to perform. He alluded in a rather pathetic way to the "taunts and insults" that Mr. De Witt had heaped upon him, and expressed the hope that the Convention was not in sympathy with his calumniations. The old gentleman was evidently very much affected, and the cooler heads in the Convention at once saw that the row was growing altogether too serious, and so applauded Mr. Tilden, and loudly, when he took his seat, looking

PALE AND AGITATED.

The fact is that the young man element had, as on the day before, broken out again too strongly, and the old wire pullers knew that there was danger ahead if it was not curbed before it had got completely beyond their control. Kelly managed, with a good deal of tact, to calm the excitement by explaining that he had not been neglected by the committee purposely, and that he exonerated Mr. Tilden from all blame in the matter. *This* was soon *followed* by a motion to have a new Conference Committee appointed, and a resolution giving the appointing of it to the delegates themselves was drawn up by Tilden, and passed amid considerable excitement, and thus ended the first lesson. The delegates had the night before made up their minds to give their would be leader a lesson to teach him what they knew about their own rights.

RENEWAL OF THE FIGHT.

In the afternoon, however, the excitement over the question as to what side should secure the Congressman at Large was again renewed, with Tilden out of the fight. The new committee virtually made the same report as the first one had, and it seemed for a time that after all the democrats would give the liberals the Congressman. Apgar, of Tompkins county, however, was unwilling to give up the fight without another struggle, and made a vigorous speech against the report, suggesting that the liberals should be tendered, in lieu of the Congressman, the Lieutenant Governor and the State Prison Inspector.

THE COMPROMISE CARRIED.

He gained his point, the yeas and nays being called upon the motion to appoint a new committee of three, and shortly after the committee had called upon the liberals General Cochrane and another member of the other Convention entered and formally announced that the liberals had accepted the offer of the positions of Lieutenant Governor and State Prison Inspector. This settled the much-mooted question. It should be here stated that right upon the heels of the fight between the hotheads and Tilden over the way the first Conference committee had been appointed a resolution was passed authorizing the delegates to select a representative from each Congressional district, the thirty-two representatives to form the State Central Committee.

TILDEN FORGOTTEN.

The resolution was immediately acted upon, and when the names were announced it was discovered that Tilden had been entirely forgotten. The forgetfulness of the delegates was malicious, and Mr. Tilden felt the slight keenly. He was saved in the long run, however, thanks to the efforts of the New York city delegation, and was made a member at large of the committee.

NOMINATING THE GOVERNOR.

When the time came for nominating a candidate for Governor the excitement was intense. The galleries were crowded to repletion, and hundreds of spectators filled the parquet and the aisles to such a degree that locomotion was a sheer impossibility. It became evident from the start that Kernan had many friends among the audience, if not among the delegates, for the moment his name was mentioned it was greeted with tremendous applause. The Kings county delegation determined, if possible, to drag Church into the contest, and to that end they put De Witt forward, who, after making a rather long speech, in which he attempted to show that if the Convention nominated the Chief Justice he would feel it his duty not to decline, put the Judge in nomination.

ANOTHER FIGHT.

Of course this aroused the ire of the Kernan men, and several of them were extremely outspoken in their denunciations of what they called the trickery and want of good faith of the Kings county delegates. The trickery, however, or whatever the strategy of the Brooklyn folks may be called, fell rather flat upon the Convention when they were challenged to produce some proof to show that the Chief Justice would accept if nominated, and were unable to furnish any. The balloting was then begun in downright earnest. The first ballot resulted as follows:—Schell, 24½; Kernan, 42½; Beach, 32; Homer A. Nelson, 10; Lucius Robinson, 6; Church, 11—126 votes being cast. All the New York delegation, with four exceptions, voted for Schell.

KERNAN'S VICTORY.

The Kernan men, when the result was announced, broke out into loud cheers. But before the second ballot was begun it was rumored that the New York delegation intended to throw a solid vote for Beach, thus giving him the victory. There was no foundation for the report, however, and scarcely had the second balloting begun when Robinson's name was withdrawn and the six votes cast for him on the first ballot were thrown for Kernan. The spectators grew wild with excitement at this juncture, and every time a delegate rose when his name was called and voted for Kernan he was greeted with loud and long continued cheering. Indeed, the enthusiasm of the audience seemed to carry the Convention itself along with it, and the New York delegation could resist it no longer.

JOHN MORRISSEY BACKS DOWN.

John Morrissey was the first to change his vote from Schell to Kernan, and then it became a general scramble among his metropolitan colleagues to follow his example. This sudden and unexpected change of front of the New Yorkers created great cheering on the part of the spectators, amid which Mr. Kinsella rose and cast the solid vote of Kings county for Kernan. This, of course, ended the contest, and the nomination was then made unanimous amid a scene of excitement that beggars description, the delegates rising *en masse* and heartily joining in the cheering of the audience.

THE FUN OVER.

The rest of the work was after this a comparatively easy task to accomplish. Sunset Cox was nominated by acclamation, and the candidates for Canal Commissioner were soon disposed of, John F. Hubbard, Jr., of Chenango county, winning the day. The closing scenes of the Convention were very exciting. A committee was sent to the liberals inviting them to come in a body to the hall where the democrats were in session, in order that the two conventions might formally endorse the candidates settled upon.

A BAND OF BROTHERS.

The Convention rose in a body as the liberals entered, while the democrats and the spectators cheered them to the echo. The enthusiasm broke out afresh when the democratic chairman came forward on the platform and, while extending to him the right hand of fellowship, welcomed the chairman and the delegates of the other convention as brothers, fighting in a common cause. When the question was put whether the candidates selected met the approval of the two conventions there went up an "aye" that fairly shook the building. Then followed a wild scene of excitement, the delegates rising to their feet, while cheer upon cheer rent the air for the coalition ticket. The

BALANCE OF THE EVENING

was then spent in speechmaking and the singing of campaign songs, and at a late hour the adjournment took place. The proceedings of the Liberal Convention dragged wearily along through the day, with frequent recesses, owing to the fact of its action depending upon that of the democrats. At the opening this morning the Committee on Permanent Organization reported the name of Chauncey M. Depew for President, and upon taking the chair he made a very brilliant and effective speech. He saw before him the ablest members of the republican party whom he had been accustomed to meeting in conventions since 1858. His arraignment of the administration and comparison of its leading supporters, Butler, Nye and Morton, with Sumner, Trumbull and Fenton, was very effective. He gave the carpet-baggers the usual scourging, announced among the principles of the party universal suffrage coupled with universal amnesty, passed a high eulogy upon Greeley and closed by predicting a hundred thousand majority for the ticket about to be nominated.

A HITCH.

Nothing of interest followed until an enthusiastic member offered a resolution recommending the Democratic Convention to nominate Sanford E. Church for Governor. This was thought to be a very excellent thing until some thoughtful gentleman reminded the members that they were trespassing on the business of the other Convention, and had better attend to their own. Then the resolution was withdrawn. Following the appointment of the State Committee complaint was made that the German element was not sufficiently represented, and two gentlemen of that nationality were added, so that the promised 8,000 German liberal voters of New York might be satisfied.

A SLASH OF BUSINESS

was followed by a recess. During one of these certain delegates musically inclined called upon Mr. Oliva for a campaign song, and a chorus entitled "We are All United," and the "Royal Family," derisive of Grant, which were sung with much enthusiasm. Mr. Barman, an Americanized German from West Troy, in answer to a call from the Convention, took the platform and commenced a rambling stump speech, which was happily cut short by an announcement from the President that the Committee of Conference was ready to report. The Chairman, in taking the floor, was evidently anxious as to the result. He stated that the committee, after long and careful consideration from every point of view, had unanimously agreed to allow the democrats the entire State ticket, reserving to the liberals the Congressman at large. Energetic cries of dissent arose from every part of the hall. A dozen members sprang to their feet. Mr. Williams, of Dutchess, finally obtained the floor, and while complimenting the intelligence and honesty of the committee denounced the report and feelingly inquired, "What are we to say to our constituents if this is to be the result of our deliberations?" He moved the report be recommitted with instructions to ask for the second position on the ticket and for the State Prison Inspectorship.

COCHRANE TO THE RESCUE.

He was sustained by a number of delegates, and the motion seemed likely to pass, when John Cochrane took the floor, reminding the Convention that the democrats had magnanimously endorsed the liberal nominations at Cincinnati, and cautioned the members against laying themselves open to the accusation from their enemies of driving a hard bargain with the democrats for the spoils. He was continuing in this strain with evident effect, when a delegate arose and announced that what the Democratic Conference Committee had refused the Convention had yielded. This was immediately confirmed by the appearance on the platform of a delegation from the democrats headed by Mr. Apgar, who officially announced the fact. Rapturous applause followed, and a committee was appointed to report an acceptance of its offer to the other Convention. The report of the Conference Committee on the electoral ticket was called from the table and adopted. Judge Fithian, of New York, then proceeded to read the resolutions. As will be seen, they endorse the enunciation of principles made at Cincinnati, intimate the usual charges against the administration and promise reform through the election of the liberal ticket.

A SCENE.

The most genuine exhibition of enthusiasm manifested during the sitting of the Convention was upon the nomination of Mr. Chauncey M. Depew to be Lieutenant Governor. When the name was first mentioned that gentleman retired *precipitately from the chair*, which was assumed by a modest vice president, who soon fell into a condition of inextricable confusion. Delegation after delegation arose and, without waiting for recognition, seconded the nomination, which was finally made by acclamation. Depew, upon being recalled, manifested considerable feeling at the enthusiasm, and in accepting pledged his best efforts for the success of the ticket. A considerable contest followed upon the nomination of State Prison Inspector, and delegates were loud and long in praise of their respective candidates. The choice finally fell upon Enos C. Brooks, of Cattaraugus. This left nothing to do save to endorse the nominations by the democrats. A recess was taken until eight o'clock.

FINALE.

Immediately upon reassembling a committee from the democrats, headed by S. J. Tilden, appeared on the platform and announced that the nominations made by the Convention had been enthusiastically ratified in Wieting Hall, and invited the delegates to proceed in a body thither for the purpose of a joint ratification. A motion to adjourn *sine die* after the joint meeting was carried, and the members left the hall. The following is the complete ticket:—

For Governor—Francis Kiernan, of Oneida.

For Lieutenant Governor—Chauncey M. Depew, of Westchester.

For State Prison Inspector—Enos C. Brooks, of Cattaraugus.

For Canal Commissioner—John F. Hubbard, of Chenango.

For Congressman at Large—Samuel S. Cox, of New York.

[FOR PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATE CONVENTION SEE FOURTH PAGE.]

First Joint Session of the State Committees.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1872.

Both the democratic and liberal committees will meet at the Astor House on Wednesday next, at noon, to organize and transact their business.

SKETCHES OF THE CANDIDATES.

Francis Kernan,

the democratic nominee for Governor, is a prominent lawyer of Utica, and has served for many years in the State Legislature. He was also a member of Congress and is remarkable for his eloquence. He took an active part in the Democratic State Committee and has been an earnest advocate of pure and honest government.

Chauncey M. Depew

has been Secretary of State in New York and one of the most prominent and favorably known politicians in the State. In 1865 he was appointed Minister to Japan, a position which he declined. He is a fluent and eloquent speaker and possesses great influence in his party.

Samuel S. Cox.

This well known member of Congress was born in Zanesville, Ohio, and graduated at Brown University. He first adopted the legal profession and afterwards that of journalism. He was appointed Secretary of Legation to Peru in 1855, and was elected Representative from Ohio to the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Congresses, serving as chairman of the Committee on Revolutionary Claims. He also distinguished himself as an author, publishing a book of foreign travel, called "The Buckeye Abroad," and has been an occasional lecturer on literary topics. He was elected to the Thirty-seventh Congress, serving on the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and was re-elected to the Thirty-eighth Congress. He was also a Regent of the Smithsonian Institute and a delegate to the Chicago Convention in 1864. On his retirement from Congress he settled in this city, and in 1865 he published a political work, entitled "Eight Years in Congress." He was elected to the Forty-first Congress from the Sixth District of New York, and again to the Forty-second Congress, defeating Horace Greeley, who ran against him. Samuel S. Cox is thus photographed by the correspondent of the Boston *Journal*:—"Had the democrats been in the majority Mr. Cox would have been Speaker of the present House. As it is, he is foremost among the opposition as a parliamentarian and as a scholar. He is a rather undersized, active, keen-eyed gentleman, very wrong in his political notions, very sincere in his friendships, very devoted to his constituents and a blind follower of the democratic party. Naturally an orator, his language is elegant, often adorned with apt quotations, sometimes severely sarcastic, but never low. The pleasing manner in which he presents even the most repulsive political heresies, the vivacity and force of his tone and gestures, and the earnestness of his manner, always secure for him an attentive hearing."

SYRACUSE.

A Busy Field Day in Both Conventions.

Obstinate Skirmishing Over the Nomination for Congressman at Large.

SUNSET COX AT LAST TRIUMPHANT.

Frank Kernan and Chauncey Depew the Gubernatorial Standard-Bearers.

TILDEN BADLY SNUBBED.

Enthusiastic Endorsement of Greeley and Cincinnati.

A Harmonious Ending to an Eventful Day

SPEECHMAKING AD LIBITUM.

Both Conventions Adjourned and the Delegates Already on Their Way Home.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LIBERAL CONVENTION.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept 5, 1872.

The State Liberal Republican Convention met at half-past nine A. M.

Mr. STILL, of Monroe, from the Committee on Permanent Organization reported as follows:—

For Permanent President—Mr. Chauncey M. Depew. (Applause.) For Vice Presidents—First Judicial district, General Charles K. Graham, H. M. Twombly, Daniel D. Conover, Dr. Hasting [illegible]; Second district, L. L. Sanderson, B. Hendrickson, S. J. Hopping, O. W. Goddard; Third district, J. Atwater, [illegible], Dr. W. J. [illegible], C. V. K. [illegible], Thomas W. Stephens; Fourth district, John Kellogg, A. H. Andrews, W. H. Richardson, Milo Ingalsbee; Fifth district, Henry A. Foster, Luke Kinsey, L. D. Beckwith, S. A. Bunce; Sixth district, L. P. Brooks, [illegible], Fletcher Palmer, S. D. White; Seventh district, Louis Lowenthal, [illegible] Harrower, O. B. Latham, A. A. Hendee; Eighth district, S. S. Marsh, Seth Fenner, Charles Craven, William Preston.

On motion the report was agreed to and Mr. Depew was conducted to the chair.

Mr. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW on taking the chair, briefly referred to the abuses of the national administration.

The Committee on Organization then reported the secretaries as follows:—

First district, Samuel J. Classey, J. Nevan Hegeman; Second district, D. C. Briggs, W. D. Dickey; Third district, Arthur C. Butts, James C. Matthews; Fourth district, W. H. Daniels, John A. Sheldon; Fifth district, B. B. Jaggart, W. L. Scripture; Sixth district, J. J. Jones, C. W. Scott; Seventh district, S. C. Cleveland, W. S. Hicks; Eighth district, A. N. Cole, James Vanlone.

This report was also agreed to.

The resolution offered yesterday, to appoint a Committee on Resolutions and that all resolutions be referred to that committee, was taken up and adopted.

Mr. HENDEE, of Livingston county, offered the following:—

Resolved, That this Convention respectfully and unanimously recommend to the Democratic State Convention now in session in this city, as the first choice of this Convention, Mr. Sanford E. Church as a candidate for Governor to be supported by the liberal republicans of this State at the ensuing election, and that this resolution be directly and officially communicated to such Democratic Convention for their consideration.

Mr. POND, of Niagara, opposed the adoption of this resolution, as he thought it would only result in embarrassment.

The resolution then under the rules, was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. HENDEE moved the reconsideration of the motion adopting the rules so that this resolution could be acted upon and proceeded to urge the nomination of Judge Church.

The motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

The following Committee on Resolutions was then announced:—

First district—Hon. Freeman J. Fithian, Hon. Orlando L. Stewart.
Second District—Lucien Birdseye, D. A. Briggs.
Third District—A. J. Colvin, Dr. Robert Loughran.
Fourth District—Ralph Richards, W. W. Rockwell.
Fifth District—R. U. Sherman, Isaac S. Jenkins.
Sixth District—Milo Goodrich, S. L. Hayt.
Seventh District—George L. Munger, S. C. Cleveland.
Eighth District—Burt Van Horn, Charles Cravens.

THOMAS E. STEWART reported from the Conference Committee the following electors at large:—

Amasa J. Parker, Henry R. Selden and John E. Williams, district electors.
First District—Charles J. Beach, democrat.
Second District—F. C. Litchfield, democrat.
Third District—George R. Reynolds, republican.
Fourth District—Andrew Cunningham, democrat.
Fifth District—Edward Hogan, democrat.
Sixth District—Joseph Koch, democrat.
Seventh District—Anthony Dugro, democrat.
Eighth District—T. S. Glaubenskiee, republican.
Ninth District—Thomas Ryan, democrat.
Tenth District—James M. Boyd, republican.
Eleventh District—Andrew E. Suffern, democrat.
Twelfth District—John M. Holcke, democrat.
Thirteenth District—John O. Whitehouse, republican.
Fourteenth District—Edwin N. Hubbell, democrat.
Fifteenth District—Charles Courter, democrat.
Sixteenth District—James Gibson, republican.
Seventeenth District—Winslow C. Watson, Jr., democrat.
Eighteenth District—Edwin A. Merritt, republican.
Nineteenth District—John Kellogg, republican.
Twentieth District—Jedediah P. Sill, democrat.
Twenty-first District—Z. L. Priest, democrat.
Twenty-second District—T. S. Faxton, republican.
Twenty-third District—C. A. Walrath, democrat.
Twenty-fourth District—Louis H. Redfield, democrat.
Twenty-fifth District—Thaddeus W. Collins, republican.
Twenty-sixth District—Stephen B. Ayres, republican.
Twenty-seventh District—Edgar K. Apgar, democrat.
Twenty-eighth District—A. N. Coles, republican.
Twenty-ninth District—Edwin R. Reynolds, republican.
Thirtieth District—Franklin Spaulding, republican.
Thirty-first District—Abraham Altman, republican.
Thirty-second District—Truman R. Coleman, republican.

On motion the report was laid on the table for the present.

The Convention then took a recess for half an hour.

The Convention reassembled at half-past eleven.

THOS. W. STEVENS, of Albany, offered a resolution that a State committee of one from each Congressional district be appointed, its members to be selected by the delegates from each Congressional district. Carried.

The Convention then took a recess for half an hour to select members of the State Committee.

The Convention reassembled at the expiration of the time for recess.

THE STATE COMMITTEE.

The following names were reported for the State Committee as far as selected:—

First District—Gilbert C. Dean, of Tottenville.
Second District—John Cashon, of Brooklyn.
Third District—John W. Coe, of Brooklyn.
Fourth District—Charles W. Goddard, of Brooklyn.
Fifth District—James McLaren, of New York.
Sixth District—John Cochrane, of New York.
Seventh District—Hugh Nesbit, of New York.
Eighth District—Horatio N. Twombly, of New York.
Ninth District—James Haste, of New York.
Tenth District—George W. Palmer, of New York.
Eleventh District—James B. Swain, of Sing Sing.
Twelfth District—Grenville Burt, of Warwick.
Thirteenth District—Cyrus Macy, of Hudson.
Fourteenth District—James G. Lindsley, of Rondout.
Fifteenth District—Morgan L. Filkins, of Albany.
Sixteenth District—George M. Taylor, of Troy.
Seventeenth District—John A. Sheldon, of Glens Falls.
Eighteenth District—William H. Daniels, of Ogdensburg.
Nineteenth District—B. French, of Saratoga Springs.
Twentieth District—James C. Allen, of Delhi.
Twenty-first District—Luther B. Richardson, of Lowville.
Twenty-second District—George Williams, of Whitestown.
Twenty-third District—Isaac G. Jenkins, of Oswego.
Twenty-fourth District—Alfred Wilkinson, of Syracuse.
Twenty-fifth District—William B. Clark, of Waterloo.
Twenty-sixth District—Clark Bell, of Dundee.
Twenty-seventh District—Edward Jones, of Binghamton.
Twenty-eighth District—Samuel C. Taber, of Elmira.
Twenty-ninth District—Lyder D. S. Brown, of Rochester.
Thirtieth District—William Bristol, of Warsaw.
Thirty-first District—John Walls, of Buffalo.
Thirty-second District—Henry O. Lake, of Jamestown.

Mr. TWOMBLY moved to add the name of Morris Ettinger, of New York, as committee man at large.

Mr. NILES moved to add the name of Lewis Lowenthal, of Rochester.

A DELEGATE moved to add the name of Colonel Benjamin A. Willis, of New York.

A DELEGATE moved that the matter of adding names be referred to a committee of five.

After some discussion, Mr. TABOR, of Chemung, moved that three committee men at large be appointed, consisting of the above named gentlemen. Carried.

The Convention then took a recess until two o'clock P. M.

Afternoon Session.

The Convention reassembled at three o'clock P. M.

WALDO HUTCHINS, from the Conference Committee on the Distribution of Offices, reported that the committee had, after a friendly and harmonious interchange of views, unanimously agreed to give the selection of a candidate for Congressman at Large to this Convention, and of the other officers on the ticket to the Democratic Convention.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Dutchess, said that if this was the result of the labors of this committee, if this was their insight, then this liberal republican party may as well dissolve. He did not think a single delegate here could go back to his constituents, after adopting this report and justify himself. He moved that the report be recommitted, with instructions to ask that the Lieutenant Governor and Inspector of State Prisons be accorded to the liberal republican party.

Mr. RISLEY, of Oneida, sustained the motion. He said he believed that if this Convention asked for two places on the State ticket the Democratic Convention would accede. He asked why it was that this report, that had been once voted down in the other Convention, was now again presented by the Conference Committee? He called upon the Convention to vote down this report, and assured them they would get it.

Mr. WILLIAMS modified his motion so as to yield to the democrats the office of Congressman at Large.

General MERRITT, from the Conference Committee, explained the proceedings of the committee. It was claimed that the bulk of the votes for the ticket must come from the democratic party and consequently the ticket should be mostly taken from that party. We had asked for two places but it was there that the argument was against us. Our consultations were of the most friendly and harmonious description. Our sole and only desire was to form such a ticket as will meet the approval of the voters. Our committee did not think there was a single member of this Convention who was a candidate for any office or that he had a friend who was, and so strongly so as to get up any contention.

General COCHRANE said this Convention was a deliberative body. It was expected of it that it would do its work dispassionately and with wisdom. He was not sure that the Convention would like a position before the face of its constituents and which would give its opponents the opportunity of saying we drove a sharp bargain with the democracy. This he did not want said of the Convention. He did not want anything said or done which would even give rise to such an inference. He referred to the organization of the liberal republican party—its object and purpose—and said after it had selected its candidates they had been adopted [illegible] frankly and earnestly by the democracy of the country.

The speaker was here interrupted by Mr. Risley, who announced that he was informed that the other Convention had accorded to this Convention the Lieutenant Governor and State Prison Inspector. This was received with long continued and tumultuous applause, the entire Convention rising to their feet.

WALDO HUTCHINS then addressed the Convention and referring to the patriotism and magnanimity of the democratic party of the country, said that he as a member of this Conference Committee could and would not go to them asking for petty offices. They had acted finely in nominating Greeley and Brown—(tremendous applause)—and he was only too grateful to them for that.

The CHAIR then announced to the Convention a committee on the part of the Democratic Convention.

Mr. ALVORD, from that committee detailed the proceedings in the Democratic Convention amid [illegible] applause.

Several delegates moved that the communication be accepted. (Great applause.)

General COCHRANE moved that a committee of three be appointed to inform the Democratic Convention of the acceptance. Carried.

The CHAIR then appointed General Cochrane and Messrs. Gibson, of Washington, and Williams, of Dutchess, such committee.

The Convention then took a recess for fifteen minutes.

The Convention was again called to order at fifteen minutes to six P. M. and a vote taken on the electoral ticket agreed upon by the Conference Committee and given above. It was unanimously adopted.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Judge FITHIAN from the Committee on Resolutions submitted the following:—

The liberal republicans of New York in convention assembled, representing a majority of the hundreds of the republican party—(applause)—in the Empire State, and including fully the delegates from every Assembly district in the State, declare and resolve—

First—That we accept and reaffirm the resolutions of the Cincinnati Convention, as constituting the best expression of true republicanism. (Applause.)

Second—That we present the arraignment of the federal administration therein submitted as abundantly established, [illegible] the duty of all good citizens to prevent the [illegible] abuses and corruptions of the [illegible]. (Applause.)

Third—[illegible] Horace Greeley—(applause)—[illegible] President and [illegible] B. Gratz Brown [illegible] the ticket this day nominated.

Fourth—That we welcome the cordial acceptance of both platform and candidates by a great party here and elsewhere, and embracing, we hail [illegible] the voters of the Union as the most cheering omen of better times. We value party organizations only so far as they secure the triumph of just principles, and whoever in good faith accepts these is our political brother. (Applause.)

Fifth—We recognize the two great political duties of the hour to be reform in national and State administration and reconciliation and reunion with the South. (Applause.) We look for both in the triumph of the National and State tickets. We rejoice in the partial success of the first in New York in the choice of reform candidates, republican and democratic, at the last election.

Sixth—We deplore the failure of our last Legislature to carry forward the reform movement to its legitimate results—(applause)—and we charge that failure directly upon the Custom House and other federal intrigue. (Applause.) We condemn especially the neglect of the Legislature to purify itself by expelling its own corrupt members, and to inflict adequate punishment upon all corruptionists within its reach. But we thank it and congratulate the State for the partial purification of the judiciary—(applause)—and we demand that this reform and a more rigid system of economy and accountability be extended to every department of the civil service. (Applause.)

Seventh—That in view of the fact that every producer and every consumer is affected by the transportation of breadstuffs and merchandise between the grain fields of the West and the cities of the East, the business interests of our State demand a fostering and generous canal policy, looking alike to the placing and maintaining in the most efficient condition our great arteries of communication and to the diminishing of taxation upon their traffic by reducing the tolls as far as possible. (Applause.)

Eighth—We commend the movement for a revision of our present unequal and unjust system of State and local assessment and taxation, and urge its speedy completion. (Applause.)

Ninth—We remember with pride and gratitude the achievements and sacrifices of the citizen soldiers and sailors of the republic, democratic and republican. (Applause.) The names and memories of the fallen are our richest heritage and to the survivors we concede the full rewards of their patriotic deeds. (Applause.) We denounce as insincere and hypocritical the pretended regard of our opponents for the sailors and soldiers which is manifested in acts only, by excluding them from political preferment in order to make room for family relatives and subservient politicians. (Applause.)

Tenth—To the faithful defence of these principles we pledge ourselves and for their certain triumph we point the voters of this State to the ticket we this day select and nominate.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Mr. RISLEY moved that the Convention proceed to nominate a candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

General WILLIAM GREGG, of Chemung, moved as an amendment that this Convention nominate by acclamation Mr. Francis Kernan, of Oneida, for Governor. This was carried unanimously and with three cheers.

Mr. BRIGGS, of Westchester, in behalf of Westchester and other adjoining counties, named Mr. Chauncey M. Depew for Lieutenant Governor, which was received with loud applause and cheers.

Mr. Depew left the chair and Mr. R. A. Hendee was called to preside.

Mr. W. W. Niles, of Westchester, Mr. Raines, of Monroe, and others, amid much confusion, seconded the nomination.

JOHN COCHRANE, in a brief but eloquent speech, endorsed the nomination of Chauncey M. Depew.

General MERRITT moved that the nomination of Chauncey M. Depew be made by acclamation, which was carried, with three rousing cheers and continuous applause and yells, the Convention rising to their feet on the benches, swinging hats, &c.

Calls were then made for Mr. Depew, and he came forward, amid a storm of cheers.

On taking the chair Mr. DEPEW addressed the Convention as follows:—

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION—I return you my sincere and heartfelt thanks for the high honor which you have conferred upon me. We stand in the presence of a grave responsibility and the performance of a high duty. We are to discharge relations which will affect not only the constituencies which we represent but the large mass of intelligent men who, alarmed at the present tendency of affairs, are waiting for the result of these Conventions to decide their ultimate action. Since 1853 I have been a member of every Republican State Convention which has been held in the Empire State—(applause)—and the men whom I have learned to recognize as the leaders of public opinion and the trusted exponents of party policy and principle in their several localities I see represented before me here to-day. (Applause.) When in the Utica Convention a distinguished leader of that body, under inspiration of head quarters struck down a life long tried and true republican to elevate in his place a time serving democrat for present purposes, he lamented the absence of familiar faces and well known voices in the council of the organization. (Applause.) Were he present upon this platform those faces would beam upon him from the benches in front. (Loud applause.) A party despotism, which denied the right of criticism for the correction of evils, and which denied the right to investigate and probe for the eradication and cure of corruption, which visited with administrative displeasure and with party excommunication every effort to stem the tide of corruption and purify public life all in the interest of the perpetuation of personal ambition, contrary to the best interests of the Republic and of the party, and put to the front as the proper exponent of principle and as the best result of American statesmanship Butler, Chandler, Nye—(laughter)—and drove to the wall, expelled from party councils and visited with administrative contumely the course of Sumner—(cheers)—Schurz—(applause)—Trumbull—(applause)—Fenton—(prolonged cheers)—made Cincinnati a necessity and its results a success. (Applause.) The alarming tendency of our government towards the centralization of power at Washington, the feeling throughout our land that the time had come when we should return to the original principles of representative government, the yearning desire that everywhere throughout all our borders civil authority should be paramount and the military subordinate, the feeling that the sacred writ of habeas corpus should be suspended only in times of great emergency and public danger—these things made possible and complete the union of Cincinnati and of Baltimore. There is a yearning desire felt by the people of this country everywhere that all should enjoy, without regard to color, equal civil and political rights, and that we should be a common people, with a common destiny, a common patriotism and one country. (Applause.) The best exponent of peace and reconciliation and good government is Horace Greeley. (Great applause.) The party lash, wielded for purposes over and beyond, outside of and antagonistic to those for which the party was formed, has lost its vigor. And the renominationists, in State Convention at Utica, recognize the appalling fact when they select for their leader a gentleman best known for his brilliant criticism and declaration of the unfitness for another term of the present Executive of the nation and as the leader and head of their ticket a man who through his long and eventful career of eighty odd years—(laughter)—has so trained his party adherents and so decreed his principles upon great questions that there lives not a man in our State, no matter to what party he belonged or what profession he has made, who cannot find in him an exponent of his policy and a protest against his faith. (Applause and laughter.) A pure and undisturbed republicanism under such leadership is a test, a continuance and repetition in the face of all the errors and mistakes of the past. Gentlemen, we are entering upon the eighth year since the war closed. The issues which were decided by us have been crystallized into history and have become part of the situation of our country. No man proposes to interfere with what has been decided. No party could live an hour which desired to rebuild the things which have been settled by the arbitration of the sword. In that view I consider the duty of patriotism to unite on two men, no matter what their party affiliations may be, who are willing to restore peace, amity, fraternity, love and good government throughout our Republic. (Applause.)

After a reference to carpet bagging, Mr. DEPEW continued:—

Sixty thousand office holders (there is a military or [illegible]) then [illegible] calling together a [illegible] convention unanimous without dissent, for the [illegible] of the present administration with [illegible] to put [illegible] into the party platform—[illegible]. (Applause.) [illegible] The two central [illegible] of the American people [illegible] in a letter in which he accepted the [illegible] nomination [illegible]—(applause)—[illegible] with great ... [illegible] we [illegible] peace [illegible] the United States for the single purpose of deciding whether the people of this country approve of what I have done while I have been its civil magistrate. [illegible] It means that Mr. [illegible], who [illegible] at the port of New Orleans [illegible] an investigating committee of the Senate have found that he has used the army and the navy and the Treasury to control the Legislature of a Southern State. It means that all the men in office against whom high crimes and misdemeanors have been [illegible] shall remain there [illegible] because their acts have received the stamp of approval of the American people in the reelection of Grant. Gentlemen of the Convention, there is no way to prosperity and to [illegible] on to [illegible] and the development of the Republic and that is in the election of Horace Greeley—(cheers)—[illegible]. We stand in [illegible]. For thirty years [illegible] the American people and the bitterest of party scrutiny has been [illegible] upon his every act, his every word, and to-day there is no orator and no newspaper that can point to a stain upon his moral character or [illegible] his spotless honesty. (Applause.) For twenty [illegible] years he has every day through the great newspaper which he has erected pointed out before his countrymen his view upon every question which agitated the public mind. [illegible] the humanizing of our race. (Applause.) There is no struggling people the world over desiring for themselves self government and individual liberty who have not found in Horace Greeley their able advocate and supporter. (Applause.) All that can be said, all that can be charged, is that this old gentleman stands before the country with a clear record. If he becomes President of the United States he will pay the rebel debt, he will pension the rebel soldiers, and he will do sundry other things which I cannot now recollect. (Laughter.) Why, gentlemen, up in Maine I heard Hannibal Hamlin and James G. Blaine and men of that character and of national reputation telling the republican party that if Horace Greeley was elected they might anticipate another civil war and the payment of the great burden of the rebel debt. Everything that if such a thing was possible it was in direct contravention of what Horace Greeley has expressed. They insulted the intelligence of their audience [illegible]. (Laughter.) Gentlemen of the Convention, we have before us a great duty. We have before us, as we are [illegible], a brilliant triumph. (Applause.) The watch fires are burning brighter, from Montauk Point to Niagara Falls. With all my canvass of this State and my knowledge of this people, I know that the enthusiasm is contagious. The people are willing to unite in this common cause and for the triumph of these great, beneficent principles—(applause)—and I here predict that the united action of these Conventions—Liberal Republican and Democratic—will inspire an enthusiasm throughout this State which will reach from our borders to the Middle, the Western and Southern Commonwealths, and which in November will find a culmination at the polls of a hundred thousand majority for Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown. (Applause.) Gentlemen, what is the further pleasure of the meeting?

The Convention then on motion proceeded to nominate a candidate for Inspector of State Prisons.

CHARLES HUGHES named William W. Rockwell, of Washington, and spoke in his favor.

Colonel Enos C. Brooks, of Cattaraugus county, and Charles De Wolf, of Montgomery county, were also named and their respective merits as candidates spoken of by the delegates presenting them. The roll was called with the following result:—

W. W. Rockwell received 125 votes.
Charles De Wolf received 164 votes.
Colonel Enos C. Brooks received 117 votes.

There was no choice and the Convention proceeded to vote again with this result:—Charles De Wolf having withdrawn, Colonel Enos C. Brooks received 198 votes and W. W. Rockwell received 182 votes. Colonel Brooks was then, on motion, nominated by acclamation with three enthusiastic cheers. Colonel Brooks was called to the platform and returned his thanks for the honor conferred upon him and said he would, if elected, administer the office with honesty and to the best of his ability. (Tremendous applause.)

On motion the nomination of the Democratic Convention for Canal Commissioner was ratified and the Convention then took a recess till eight o'clock.

Evening Session.

The Liberal Convention reassembled at half past eight, and while waiting for the officers to call the Convention to order the members engaged in singing. While singing a committee consisting of Messrs. Luddington, Tilden and Bell, from the Democratic Convention, appeared in the hall and were greeted with three cheers. Mr. Niles from the Committee sent to the Democratic Convention to inform it of the action of this Convention reported that the duty had been discharged and introduced the Democratic Convention Committee to the Convention. Mr. Luddington, on behalf of the Democratic Committee, stated that the Convention had heard of the action of this Convention with great satisfaction and applause, and invited this Convention to meet with the Democratic Convention in Wieting Hall. (Cheers.)

On motion of Mr. CONOVER it was resolved that the Convention proceed in a body to Wieting Hall, and the Convention marched out with that purpose and with the understanding that the Convention should then adjourn *sine die*.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

SYRACUSE, Sept 5, 1872.

The Democratic State Convention reassembled at ten o'clock.

The Committee on Resolutions was announced, as follows:—

First Judicial district, Matthew T. Brennan, John Fox; Second district, E. J. Beach, S. J. Calahan; Third district, J. F. Shafer, Lyman Sanford; Fourth district, E. L. Davis, D. Magone, Jr.; Fifth district, Samuel Earl, C. Avery; Sixth district, Charles McLean, C. B. Nixon; Seventh district, George Wagner, Isaac J. Haskins; Eighth district, W. S. Farwell, William Williams.

Mr. TILDEN, from the Committee on Conference, reported that the committee held a prolonged session yesterday and another this morning. The proceedings were marked by a great disposition to procure unanimity and the best results for all concerned. The result was that the liberal republicans at first asked for Lieutenant Governor and Congressman at Large. This morning I have to report that if the Convention will concede the Congressman at Large they are cordially willing that the democrats should take the State ticket. (Applause.)

Mr. KELLY said he was in the room designated for the committee meeting yesterday and last evening, but the committee did not put in an appearance. He opposed the plan reported. The Congressman at Large belonged to the city of New York. (Applause.) Mr. Kelly said he was at the meeting, but found no committee.

Mr. TILDEN was afraid that Mr. Kelly's remarks would leave the impression that he was intentionally left out of the conference.

Mr. KELLY stated that when the report should be received he would move that William Dorsheimer, of Buffalo, be nominated for Lieutenant Governor and S. S. Cox, of New York, for Congressman at Large. (Applause.)

A VIGOROUS PROTEST.

Mr. DE WITT, of Kings, argued in favor of the democrats retaining the Congressman at Large. The republicans would have the Executive and the Supreme Court; the democrats should have Congress. He was told it was objected to Cox that he was a free-trader. The democratic party had ignored Horace Greeley's protective views, and this objection should never be made. He spoke of the liberality of the democratic party in taking the Cincinnati ticket. He wanted the voice of the democracy, the voice of Jefferson, heard in the House of Representatives. He struck hands therefore, with Mr. Kelly in opposition to the report.

Mr. BEACH, of Queens, said it was evident there had not been sufficient conference, and moved the report be received and referred back to the committee for further consideration.

Mr. CREAMER was satisfied the report satisfied the Convention as well as the original constitution of the committee. He claimed the Convention was not fully represented in that committee. Two of its members were not members of the Convention. The supplemental number was due principally to the efforts of Mr. Cox. Mr. Creamer moved that the report be recommitted, with instructions to return the Congressman at Large.

Mr. MORTON, of New York, showed how by trick Messrs. Cox and Brooks had been placed in the same district, so as to throw them out of Congress. If we agree to this proposition we give countenance to this wrong. He hoped New York city would have this Congressman conceded to it as an act of justice.

THE DISCUSSION GROWING HOTTER.

Mr. BEACH, of Queens, claimed that Mr. Creamer's motion was not germane. He was for the broad step of [illegible] and would refer back, that no man could say that he had not been heard in that conference.

Mr. TILDEN said it was not his fault if Mr. Kelly was not fully heard, he had himself invited him up. The conference was had with the other committee from half-past four to seven o'clock, and as many of the committee were present as could be got together. He did not know if Mr. Dorsheimer could accept the nomination for Lieutenant Governor. If they had given the liberals the Lieutenant Governor then all the candidates for that office would have felt outraged. The liberals at first wanted both offices, but when one only was conceded they had chosen the Congressman at Large. Let the Convention, if it chose, refer back and go on nominating the officers conceded to them, such as Governor and Canal Commissioner.

Mr. DE WITT condemned the manner in which the Conference Committee was formed. It was a slight to the temporary chairman for Mr. Tilden to dictate who should be on such committee. It was out of taste, but he did not stop even at this point of audacity. Two of the committeemen were elected who are not members of the Convention. It was rather late after such startling facts as these to say it was disgraceful for these gentlemen to serve on such committee. He was sick of a leadership that attempted to absorb all the power of the Convention. He severely denounced the giving away of a part of the representation of New York in Congress, when only a part of the committee were present. He held the Chairman of the State Committee responsible.

RALLY FOR COX.

Mr. KELLY did not complain of the act of Mr. Tilden in any way, it was merely an inadvertence. Other business drew him (Mr. Kelly) from the meeting of the Conference Committee. He eulogized the Congressional services of Mr. Cox, he sat in Congress with him eighteen years ago and watched his course there. No man was then more faithful to the democratic party. With the great experience he had he should be returned. It was due to New York.

Mr. APGAR, of Tompkins, feared that this discussion had already assumed too great a latitude. He favored the original motion but opposed the amendment. It would be lacking in courtesy to the Liberal convention to send the committee with instructions to insist upon any particular nomination.

Mr. KINSELLA, of Kings, thought the trouble arose from the manner of the formation of the committee, two members not being members of the Convention, which was unparliamentary in the beginning. He had charity for the report because it was without friends. He favored making a new committee.

TILDEN EXPLAINING.

Mr. TILDEN said it was due to him to make an explanation. The committee originated in the State Central Committee. He did not himself propose a single name. He made the suggestion regarding the appointment of the committee by the request of the State Committee. He was asked to hand the list to the Chairman of the Convention but he declined, as it would look like packing. He had never assumed dictatorial airs in this or any other Convention. He believed the insults of the gentlemen from Kings had no sympathy from the Convention. (Applause.) The State Committee had overruled him. They were the men who had packed the Conference Committee, not he.

Mr. KINSELLA interrupted Mr. Tilden to say that the representative of the State Committee from his district substantiated all he said.

Mr. TILDEN said he never had, and by the blessing of God never would, pack anything. (Applause.) Having discharged his whole duty in the matter he should decline to serve further on the Conference Committee.

Mr. MOAK, of Albany, was aware that the city of New York had important interests at stake. He spoke of the importance to the State of the Lieutenant Governor, who heads the Canal Board and nearly all the important commissions. He was assured that the men in the other hall were honest, they had burned their ships and must go with us or sink, he was assured that they would go with us in the future in behalf of the country and the democracy, he asked that they have some recognition in the Canal Board, he defended the Conference Committee's report. It was Mr. Kelly's fault that he did not meet with the committee.

Mr. KELLY said he never had and never would ask to be put on a committee.

Mr. WALRATH, of Madison, moved the appointment of another committee, and that Mr. Tilden be a member thereof.

The CHAIR decided that the motion was out of order.

"ORDER," GENTLEMEN.

Mr. LUDINGTON said that it seemed to him there was a spirit abroad that it was not likely to produce the utmost harmony. He agreed with the gentleman from Albany that the State of New York was interested in the office of Lieutenant Governor. He thought the liberals had asked very little. He had confidence in the sort of a man for Congress the liberals would select. It had been said by the Chair that the young men of the party were coming to the front—granted, but the old men of the party must be treated with the respect due to gray hair. (Applause.) He would endorse the report of the committee and end the matter now.

Mr. FAULKNER rose to a question of privilege. His name had been brought into this debate. He knew that the Chairman of the State Committee in suggesting names of members of the Conference Committee had intended no disrespect to himself as Chairman of the Convention. If he had, then he is sufficiently punished therefor. Free trade and tariff were no issue in the democratic party, and never had been. Even if it were so, Dorsheimer was as able an advocate of free trade as Cox.

Mr. MAGEE, of Schuyler, explained how the State Committee came to make the Conference Committee. He declared that Mr. Tilden acted only as an agent in suggesting the names.

Mr. TILDEN offered as a substitute for the pending motions resolutions for the appointment of a new Conference Committee of one from each Judicial district.

The resolutions were adopted amid applause.

A recess of ten minutes was then taken, to allow delegates to select their committeemen.

The following were chosen as a Conference Committee:—

First District—George W. Morton.
Second District—Thomas Kinsella.
Third District—N. C. Moak.
Fourth District—Daniel Magone, Jr.
Fifth District—Delos De Wolf.
Sixth District—Henry S. Randall.
Seventh District—[illegible].
Eighth District—L. B. Faulkner and Cyrus Davis.

Mr. SPRIGGS, of Oneida, from the Committee of Conference on the Electoral Ticket, reported that a great majority of the electors were agreed upon by the representatives of their respective Congressional districts.

The following ticket was recommended for electors—nineteen being democrats and sixteen republicans.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

At Large—Amasa J. Parker, Henry R. Selden and John L. Williams.
First District—Charles J. Beach, dem.
Second District—Edwin C. Litchfield, dem.
Third District—George R. Reynolds, rep.
Fourth District—Andrew Cunningham, dem.
Fifth District—Edward Hogan, dem.
Sixth District—James Koch, dem.
Seventh District—Anthony Dugro, rep.
Eighth District—Theo. G. Glaubensklee, rep.
Ninth District—Thomas Ryan, dem.
Tenth District—James M. Boyd, rep.
Eleventh District—Andrew E. Suffern, dem.
Twelfth District—J. W. Holcke, dem.
Thirteenth District—John O. Whitehouse, rep.
Fourteenth District—Edwin N. Hubbell, dem.
Fifteenth District—Charles Courter, dem.
Sixteenth District—James Gibson, rep.
Seventeenth District—Winslow C. Watson, Jr., dem.
Eighteenth District—Edwin A. Merritt, rep.
Nineteenth District—John Kellogg, rep.
Twentieth District—Jedediah P. Sill, dem.
Twenty-first District—Zenas C. Priest, dem.
Twenty-second District—Theodore S. Faxton, rep.
Twenty-third District—Christopher A. Walrath, dem.
Twenty-fourth District—Lewis H. Redfield, dem.
Twenty-fifth District—Thaddeus W. Collins, rep.
Twenty-sixth District—Stephen B. Ayres, rep.
Twenty-seventh District—Edgar K. Apgar, dem.
Twenty-eighth District—Ashael N. Cole, rep.
Twenty-ninth District—Edwin R. Reynolds, rep.
Thirtieth District—Franklin Spaulding, rep.
Thirty-first District—Abraham Altman, dem.
Thirty-second District—Truman R. Coleman, rep.
Democrats 18, republicans 14.

Mr. APGAR, of Tompkins, offered a resolution that the Democratic State Committee be constituted of one member from each Senatorial district, the same to be selected by the several delegations.

Mr. Apgar yielded the floor at the solicitation of the Chair to hear from Mr. Arthur C. Butts, a delegate from the Liberal Convention.

Mr. BUTTS said he came to learn officially the action of the Convention on the report of the Conference Committee.

The CHAIRMAN, in response, stated that a new committee had been appointed to confer with the Liberal committee.

Mr. APGAR then continued in favor of his resolution.

Mr. FARWELL, of Niagara, supported the resolution at length.

Mr. TILDEN hoped the Convention would not be precipitate on this question. There would be time after the recess to decide the question.

Mr. RUSSELL, of Ulster, said the question was red hot now, and the Convention were as well prepared to act now as after recess. (Applause.) He favored the Congressional instead of the Senatorial system.

The previous question was ordered and the resolution adopted with but one dissenting vote.

The following is the resolution as adopted:—

Resolved, That the Democratic State Committee for the ensuing year be composed of one member from each of the Congressional districts of the State, and that the delegates to this Convention from each district shall decide upon the member of the State Committee from such district and report his name to the chairman of this Convention before its final adjournment, the next meeting to be by him announced to the Convention, and in any case where a majority of the delegation from any district are unable to agree upon such member that fact, with a statement of the votes, to be reported to the Convention through its chairman.

The Committee took a recess till two o'clock.

Afternoon Session.

The Convention reassembled at two o'clock P. M.

The CHAIR announced that the first business in order was to report members of the

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The following comprises such committee:—

At Large—Samuel J. Tilden.
First District—John R. Reid.
Second District—Thomas Kinsella.
Third District—William A. Fowler.
Fourth District—John A. Connelly.
Fifth District—John Fox.
Sixth District—John Kelly.
Seventh District—Thomas J. Creamer.
Eighth District—Edward L. Donnelly.
Ninth District—Thomas A. Ledwith.
Tenth District—[illegible].
Eleventh District—[illegible] Smith.
Twelfth District—John Cowdrey.
Thirteenth District—John Tucker.
Fourteenth District—William C. Russel.
Fifteenth District—William Cassady.
Sixteenth District—[illegible] McQuade.
Seventeenth District—Frederick O. Burhans.
Eighteenth District—William H. Sawyer.
Nineteenth District—Samuel W. Buel.
Twentieth District—William W. Gordon.
Twenty-first District—Allen C. Beach.
Twenty-second District—Lewis Stevens.
Twenty-third District—Delos De Wolf.
Twenty-fourth District—James [illegible].
Twenty-fifth District—Henry B. Pomeroy.
Twenty-sixth District—W. [illegible] Dyer.
Twenty-seventh District—[illegible] Rogers.
Twenty-eighth District—Charles C. B. Walker.
Twenty-ninth District—[illegible].
Thirtieth District—Henry A. Richmond.
Thirty-first District—John B. Warren.
Thirty-second District—William H. Henderson.

Mr. JOHN KELLY, of New York, offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That this Convention appoint one member of the State Committee at large, and that Mr. Samuel J. Tilden, of the city of New York, be the appointee as such committeeman.

Mr. DEWITT, of Kings, said it gave him great pleasure to second the nomination. (Applause.) The resolution was then adopted unanimously and carried amid loud applause.

Messrs. RANDALL and CORTLAND, from the committee on Conference, reported that they had met a similar committee from the Liberal Republican Convention, and after a free consultation had agreed upon the report of the previous committee—namely, that the entire State ticket be conceded to the democrats and Congressman at large to the liberals.

ANOTHER HITCH.

Mr. APGAR moved to non-concur with this report and that this Convention agree to give the liberals the offices of Lieutenant Governor and State Prison Inspector, and argued therefor.

Mr. KINSELLA paid a high eulogy to Mr. Cox, but said he opposed the reopening of this question, which might lead to lengthy debate. He moved the adoption of the report.

Mr. FOX showed how the districts of New York had been gerrymandered. He could not support the adoption of the report when it sacrificed so able a representative as Samuel S. Cox.

Mr. FAULKNER advocated the report of the committee at considerable length. He said this was the only basis on which they could agree with the liberals.

Mr. APGAR said the liberals had asked precisely what he proposed to give them, viz.:—Lieutenant Governor and State Prison Inspector. He regretted exceedingly, in this crisis, to see this small spirit of partisanship which should say that, as democrats, "We should claim this or we should claim that." (Loud applause.) Mr. Apgar moved the previous question on his motion, which was carried, and the main question was ordered.

The CHAIR stated the main question to be on non-concurring with the Conference Committee's report, and with the Convention signifying to the liberals a willingness to give them Lieutenant Governor and State Prison Inspector.

TILDEN DEFEATED.

The roll was called and Mr. Apgar's motion adopted—yeas [illegible], nays 52. Loud applause greeted the announcement of the result.

The CHAIR appointed a committee to announce the action to the Liberal Convention, Messrs. Apgar, of Tompkins, Russell, of Ulster, and Tilden, of New York.

Mr. Tilden declined and D. B. Hill, of Chemung, was appointed in his place.

A recess of ten minutes was taken to enable the Committee on Resolutions to agree on resolutions.

On being again called to order the CHAIRMAN announced a committee from the Liberal Republican Convention, consisting of John Cochrane, ex-Senator Gibson and Charles H. S. Williams.

The Convention received the committee rising and with loud cheers.

COCHRANE'S SPEECH.

Mr. COCHRANE said:—

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION—My associates and myself—a committee of three—have been appointed to wait upon your Convention to inform you of the reception of your magnanimous offer by the Liberal Republican Convention. (Applause.) Your committee found our Convention in the midst of a discussion tending very much to the point at which it seems your Convention had arrived. The announcement of your proposition was received with an explosion of cheers and acclamations—(applause)—and immediately, in the spirit in which it was conceived and the courtesy which tendered it, our Convention arose and we are here as the representatives of its action—a committee to tender to you our warmest thanks, our cordial co-operation and to inform you that we accept your offer. (Tremendous applause.)

BALLOT FOR GOVERNOR.

Mr. CREAMER moved to take a ballot for Governor.

Mr. DEWITT, of Kings, after a somewhat lengthy speech, nominated Sanford E. Church. (Immense applause.) Mr. DeWitt said if the Convention tender the nomination to Judge Church there is not a shadow of doubt that he will accept it.

Mr. FARWELL, of Niagara, had too much respect for Sanford E. Church to assume that he was playing either the part of a trickster or a deceiver. Only two days ago he had insisted that he would not be a candidate. He didn't believe him capable of a sham. A name distinguished as any other in the State is that of Francis Kernan. (Loud applause.)

Mr. KELLY, of New York, nominated Augustus Schell, of New York. (Applause.)

Mr. HASKIN, of Steuben, seconded the nomination of Francis Kernan, of Oneida.

Mr. HILL, of Chemung, nominated Lucius Robinson, of Chemung.

Mr. CORNWALL, of Jefferson, nominated Allen C. Beach, of Jefferson.

Mr. FAULKNER seconded the nomination of Mr. Beach.

KERNAN'S EULOGIUM.

Mr. SPRIGGS, of Oneida, was pleased to hear the gentleman from Niagara nominate Francis Kernan, that was the county of his birth—Oneida was the county of his adoption. It was, he said, at Judge Church's suggestion that Mr. Kernan became a candidate. Judge Church wrote to Mr. Kernan requesting him to be a candidate, and Judge Church was the first man to whom Kernan said, if it was the wish of his friends he would, under circumstances, accept. No man would question Mr. Kernan's honesty or ability. He was the peer of Judge Church or any man. He did not believe any man in the Convention had any right to say Judge Church would be a candidate. He did not believe that Judge Church was nominated in good faith; only, perhaps, that some other power, he declining, would then be enabled to make the nomination.

Mr. DE WITT said it was a strange fact that, of all the men in this Convention, no one was here to say that Judge Church will decline the nomination, except the most ardent supporters of a rival candidate. He nominated Judge Church, with the firm conviction that he would, if nominated, accept.

Mr. FARWELL wanted to know by what authority this statement was made. There is no letter here from Judge Church saying he will accept, yet the gentleman from Kings says he feels intuitively that he will accept. We have candidates here who we know will accept.

Mr. GUERNSEY, of Dutchess, nominated Homer A. Nelson, of Dutchess.

Mr. TILDEN moved that the roll be called and that each delegate, as his name was called, rise and name his choice for Governor. Carried.

The first ballot resulted as follows:—

Kernan	42½	Nelson	10
Beach	32	Church	11
Schell	24½	Robinson	6

The Convention then proceeded to the second ballot.

The second ballot showed a largely increased vote for Kernan, whereupon the delegates in rapid succession changed their votes.

Mr. Kinsella changed the vote of Kings county, which nominated Mr. Kernan.

Mr. JONES, of Steuben, as a delegate from the county which was the birthplace of Kernan, and as one who had cast his two ballots against him, with great pleasure moved to make the nomination unanimous. Carried—the whole Convention rising and wildly cheering.

A LETTER FROM CLARKSON POTTER.

Judge Cochran, of Westchester, wished to put on record the reasons why his delegation had not voted for the Hon. Clarkson N. Potter, as they were instructed. He, therefore, sent the following to the stand, which was read:—

NEW ROCHELLE, August 31, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR—I hear that the Convention by which you were selected as a delegate instructed you to present my name to the State Convention for the nomination of Governor. The mention that has been made of my name in connection with this important office has been without my action, and, while I have not before noticed it, it is now proper I should say that my public service has been too brief to justify my asserting any such claim upon the party. I am, indeed, not insensible to the great kindness I have always received from the party in my own section nor the generous offers of support volunteered to me in other parts of the State, and I trust I shall always be ready to serve the party in any way essential to its success. But I am unwilling at this juncture, when a nomination is regarded as equivalent to an election, to permit anything that might add to the differences about the nomination, and I beg, therefore, that my name may not be presented to the Convention. I am, dear sir, very truly yours,

CLARKSON N. POTTER.

To Mr. ROBERT COCHRANE.

CONGRESSMAN AT LARGE.

The Convention proceeded to nominate a Congressman at Large.

Senator CREAMER, in behalf of the New York delegation, proposed the name of S. S. Cox, of New York, whose reputation, he said, belongs to the entire country. He moved his nomination by acclamation, which was carried amid loud applause.

Messrs. Creamer and Tillotson were appointed a committee to wait on Mr. Cox and inform him of his nomination.

CANAL COMMISSIONER.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate Canal Commissioners. Mr. Hogan, of Seneca, nominated John Haggerty, of Seneca; Mr. Sanford, of Schoharie, nominated ex-Senator John F. Hubbard, Jr., of Chenango; Mr. De Wolf, of Oswego, took great pleasure in seconding the nomination of Mr. Hubbard.

Mr. LUDINGTON, of Onondaga, presented the name of Daniel O. Salmon, of Onondaga.

Mr. FARNON, of Ontario, announced that the present incumbent, William Wright, of Ontario, was not a candidate.

Mr. MOSLEY, of Kings, as a former resident of Syracuse, seconded the nomination of Mr. Salmon.

Mr. MOONEY, of Erie, nominated John W. Kelly, of Erie.

Mr. MOAK, of Albany, seconded the nomination of Mr. Hubbard.

Mr. HILL, of Chemung, seconded the nomination of Mr. Haggerty.

Mr. APGAR nominated Darius A. Ogden, of Yates.

SUNSET COX CAPTURED.

The proceedings were here interrupted by the appearance of the committee with S. S. Cox, who was called to the stand and was greeted with great applause.

Mr. COX spoke as follows:—

MR. PRESIDENT, GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION—I am not insensible to the high honor which has been conferred upon me by this Convention. All I can say is simply this: I will endeavor to show my gratitude by standing at my post of duty in this campaign and, if elected, by my post of duty in the Federal Congress. (Applause.) I know, my fellow citizens, that a coalition of parties is in one sense [illegible] in history, and when they combine for [illegible] purposes [illegible]. But when [illegible] good [illegible] purposes, come they from any quarter or any party, it cannot fail, and victory will assuredly result. (Applause.) The republican party has been cleft in twain. I need not now stay for what reason. Let the soldier's helmet be cleft in twain and the white plume of peace and gentleness remain with us. The ugly visor of hate remains with those who oppose us. (Applause.) I take it, my fellow democrats, as [illegible] compliment to the [illegible] that my name has been mentioned and affirmed by the liberal republicans of New York State for this office. I have seen something of the public service in the [illegible] [illegible] I will [illegible] the republicans discuss the nepotism or the dismissal of the President. I will [illegible] the republicans discuss the matter of [illegible]. I do not wish to find fault with the President for appointing his family to office, or for accepting his gifts. [illegible] was always opposed to water when applied [illegible]. [illegible] The only plank [illegible] is simply this, that the administration now in power [illegible] in the civil war and [illegible] the powers given them to destroy the [illegible], the treasury, the frame, the very genius of our federal polity. They have [illegible] when they gave us fragments—in the shape of the suspension of the habeas corpus when they cried "Let us have peace." [illegible] our party and accept [illegible] They charge us with inconsistency. They taunt us with change. Well, when men [illegible] certain [illegible] the only [illegible] patriotic purpose. That will [illegible] any change [illegible] quarter.

Mr. COX closed by promising his active support in the canvass.

THE VOTE FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

The Convention balloted for Canal Commissioner with the following result:—Hubbard, 70½, Haggerty 15, Salmon 11, Ogden 18, Kelly 5. John F. Hubbard, Jr., was declared duly nominated.

On motion of Mr. LUDINGTON, of Onondaga, the nomination was made unanimous. The Convention then took a recess till eight o'clock.

Evening Session.

The Convention reassembled at eight o'clock.

The CHAIR announced a committee of the liberal republicans headed by W. W. Niles, of Westchester, who were ready to report the action of that body.

Mr. NILES on being introduced, was rapturously applauded, the whole convention rising. Mr. Niles made a formal report of nominations and the endorsement of the State ticket.

The Democratic Convention then, by acclamation, formally endorsed the nomination of Mr. Depew for Lieutenant Governor and Mr. Brooks for State Prison Inspector.

Mr. LUDINGTON, of Onondaga, moved that the chair appoint a committee of three to wait on the Liberal Convention and invite its members to seats in this hall. Carried. Messrs. Luddington, Tilden and Bell, of Orange, were appointed such committee.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Erie, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported that the Committee, with great unanimity, recommended the adoption of the following resolutions:—

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That we hail with enthusiasm the uprising of the people in favor of reform in public affairs as evinced in the union of the patriotic citizens of all parties to throw off the weight of misgovernment and restore the Jeffersonian standard of administration.

Resolved, That the condition of the country is such as to demand the sacrifice of past prejudices. The tone of administration has been lowered, the civil service has grown corrupt, the military power is too readily resorted to, the bureaus at Washington have become the centres of favoritism and robbery, and the Southern States under a system of military repression and [illegible] have been subjected to robbery and waste which have already imposed upon them nearly four hundred millions of debt, oppressing industry and hindering immigration and by destroying their credit exposing the country to the shame and humiliation of repudiation.

Resolved, That the federal administration, in addition to its accumulated corruption, its nepotism and extravagance, its interference to constitute [illegible] obligation and its subjection of the civil authority to arbitrary surveillance and dictation, stands before the country convicted of infidelity to its pledge to restore peace to the distracted people of these States. It is now the chief obstacle to the restoration of a friendly spirit between sections and classes of the Union, and the moral, social and industrial as well as political interests of the country demand its removal from power.

Resolved, That the republicans of this State who secured power by pretence of sympathy with reform deserve the severest judgment of the people for their falsity to their pledges. The record of the last session shows that they continued alike the [illegible] of a Senator who sold his vote and the Senator who purchased it, passed over without censure the extortions of their clerk, violated their [illegible] by making a false and unjust apportionment of Congressional districts, encouraged personal and local legislation, obeyed without resistance the dictation of great moneyed corporations, refused to enact reforms essential to the general good and laid themselves open to the grossest charges of venality and corruption.

Resolved, That a pure judiciary is the essential foundation of a free state. We congratulate the people upon what has been done to purify our existing system, and we demand that the work of reform shall go on without regard to party until our Judiciary shall stand acknowledged by the world free and independent.

Resolved, That, while we disclaim any right to interfere with the institutions of our sister States, we deem it proper to say that it is the duty of the South to educate and elevate their colored citizens, so that they may intelligently exercise the right of suffrage, and that we regard all attempts to combine and array this body of electors against the white population as in the highest degree impolitic and signally injurious to both classes of citizens of the United States.

Resolved, That the canals of New York are the property of the people of the State, and that we repel all propositions to subject them to the management and control of the federal government. The policy which the people should enforce in their management is economy in expenditures and the lowest tolls adequate to meet their annual obligations, with a view to their speedy and final exemption from debt and free navigation to all comers.

Resolved, That the equality of all citizens, of whatever creed or race, is one of the cardinal principles of democracy and is an essential characteristic of our republican system. We invite all citizens who recognize this principle to unite and defeat the candidate nominated by our political opponents for Vice President, who is proved to be the sworn advocate and agent of a bigoted and proscriptive political organization.

Resolved, That the general administration of Hon. John T. Hoffman as Governor meets the approbation of this Convention.

Resolved, That the declaration of principles made at Cincinnati and proclaimed again at Baltimore presents a platform upon which all citizens desiring the reform of existing abuses may stand. Carried into effect it will prevent the centralization of power and restore and perpetuate home government; it will purify the civil service, it will reduce the burdens of the people; it will make easy the task of repairing the injuries and wrongs created by civil war and revolution, and it will restore fraternal feeling among the people of the States.

Resolved, That the nominations of Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown for President and Vice President receive our hearty and unanimous approval. Made as they were in conformity with democratic usage by the representatives of the party duly chosen, they are commended to the support of all democrats as of strict party obligation, and we accept this obligation with alacrity and enthusiasm because we recognize in these candidates men of high personal character, of long public service and training and of elevated and patriotic purposes, who will devote their official term not to selfish ends and the perpetuation of their own power but to the restoration of peace and prosperity among the people and the vindication of the American name and of republican institutions throughout the world.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Mr. HILL, of Chemung, offered a resolution thanking the Chairman for the able and impartial manner in which he presided. Carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN appropriately acknowledged the honor.

At this stage the delegates of the Liberal Convention were announced as entering the hall, led by the democratic committee, and the enthusiasm was intense, the democrats, who had given up the body of the hall to their guests, rising and giving three cheers.

The Chairman of the liberals was conducted to the platform and there welcomed by the Chairman of the Democratic Convention, who said:—

In the name and on behalf of 400,000 democratic electors of the State of New York I extend to you, sir, and to the gallant patriots whom you represent the right hand of fellowship—(applause)—and I hope that as we have been able to mingle in council here we shall be found fighting valiantly and gallantly in a common cause throughout this campaign. Most cordially, sir, we bid you welcome.

Mr. DEPEW responded:—

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION—It is the fitting and crowning effort of this day's work that these Conventions representing the great democratic party of the State of New York and representing at the same time the patriotism, the intelligence and the activity of the republican party of the State, who at Cincinnati and at Baltimore have united in the support of principles that are to restore the government to the days and the ideas of the fathers of the Republic, and have selected for their nominees for President and Vice President the best, the most popular exponents of the best principles of liberty, of peace, of reconciliation, of a common brotherhood from one end of our land to the other—(applause)—I say it is a fitting close to this day's work that we should meet here, having completed our labors, and unite in a general ratification of the general ticket. In regard to that ticket, under the circumstances, it is not proper for me, and I do not feel competent at this moment, to speak. Later in the canvass I propose to meet you all in your several localities for the discussion before the people of this State of the high issues which are at stake, and of the grand triumph which is to be achieved. (Applause.) I can only say that as the liberal republicans in convention assembled have, with a unanimity and an enthusiasm rarely witnessed in the assemblage of bodies of men, given to the great jurist, the eminent statesman, the pure citizen whom you have placed at the head of our ticket—(applause)—their united, fervid and earnest support, so as the President of that Convention, and in their behalf, I pledge the great constituencies which are behind them to vote for him on the 5th of November for the Executive of the Empire State. (Enthusiastic applause.)

The Convention then resolved itself into a mass meeting, and was addressed by Messrs. Tilden, John R. Fellows, Benjamin A. Willis and James O. Mathews (colored), of Albany.

The Convention passed resolutions of thanks to the citizens of Syracuse for the generous and hospitable manner in which it had treated its guests of the Convention, and adjourned, amid cheers for the ticket, *sine die*.

THE BURSTED BOURBONS.

A Mournful Morning's Work Among the Louisville Hardshells.

J. Q. Adams Follows the "Backward Lead" of Charles O'Conor.

LOUISIANA'S DEEP DEMOCRATIC DESPAIR.

Refusal to Nominate Living Men.

O'Conor and Adams Still To Be Their Phantom Chiefs.

Dispersal Amid Ghostly Enthusiasm Over the Stillborn Ticket.

Effect West and South of O'Conor's Will o' the Wisp.

LOUISVILLE, Ky, Sept 5, 1872.

After the general clearing out of delegates and correspondents last night the Galt and Louisville hotels looked scant this morning. The band still remained, but the leading members of the New York delegation, from beyond which State to the Eastward no delegates had come, had quietly dropped off to Cincinnati and homeward. They will arrive Friday evening. As a whole, reviewing the affair in the light of all that has happened, the straight out body received all the consideration it has had from

THE PATRONAGE OF MESSRS. O'CONOR AND ADAMS

toward it. The wealth and good reputation of three or four New Yorkers, who came on personally at the suggestion of Judge W. C. Barrett, brought up the character of the small metropolitan corps and made them the really commanding men of the body. There were, neither upon the floor nor represented by letter nor proxy, any men of note except the candidates. James Lyons, of Richmond, is a sort of imperial fossil, who presided well, but was uniformly dignified and circumspect of speech. The respectful treatment of the body by the Chicago *Times* had been expected of that journal by reason of its course on the subject for a fortnight. Yet no man from Illinois of public prominence gave in his adhesion. G. N. Fitch, ex-United States Senator from Delaware, was retired several years ago by the democratic party, for his opposition to Stephen A. Douglas and advocacy of Breckinridge's election. He is said to have been even picked out by the Breckinridge coterie to challenge Douglas. Mr. Davis, member of Congress, of Western Virginia, who wrote a letter, is a sprightly man, who

FAVORS THE PROGRESS OF CHAOS

in present politics and wishes mischief of this kind to keep afoot. The really working men on the floor, excepting the Apollo Hall party, were either political impracticables, like Chauncey Burr and William Corry, common place men, like Mr. Van Allen of New York, and Mr. Dean of Delaware, or second rate politicians of indifferent repute, like Moreau, Wheaton and Golladay. It is, therefore, not to be wondered at that an obscure Indiana ex-Congressman by the name of Edgerton had nearly outballoted the great grandson of John Adams and that after the withdrawal of O'Conor's name the whole body was on the point of precipitately standing up for the Presidency the obscurer brother in law of Henry A. Wise. The news from Vermont made more effect among the Baltimore Convention democrats than the transactions of the Louisville bolters. It deepened an impression that the Pendleton conspiracy will avail to lose Indiana to Hendricks, and showed that the antiquated

OPPOSITION TO GREELEY CONTINUES

to animate the breasts of some living democrats, and that they would refuse to rally upon him. An increase of the republican majority in Maine will break up the Greeley superstition. The fight may be kept up till the October elections, but if they go against Greeley the smallest relative vote, considering one-fourth in population, will be cast in November ever yet given, tens of thousands of people staying away from the polls. Kentucky Confederate officers have been heard to say that they

MEANT TO VOTE WITH GRANT

in order to break up utterly a party capable of Bourbonizing even while the South lies prostrate appealing for help. The logic of the straight-out movement, therefore, is to destroy even the remnant of the democratic party by incensing the Southern ex-rebels against the name and longevity of a party so unpersuadable. The Convention which met to maintain the democratic organization against an unnatural coalition and an abolition candidate will, in fact,

PRECIPITATE THE EXTINCTION OF THE DEMOCRATIC TITLE

and faction. Grant's re-election bids fair to take the whole respectability of the South into the republican party and leave Messrs. O'Conor, Cary, &c., to draw their dispersing battalion still closer and thinner. The action of John Quincy Adams in the straight out movement has made him the most unpopular reputation in Louisville. In every mouth are the words—

"DAMN THE ADAMS FAMILY,

root and branch." The logic of the times is indeed eccentric when we see the Bourbon democrats gravitating toward Grant and O'Conor, the latter being a decentralizationist and pro slavery authority on principle, declaring that Grant is nearer his standard than the liberal republicans. Yet the letter of Charles O'Conor is very nearly the Cincinnati platform, in the language of a conservative *doctrinaire*, instead of the language of an active politician. Both declare against the interference theory of government, the syndication of bonds, &c. The false position lies no doubt just in this, to wit:—That Mr. Greeley was not logically the proper candidate for Cincinnati to take up, that his presumed opinions will not square with the notions of decentralization, and that the opponents of the federal idea of government distrust him. He has interfered, too much, say they, to be an honest non interferer now. Had Cincinnati been less of Gratz Brown and the Blair family's convention, this muddle could not have come, and General Grant would not now be in

A FAIR WAY TO SWEEP THE COUNTRY

Gratz Brown is even weaker on the ticket than Greeley, who has really strength in the Southern section and in the Northwest. Brown's indulgence at New Haven was of such an inconsiderate sort, in view of his eminence, that over the Western country he is no longer put forward by the liberals and democrats either in their presses or speeches. He is a dead weight on the ticket, and would not hurt it to get off it. He is also believed to be seeking to break up Carl Schurz in Missouri, and to be more effective in this work than in beating General Grant. Thus it may be admitted that the Louisville Convention, although in itself insignificant and of mixed integrity, has accomplished a part of the work to disillusionize Greeleyism. It has brought up O'Conor to bear witness that Greeley does not belong to his platform, and is hitched to the wrong end of the wagon, pulling the other way sturdily with all his energy and nature. In short, the Louisville Convention, if it did nothing but provoke O'Conor's letter, did something. That letter represents the tone and bearing of all the conservative elements of present parties—namely, to

ARREST CENTRALIZATION AND STOP FEDERAL INTERFERENCE;

and it charges that Greeley is the parent and abettor of both. The Louisville Convention has worked out the good of Grant's interests, and nearly all the people who attended it will vote against Greeley and four-fifths of them for Grant.

O'CONOR STILL DECLINES.

Another telegram from Charles O'Conor is said to have been received here, in which he further reiterates his determination not to accept the candidacy so urgently pressed upon him. Some delegates still adhere to the belief that he will consent to run after he shall have had consultations with members of the Convention, heard their arguments and have time to reflect fully upon the reasons why he should accept. Others are despondent and now feel convinced that Mr. O'Conor's sensitive nature is so averse to the rough and tumble of politics and so shrinking from its clamors and calumnies that the telegrams already sent by him to the Convention are the expression of a mind unalterably made up.

CARRY THE NEWS TO CHARLIE.

A committee of eight, appointed by the Convention to inform Charles O'Conor and John Q. Adams of their nomination, will meet at the Astor House, New York city, on Tuesday, 10th instant. The following are additional appointees on the National Democratic Executive Committee:—North Carolina, Colonel J. A. Flagg, S. F. Tourney; Ohio, Dr. William McIntyre, J. McCray; West Virginia, John J. Davis, William J. Willie. No selections are yet made for Maryland, California and Louisiana.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION

LOUISVILLE, Ky, Sept 5, 1872.

The Convention was not called to order by the Chairman until half-past ten o'clock, the Committee on Resolutions during the delay holding a consultation in the rear end of the court room. It was understood at the hour of meeting that no official proceedings in convention would be held until Mr. O'Conor could be definitely and finally heard from. The current talk is that Mr. Adams will be nominated for President if Mr. O'Conor continues to peremptorily decline. In that case various persons are named in connection with the candidacy for Vice President.

Mr. KELLY, of Louisiana, said he had been instructed by the Committee on Resolutions to read a communication on behalf of the Louisiana delegation, justifying their withdrawal from the Convention. The reasons assigned for such procedure are

THE HOPELESSNESS OF THE CAUSE

of democratic principles in consequence of the decided declination of O'Conor and the confused condition of affairs.

The following is the communication in full presented by the Louisiana delegation:—

LOUISIANA'S DESPAIR.

As representatives of the democracy of the State of Louisiana a solemn duty is imposed upon us at this moment. Voting unanimously for Charles O'Conor as the candidate of the democratic party for President and for John Quincy Adams for the Vice Presidency, we tell you that we represent so far as individual opinion can be represented in the aggregate of a political body, the true principles of republican government.

IT CAME ON US AS AN INSPIRATION

That Charles O'Conor and John Q. Adams might save the Republic. Mr. O'Conor has refused to be our standard bearer. History must pass on his reasons. We believe him to be a citizen eminently pure, devoted to a republican government as contemplated by Jefferson and by Jackson, and without ostentation when occasion required heroism in the assertion of principles. With profound regret we have heard epithets applied to him by members of this Convention since his absolute declination has been made known, which could only be applied to the basest of men. Hypocrisy and cowardice were attributed to him. We believe that the last hope of the Republic rested with this Convention. To us it is a matter of utter indifference whether Grant or Greeley succeeds. With sad hearts we

FORESEE THE DEATH OF DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES

and republican government. Let us pray to God that the impending revolution may be without blood. We came here in the spirit of fraternity and in that spirit we part from the majority of you. The Convention, before the communications of Mr. O'Conor were uttered, had not, in our opinion, exhausted all becoming means of prevailing on him to accept the distinguished honor tendered him. Gentlemen, we leave you with the painful conviction that we can no longer serve our common country, our States, or principles by remaining with you.

DAVID SCULLY
C. C. KELLY
J. P. LAIR

On behalf of the delegation from Louisiana.

Mr. GOODLETT, of New York, offered a resolution which he said he thought would alter the determination of the Louisiana delegation. The resolution embodied the general idea that since Mr. O'Conor had been unanimously nominated and had declined, it was the duty of the Convention

NOT TO NOMINATE ANOTHER CANDIDATE,

but to appeal to the country and give the nominees the same hearty and enthusiastic support as if both candidates had signified their acceptance. Mr. Goodlett supported his resolution in a speech of some length, eulogising Mr. O'Conor's ability, purity of character and democratic fealty. The speech was interrupted occasionally by applause.

Mr. MOREAU, of Indiana, combated the resolution, and urged that the emphatic and strong declarations in Mr. O'Conor's letter that he could not serve was a sufficient warning to this body not to nominate him. Now that Mr. O'Conor has peremptorily declined the Convention owes it to its dignity to make a new nomination. The New York delegation should withdraw Mr. O'Conor's name. He moved that Mr. Goodlett's resolution lie on the table.

The motion was withdrawn to allow Colonel Duncan to read a telegram from John Quincy Adams, as follows:—

QUINCY, Mass., Sept 5, 1872.

Colonel BLANTON DUNCAN, Louisville:—
I will gladly serve as Vice President with O'Conor but will accept nothing else. O'Conor must positively stand.
JOHN Q. ADAMS.

The following is Mr. Goodlett's resolution in full:—

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Convention that Charles O'Conor having fully and heartily approved the objects and purposes of this Convention and having been unanimously nominated for President and John Quincy Adams of Massachusetts for Vice President, that the delegates of the democratic party here assembled are unwilling to make other nominations in their stead and that the democratic party will give them in any event, an undivided support.

After reading the above communication Colonel Duncan renewed the motion to lay on the table—he having promised so to do—although opposed to the motion.

Mr. GOODLETT's resolution in the call of States was not laid on the table, and during the roll call, as the States voted yea or nay, the announcement was greeted with applause by the partisans of each side.

Colonel DUNCAN was refused permission to cast the vote of Texas and Maryland by proxy, the President deciding that no delegate could transfer his right to another to represent his constituency; for, were that so, all the delegates might transfer their authority to Colonel Duncan, go home, save their hotel bills, and leave the presiding officer of this Convention to

CALL ONE MAN TO ORDER,

to vote on all propositions and decide all questions. (Laughter and cheers for Lyons.)

Mr. MOREAU, of Indiana, moved the adoption of Mr. Goodlett's resolution. It was carried by yeas 314, nays 30.

Dr. BAYARD, of New Jersey, in behalf of the Committee on Resolutions, submitted a supplemental report, as follows:—

PUBLIC LANDS.

Resolved, That we are opposed to giving public lands to corporations, and favor their disposal to actual settlers only.

TARIFF FOR REVENUE ONLY.

Resolved, That we favor a judicious tariff for revenue purposes only, and that we are unalterably opposed to class legislation and taxation which enriches a few at the expense of the many, under the plea of protection.

The report was adopted.

On motion of Mr. MOREAU, of Indiana, the thanks of the Convention were returned to the presiding officer, Mr. Lyons, for his peculiarly able, impartial and courageous performance of duty.

Judge LYONS made a few characteristic remarks in acknowledgment of the compliment, and thereupon the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

A MASS MEETING WAKE.

Immediately after the adjournment of the Convention the delegates reassembled as a mass meeting, Mr. S. J. Bayard, of New Jersey, in the chair.

Messrs. Mark M. Pomeroy, Golladay, Weems, of Georgia, and others made speeches and a telegram from Atlanta was read announcing great enthusiasm in that city over the action of the Convention.

THE FEELING IN THE CITY.

O'Conor and Adams Decline to Run—A Political Muddle and Its Consequences—Grant and Greeley Now the Only Opposing Forces in the Field.

The Louisville Democratic Straight Out Convention has held its three days' session, has passed its resolutions, adopted its platform, nominated Mr. Charles O'Conor for President, and John Quincy Adams for Vice President and after the six hundred odd delegates have balloted and spoken to their heart's content the Convention has adjourned, and its proceedings, memorable or otherwise, have now passed under the jurisdiction of history.

The politicians of this city were yesterday involved in a labyrinth of confusion. Republicans of the regular stamp, "liberal" republicans, Greeley democrats and hard shell democrats were all confounded by the turn things had taken since the meeting of the Convention. There was nothing definite—nothing to be depended on. All kinds of statements were bandied about, and rumors thick as leaves in Vallambrosa hurled through the air.

Early on the morning of yesterday the city was in suspense as to whether O'Conor had accepted or would accept the nomination tendered him by the National Convention. The "straight-out" democrats were puzzled and did not know what to say. The fact that, on Chauncey Burr's resolution, the Convention had adjourned on Tuesday evening until yesterday morning at nine o'clock to wait for a final answer from Mr. O'Conor by telegraph, was to the "Straight-Outs" a last straw, which made them believe that the great lawyer would accept finally sooner than leave his party, which he had counselled and fostered, without a standard bearer.

Later the news came that the Convention had adjourned, leaving the responsibility on the shoulders of Charles O'Conor and John Quincy Adams; and still later came the authentic news that John Quincy Adams had positively declined by telegraph to either head the ticket in default of Mr. O'Conor's acceptance or to take the second place under any one but Charles O'Conor. Then came a despatch that the Louisiana delegation had withdrawn from the Convention because Mr. O'Conor had been stigmatized with cowardice and treason. At an early hour of the afternoon the political stew was boiling over and the politicians were in a frenzy. Mr. O'Conor had not spoken in answer to the closing action of the Convention, but it was the general belief that one declination from him was as good as ten refusals, as it was understood that he had stated early in the morning that when he signed his name to a public document or communication that he meant his position taken to be final. There cannot be any doubt, therefore, that Mr. O'Conor and Mr. Adams have positively declined the honors sought to be conferred upon them. It has been a three days' wonder. This Convention and its proceedings have been canvassed from one end of the country to the other. Yet nothing has resulted but the promulgation of a new theory in government from Mr. O'Conor, a chivalrous declaration of willingness to lead a forlorn hope by Mr. Adams, and a consequent certainty that the fight between Grant and Greeley will go on more desperately than ever, one of the parties being heavily and sorely handicapped by late developments and untoward occurrences. The Convention closed, as it is the case with all conventions, by an enthusiastic mass meeting; and the drama having ended, the curtain is rung down and the stage is now cleared, the next act that will transpire being the Maine election.

MISSOURI REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION

John B. Henderson Nominated for Governor by Acclamation—John H. Storer for Lieutenant Governor—Gratz Brown Denounced—The Finance of "Reform"—Labor and Capital.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept., 5, 1872.

The Republican State Convention reassembled this morning and adopted a platform, which, among other things, declares that any conflict between labor and capital should be avoided by proper legislation, but in the event of a conflict, labor has paramount demands upon our consideration.

The seventh resolution is as follows:—

That the republicans of Missouri in convention assembled, a convention largely composed of those who aided in the election to his present position the Governor of this State, do declare that as an executive he has failed to discharge the solemn obligations devolved upon him by the constitution, he has not enforced the laws, but anarchy and confusion reign in many parts of the State. Murderers and outlaws go unwhipped of justice and innocence stands defenceless and powerless before its enemies while he, in neglect of his duty and in violation of his solemn oath, plots and intrigues for personal and political preferment; that his continued exhibitions of inefficiency and lack of official integrity have destroyed all confidence ever reposed in his administrative abilities and his integrity as an executive officer, and we emphatically condemn every effort looking to his elevation to a position where by the remotest possibility the enforcement of the laws of the nation may depend upon his will and efforts.

The eighth resolution calls attention to the history of the republican party in Missouri, which came into power at a time when the State was disorganized, the law defied, the treasury bankrupt and the securities of the State dishonored. But within six years $17,000,000 of obligation have been discharged, the value of State bonds raised nearly fifty cents on the dollar.

The ninth calls attention to the history of the reform party, which came into power at a time of peace, when all departments of the government were thoroughly organized, and which, within two years, increased the debt of the State over $2,000,000, and depleted the treasury until the current expenses of the government can no longer be met. It has furthermore failed to protect its citizens or originate a single measure tending to improve either the government of the State or prosperity of the people.

The Convention nominated the following ticket:—Supreme Court Judges—J. P. Green, Ira L. Leonard, Henry A. Clover, George H. Shields. Attorney General—Jeff R. Chandler. Governor—John B. Henderson (by acclamation). Lieutenant Governor—John H. Stover. Secretary of State—F. W. Vacides. Auditor—Daniel O'Connor (by acclamation).

KANSAS REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

T. O. Osborne Nominated for Governor and E. S. Storer for Lieutenant Governor—Philadelphia Endorsed—The Public Lands—Legislative Purity.

TOPEKA, Kansas, Sept. 5, 1872.

The Republican State Convention met here yesterday, but did not get organized till late last evening, and before much was done it was too late to transmit its proceedings. The strife for Governor was very bitter, and resulted on the tenth ballot in the nomination of T. O. Osborne of Leavenworth. E. S. Stover was nominated for Lieutenant Governor. Resolutions were passed endorsing the Philadelphia platform; reciting the difficulties between settlers on late Indian lands and corporations who are claiming their lands and asking that the government be at the expense of testing the title and, if found to be in favor of the corporations, that Congress be asked to adopt measures that will satisfy them, and to open land to settlers on homestead and pre emption laws.

One resolution denounced in strong terms corruption in securing official positions and pledged the party against all candidates for United States Senator next Winter who were tainted with corruption in the past or who attempted to use money or other improper influences in the future.

This resolution, after a long and angry debate, was struck out and a substitute adopted pledging the party now, as in the past, in favor of the free and incorrupt exercise of the elective franchise both at the polls and in the Legislature. The resolutions were then adopted.

MINNESOTA STATE CONVENTION.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 5, 1872.

The Liberal Republican and Democratic State Conventions yesterday were largely attended. Conference committees were appointed, and it was agreed to nominate a republican for State Auditor and three republican electors. The democrats took Clerk of the Supreme Court and two electors. This comprised the whole ticket. The electors are E. N. Wilson, of Minneapolis, Ira Barton of Rice county, both democrats. A. C. Merrill, Judge Thomas Wilson of Winona, and Harrold Thorson, all republicans.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CANVASS.

The Liberal Republican Headquarters.

Colonel Jasper W. Johnson was quite ill yesterday, and Mr. Lloyd, the Chief Clerk, was in charge. General Meany, who has been canvassing in Vermont, came into headquarters and infused some consolation into the frequenters of the Glenham by announcing that the returns show a decrease of at least 6,000 majority in the radical vote. Nothing better than that could be expected of so republican a State as Vermont. Among the visitors were William H. Powell of New York; John J. Weed, of Washington, D. C.; Durant Da Ponte, New Orleans, Stephen J. Meany, William A. Hale, Washington, L. H. Hatfield, of New Jersey; Hiram P. Crozier, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Stephen P. Russell, New York; Colonel L. A. Hardee, Honeymoon, Fla., and N. A. Hall, of Jacksonville, Fla. General Meany goes to Pennsylvania on Saturday.

The Democratic Headquarters.

Everything was quiet at the Democratic Headquarters yesterday. General Farnsworth called during the day and gave cheering reports of Maine. He goes to Pennsylvania on Saturday and will engage actively in the canvass. Colonel Banks, the Secretary of the National Committee, returned from the South yesterday. He reports that Mississippi and Louisiana are almost sure for Greeley, while of Tennessee and Kentucky there is no doubt. Andy Johnson's chances for Congress are very slim, being a bolter against the regular democratic nominee, Cheatham, and the republicans having regularly nominated Horace Maynard. The Louisville Convention, according to the Colonel, is a ridiculous failure, nobody being present at it who has a good reputation out-side his own county. James F. Lyons is the most noted and "it's painful to see him," says the Colonel. The *fiasco* there is the very thing for Greeley. It will help him greatly. It is more than an offset for Vermont.

The Regular Republican Headquarters.

Mr. Chandler still remains in New Hampshire, and Mr. Curridan was in charge of the Republican Headquarters at the Fifth Avenue. Among the visitors were Alexander H. Rice, Boston; W. I. Nichols, Boston; George W. King, Raynham, Mass.; Thomas P. Van Buren, New Jersey; General A. E. Burnside, Rhode Island. These gentlemen were unanimous in the opinion that a great victory for Grant has been gained in Vermont.

COALITION OF REFORM DEMOCRATS.

A New Candidate for the Mayoralty.

A meeting of the Committee of the National Reform Democracy was held last night at Masonic Hall. Jacob Cohen presided. After remarks by Mr. Cohen, Captain T. J. Sullivan, Charles Cowan, Mr. Davenport, John P. O'Reilly and others of the committee, it was unanimously resolved to coalesce with the national democracy, on condition that the latter would adopt the name of "Reform" and appoint a committee of three to draw up an address to that effect and confer with a committee of three from the former organization. It was also resolved, as the sense of the national reform democracy, that the Hon. John McCool, ex-Register, be the democratic candidate for Mayor. The committee of the national reform democracy waited on the national democracy, at 39 Union square. The resolutions were read and a committee of three appointed to confer on them.

REPUBLICAN MEETING IN NEWBURG.

Speech of Senator Conkling.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Sept 5, 1872.

A very large republican meeting—the opening one of the campaign—was held in the Opera House this evening. Senator Conkling spoke for over three hours, criticising Greeley and his paper, and defending President Grant against the charges of his enemies. A Grant and Wilson Campaign Club was organized, of which James W. Taylor was elected President. A large number of members have been enrolled. The meeting was very enthusiastic. This is one of the strongholds of Greeleyism in this county, and a handsome banner was flung to the breeze this afternoon by the adherents of that cause in this city.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS.

Five Heats and a Postponement.

A very interesting trot was begun at the Prospect Park Fair Grounds yesterday afternoon, but was not finished at dark after five closely contested heats had been trotted. The race was then postponed until this afternoon at half past two o'clock. The affair that gave the lovers of good trotting such a treat yesterday afternoon was for a purse of $200, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, between William McMahon's bay gelding Coroner K., James Campbell's black gelding Othello and J. Phillips' chestnut mare Fanny Fern. The first two heats were won by Othello, then Coroner K. won two heats, the fifth being given to Fanny Fern, although she did not come in ahead, and therefore the time made does not go on the record against her. Coroner K. was a great favorite before the start, selling in the pools for more than the other two combined. After Othello won the first heat he had the call at slight odds but when he scored the second heat he was the favorite over the field at nearly two to one. After Coroner K. won the third heat he resumed his old place in the betting and is a great favorite over both the others for to-day's settlement of the affair.

A team trot was also announced to come off between Mr. Phillips' and Mr. Whitson's teams, but when the horses were called Mr. Phillips' team was on the ground, but Mr. Whitson's did not show up. Another team was substituted for them, and a most miserable farce followed. Mr. Phillips' team, it is stated, can trot in 2:25, while the team that started against them could not trot better than 3:30. Phillips jogged his team around three times, the first heat being performed in 3:30, the second in 3:14 and the third in 2:29.

The following are the details of the sport as it progressed:—

THE FIRST TROT.

First Heat.—Fanny Fern won the pole, Othello second, Coroner K. outside. After ten attempts they were started, Othello leading, Coroner K. second, Fanny Fern bringing up the rear. They all broke up before they made the upper turn, and Fanny Fern went to the front. Coroner K. then collided with Othello and tore several spokes out of his own sulky. At the quarter pole, which was passed in thirty-eight and a quarter seconds, Fanny Fern led one length, Othello second, one length ahead of Coroner K. Going down the backstretch Othello went up and collared Fanny Fern, Coroner K. being four lengths behind. At the half-mile pole Othello led one length in 1:16; Fanny Fern second, half a dozen lengths ahead of Coroner K. Othello shortly afterwards broke up and the mare took sides with him for a short distance; but Othello trotted so fast after recovering from the break that he carried Fanny to a break and then left her for company with Coroner K., who came on with the spokes sticking out in all directions from his damaged sulky. Othello came home a winner by four lengths on a jog, Fanny Fern second, four lengths in front of Coroner K. Time, 2:31¼.

Second Heat.—Othello had the best of the send off, Coroner K. second, Fanny Fern third. All the horses broke up going around the turn, but Coroner K. and Othello did little else than break and run, while Fanny Fern trotted steadily on. At the quarter pole Fanny led one length, with Coroner K. making buck jumps at her wheel, Othello one length further off on a break. The quarter pole was passed in thirty-eight and three quarter seconds. At the half mile the mare was one length and a half in front of Coroner K., who was two lengths ahead of Othello, the latter again in the air. Time, 1:17¼. Coroner K. closed with Fanny Fern on the lower turn, and they were head and head at the three quarter pole, two lengths in front of Othello. The latter now put on the steam, and coming on steadily passed the others thirty yards from home; but just as he did so Coroner K. went into a brisk run and beat Othello over the score half a length. The judges gave the heat to Othello and placed Fanny Fern second. Time, 2:32.

Third Heat.—Coroner K. had the best of the send off, Othello second, Fanny Fern third. Othello soon broke up and fell in the rear. At the quarter pole Coroner K. was six lengths in advance of Fanny Fern, in thirty seven seconds. All three of the horses broke up on the backstretch several times, and at the half-mile pole—time, 1:15—Coroner K. was still six lengths in advance of Fanny Fern, the latter two lengths ahead of Othello. The mare and Othello both broke up on the lower turn, and Coroner K. was eight lengths ahead at the three quarter pole, Othello second, two lengths in front of the mare. Othello came on rapidly and closed on Coroner K. until he was half way up the homestretch, when he broke up and Coroner K. was taken in hand and jogged across the score. Time of the heat, 2:30¾.

Fourth Heat.—Coroner K. now became as great a favorite as he was at the commencement of the race, Othello having had the honor after the first and second heats. Coroner K. had the best of the start, but soon afterwards broke up. He kept the lead, however, around the turn, Othello second, Fanny Fern third. Othello then broke up and fell in the rear. At the quarter pole Coroner K. led two lengths, Fanny Fern second, three lengths ahead of Othello. Time, thirty eight seconds. Fanny Fern closed up nicely on the backstretch, and as Coroner K. passed the half mile pole he was half a length in front of the mare, who was four lengths in advance of Othello. Time, 1:15¾. Fanny Fern broke up soon afterwards, and this gave Coroner K. a commanding lead, as Othello also broke up immediately afterwards. At the three-quarter pole Coroner K. was four lengths ahead of Fanny Fern, who was half a length ahead of Othello. The latter then made a fine burst, and, coming on steadily, closed on Coroner K. up the homestretch, the latter crossing the score a winner by one length in 2:30¾. Fanny Fern was six lengths behind.

Fifth heat.—The start was good, but in a moment Coroner K. took the lead, Fanny Fern second, Othello third, having broken up. At the quarter pole Coroner K. led four lengths, Fanny Fern second, one length ahead of the black gelding. The time to this point was thirty-six and three quarter seconds. Going down the back stretch Fanny Fern closed up some of the daylight, and at the half mile Coroner K. led two lengths in 1:15, Fanny Fern second, three lengths in front of Othello. Going down the lower turn Coroner K. made some rather questionable jumps and opened the gap again four lengths, Fanny Fern second, two lengths in front of Othello. The mare closed again on Coroner K., and the latter passed the three-quarter pole two lengths in front of her. As Coroner K. swung into the homestretch he was about fifteen feet from the pole, but as he trotted up the stretch he closed in so that there was not room at the finish for Fanny Fern to pass him, which was not noticed by the judges, or they would have distanced him. The mare took the inside place as she swung into the stretch, and closed up to Coroner K.'s wheel at the finish. She was given the heat, Coroner K. having run a little more than the judges would recognize as legitimate. The time of the heat was 2:32, but this does not go on the time record against the mare. Othello was four lengths behind.

The race was then postponed until this afternoon at half-past two o'clock. The following is a

SUMMARY.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS September 5—Purse $200 for horses that have never beaten 2:31.

W. McMahon's b. g. Coroner K.	3	3	1	1	2
Jas. Campbell's bk. g. Othello	1	1	2	2	3
J. H. Phillips' ch. m. Fanny Fern	2	2	3	3	1

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	38¼	1 16	2:31¼
Second heat	38¾	1 17¼	2 32
Third heat	37	1:15	2:30¾
Fourth heat	38	1:15¾	2:30¾
Fifth heat	36¾	1:15	2:32*

* Not to be placed on the record, as the heat was taken from the horse that made it.

THE SECOND TROT.

First Heat.—This was a most consummate farce. Ripley and mate, a team that can trot in 2:25, waited for the other team all the way, and came in a winner by two lengths in 3:30.

Second Heat.—This heat was a counterpart of the previous one. Time, 3:14.

Third Heat.—Blackbird and mate ran all the way, and Ripley and Tom King were beaten a neck, but the judges gave them the heat. Time, 2:49.

SAME DAY.—Purse $150 for teams, best three in five.

J. H. Phillips' blk. s. W. H. Ripley and b. g. Tom King	1	1	1
John Haslett's ch. g. Mate and blk. g. Blackbird	2	2	2

TIME

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	54	1 48	3 30
Second heat	53¼	1 50	3 14
Third heat	40¼	1:24	2:49

English Racing Notes.

Mr. Thomas Gee, of the Dewhurst Lodge stud, Wadhurst, Sussex, has purchased the whole of Lord Stamford's breeding stud for 18,500 guineas.

Queen's Messenger, after being knocked about in the betting for the St. Leger for some time, was eventually struck out of the race August 23, in the afternoon. Como has been also stricken from the same race.

Mr. Savile's well-known stallion Skirmisher, sire of Kaiser, Ryshworth, Ripponden and other famous race horses, died on Tuesday night, August 20, at Rufford Abbey, from injuries received last week, when he broke his fetlock joint while out at exercise. Skirmisher was bred by Lord Scarborough in 1854, and was by Voltigeur out of a Gardham mare: her dam by Langar out of sister to Busto, by Clinker. He won several valuable stakes as a three-year-old for Lord Zetland, after which he passed into the hands of Mr. Savile, and broke down in a race at Newmarket First Spring when five years old.

The renowned steeple chaser, The Lamb, now the property of Baron E. Oppenheim, won the Grand Steeple Chase at Aix-la-Chapelle on the 13th of August. Two to one were bet on the son of Zouave, who was ridden by Count Nicholas Esterhazy, and easily defeated four moderate opponents.

THE FASHIONS.

Preparing for the Fall Openings—The Broadway and West Side Trade—The Belles Coming Home—A Prospective Glance at the Autumn Styles—The Newest in Polonaise, Basque and Dress Patterns—How the Rising Generation Is To Be Apparelled.

While the fair belles of the watering places were disporting in the briny, flitting by moonlight, contending at croquet, drinking nauseous waters, changing toilets every hour or dancing in Gehenna like ballrooms, those industrious handmaidens of fashion—the modistes—have been planning, concocting, designing, creating, or whatever you may be pleased to term the calling, into existence those wondrous structures of silk, satin or kindred material that are intended to adorn the female form divine. Even in those Sahara or Ujiji days, when the air was like a blast from a furnace and the sun poured down his fiery arrows as relentlessly as when the children of Niobe became his target, the busy brain of the modiste was at work seeking in the spirit world of eccentricities for some novelty which should draw the crowd of fair worshippers to her shrine. Now, "in her mind's eye" she saw a strange phantasmagoria of bonnets, many of which might justly be regarded as the creations of a disordered brain. Again the air became dark with fabrics of every kind, resolving themselves into so many dress shapes that the eye would be puzzled as to the front or back, or the Linnæan classification of the wearer. But the fickle thermometer suddenly falls from stewing to shivering point; the watering places are fast being left in hibernal solitude and home come the fair ones in scores. The first question they ask, almost before unpacking, is concerning the new styles. The costly Summer toilets which were the cynosure of admiration a month ago, are flung contemptuously aside and an instantaneous rush is made for the *salons* of the modiste. But she is caught napping and unprepared and the impatience of the pouting demoiselles must be restrained for a fortnight longer until the temple of fashion is put in order and decked out in the new styles. Nevertheless the indications of the season are significant on the dial of La Mode. Already

THE SOFT, MISTY DRAPERIES

and tints of Summer are replaced by the brilliant and suggestive Autumn colors. Although in advance of the general opening, there is still sufficient display to give the outlines of the *tout ensemble* of the toilet for the present season. In a stroll up Broadway one sees an endless variety of new and beautiful fabrics. Among the silks there are indigo blue or gros bleu, ranging from $2 to $6 per yard. Amethyst, olive green, peach blossom, flesh color, cameo—which is decidedly delicate in color—and a deep rose color, lately revived from antiquity.

In stripes sage green, olive brown and London smoke will be fashionable.

Chintz figures in all shades are revived again, but it is predicted that solid colors will be more generally worn.

Brocaded striped Japanese is also a new article, and will undoubtedly be very popular.

Those who are not yet tired of Dolly Varden will have an excellent opportunity for becoming so, as all wool empress, black grounds and chintz figures will appear under that familiar name; also the same material with colored satin stripes will be worn.

There are Irish poplins in all new shades and English prints of brilliant colors.

Among the decided novelties are the brocaded Sicilian cloths. They are of heavy silken texture, with an overshot design in leaves and flowers wrought upon the surface. Undoubtedly these will be the *furore* for evening wear, as when made they are *bouffant* and stylish.

Imported silks, velvet suits and those of home manufacture are ready awaiting the openings.

The array of shawls and outside apparel is exceedingly brilliant and unique. In scarfs the Ottomans are among the prevailing fashions for Fall, being richly tinted and sufficiently warm to protect the dainty throats of the wearers till the season arrives for heavier wrappings.

As yet there are scarcely any new designs in laces, with the exception of Llama fichus, evening capes of Valenciennes and guipure laces.

The continuation of the present Autumnal weather will necessitate rather earlier than was anticipated the use of the many

GRACEFUL MANTLES

that promise to be so fashionable for the ensuing season. Among the mantles exhibited at Madame Demorest's, perhaps the most *distingué* is the "Von Raden," named after the fair prima donna, who is to be with us so soon. This produces the effect of a plain circle in front, but has a broad, Watteau plait extending from the shoulders in the back, and the sides are arranged in a novel manner, so as to appear like deep, pointed, flowing sleeves. It will be made up for Autumn wear in the new undressed cashmere, which comes in the écru and brown shades, and in black and colored cashmere and heavy suit goods. Later it will be used in cloth.

The "Royal" and "Empress" mantles are intended for the same purposes and will both make up handsomely in heavy cloth for the coldest winter weather. The "Royal" is something in the Metternich style and is especially graceful; the Empress is a half fitting sacque, with three seams in the back and darts in front, and is worn under a deep talma, open up the back. This is quite as becoming for misses as for ladies.

PERFECTLY TIGHT-FITTING GARMENTS

are gradually going out of vogue for street wear, and are being replaced by the mantles mentioned above, half-loose paletots, polonaises and casaques. The polonaise still continues to be the leading over garment, notwithstanding the persistent efforts to replace it by the basque and overskirt. The loose styles are preferred for the street, and the tight ones worn in the house are modified for *costumes de promenade* by the addition of a jaunty cape of cashmere or the same material as the suit. A plain round talma is a favorite style, either open up the back to the shoulders or closed. A more youthful style is the "Princess," which has three distinct capes, the upper one being little more than a collar. The "Julie" has a talma front, and the back has three box plaits laid in at the waist line and confined by a belt underneath. This is appropriate for quite heavy goods.

For ordinary heavy goods a polonaise in the pelisse style, to be worn without looping, will be considered the most *recherché*. The "blouse" polonaise is a favorite style, cut like a "Marguerite" in the back, with deep box plaits set in a short distance below the waist line, and fitted with one dart in each front. It may be worn either perfectly loose or confined with a Russia leather belt, to which the chatelaine can be conveniently attached. Of the same *genre* is the "Princess" pelisse, which is arranged either with or without side forms.

For more dressy goods—silk and poplin—more bouffant styles will be used. In all of them

THE FULNESS IS MASSED IN THE BACK,

leaving the front and sides comparatively plain. This style is especially convenient for those inclined toward *embonpoint*, as the size is apparently diminished thereby. The "Vienna" possesses points that will certainly insure for it a continued vogue. The back is in the favorite Marguerite style, and the front forms short, pointed basques falling over a short apron, which is carried across the back, not to the waist line, but sufficiently below to allow the effect of a basque, and confined by a ribbon, sash, or one of material. The "Lady Washington" is similar in effect, but the fronts are in polonaise style, and are only carried as far back as the side form seams.

More dressy still, and just the style for an elegant reception dress, is the "Lucca." The back of this is arranged in a unique manner, which must be seen to be appreciated. The front has a deep, rounded vest, buttoned all the way down and falling over a short draped apron.

Costumes *en suite* retain their vogue for street wear, but will be supplemented as the season advances by independent garments of different materials. If the suit is not trimmed entirely with the material the garniture is more frequently of the same shade than contrasting, or *en camaieu*.

PRETTY SUITS FOR EARLY AUTUMN WEAR

are arranged with a demi-train skirt, flounced all the way to the waist in the back and differently trimmed in front, and a jaunty little sleeve basque of velvet or cashmere appropriately trimmed. The sleeves are to be of the same material as the skirt.

The "Lucia" is one of the prettiest designs in basques for this purpose. The "Vilette" has a modified postilion, and is completed by a small velvet vest.

An overdress, especially designed to be worn with skirts trimmed in the above-mentioned style, is known as the "Elise." It has a waist, round in the back, but having short basques in front, falling over a draped apron, which is carried to the waist line in the back, and furnished with a handsome sash.

Hoods are revived from obscurity and are added to very many of the street garments. They should be selected with discrimination, for they usually increase the apparent width of the shoulders. A very long, pointed hood, known as the "Zillah," is less liable to produce this effect than any other; a more dressy style is the "Lola," which forms three distinct points; and the "Elise" has broad *revers*.

FOR HOUSE WEAR

the dresses are most fashionably arranged with a basque or polonaise, with a demi-train skirt. Overskirts are more frequently worn with a plain round waist, finished with a sash, than with a basque.

Basques differ very slightly in general style from last season, but are especially jaunty and becoming. They are of every conceivable shape and style, and in most of the designs the vest is still retained. It is more usual and much more convenient to simulate a vest with the garniture than to insert an independent one.

One of the prettiest basques of the season is called the "Coralie." It has a vest in front, and the back is a combination of the postilion and deep points.

OVERSKIRTS FOLLOW SUIT

to the polonaises in having most of the fulness massed in the back. The "Kellogg" has the apron carried across the back and fastened with a bow a short distance below the waist, and is especially stylish. The "Eldora" is particularly designed to be worn with a round waist for a house dress. The back describes a pointed basque, to which the skirt part is attached. There are broad *revers* at the sides and the front is a draped apron. In the "Evangeline" the apron is carried across the bouffant back to the waist line.

A novelty in a skirt for an evening dress is known as the "Vienna" train. This is most gracefully looped in the back, rendering an overskirt or polonaise unnecessary, but the fashionably draped apron is disposed over it in front. For dressy use is the exceedingly *distingué* garment called the "Lucca" train, which combines a Watteau polonaise and adjustable train in a most ingenious and graceful manner.

IN CHILDREN'S FASHIONS

the designs are almost innumerable, and are as practical as they are pretty. Polonaises take the lead both for the indoor and outdoor costumes of girls and misses. Especially pretty for home dresses in soft materials is the plaited polonaise, which is a half loose blouse, with box plaits laid in the back, and bands in front arranged to simulate them. In the "Lotta" the side-forms are continued so as to form long sashes, which are to be tied; and the "Flora" has basques, which are continued and form sashes in the back. But basques, which are again very fashionable for misses, and polonaises are almost invariably fastened in the back. This is much more youthful looking and becoming. One of the prettiest basques is called the "Florette," and has rounded tabs in the back and a pointed vest in front.

Overdresses and overskirts are in endless variety. They follow about the same style as the polonaises. The "Clara" overskirt and the "Elida" overdress will be sure to become favorite designs.

For little boys who have arrived at the dignity of pants the "Harold" suit is especially designed. Younger ones wear the pretty little "Charlie" suit, with a jaunty jacket and kilt plaited skirt, or the "Pearl" dress. Older boys wear suits copying as nearly as may be the styles of their seniors of male persuasion.

YACHTING.

The Newport Citizens' Cup—The Regatta To Be Sailed Again On Thursday, the 12th.

Owing to the dense fog prevailing at the conclusion of the race for the Newport prizes and the confusion arising from the nearly simultaneous arrival of the Dauntless and Resolute and the collision of the former with the Lightship, it was difficult to determine which of the two was the actual winner of the schooner prize. As the owner of neither yacht desired to claim the prize upon merely technical grounds, and as they think weather deprived the citizens and visitors of Newport of the pleasure of witnessing the race from the shore, they have by mutual consent courteously waived all claim to the prize and proposed that it be again sailed for, under circumstances more satisfactory to the donors of the prize and more favorable to a decisive result. A second race for the Newport schooner prize will therefore be sailed on Thursday, September 12, or as soon thereafter as the weather may be favorable, open to all schooner yachts. The course will be the same as that previously chosen—viz., from Brenton's Reef Lightship to Vineyard Sound Lightship and return, with a flying start. The race will be sailed under the direction of the Regatta Committee of the New York Yacht Club, or, in their absence, of a special committee to be selected by the yacht owners on the Saturday preceding, and under the rules of the New York Yacht Club except that there will be no time allowance, and entries may be made by notice sent on board the yacht Dauntless up to eight o'clock P. M. Wednesday, September 11.

Arrival of the Brooklyn Yacht Club Fleet at Glen Cove.

ON BOARD YACHT MADELEINE,
GLEN COVE, Sept. 5, 1872.

The Brooklyn Yacht Club fleet arrived here this afternoon, in straggling order, in pursuance of order to rendezvous at Glen Cove on Thursday, at five P. M. The fleet now in harbor embraces schooner Madeleine, Commodore Jacob Voorhees, Jr.; Madgie, Mr. Rufus Hatch; Fleur de Lys, Commodore Dickerson; Alice, N. B. Nichols; Meta, Mr. G. A. Behng; Addie, Mr. W. H. Langley; Kate, Brevet Commodore D. Elton; Onward, M. G. L. Haight; Mary, Mr. J. K. Barnard; T. B. Asten, Olympic Club; Nettie B., Mr. Allen C. Bush; Undine, Fowler and Brashier; Sophia, Chauncy M. Fell; Flying Cloud, Mr. W. M. Smith.

A meeting of the captains was held at seven P. M. on board the flag ship Madeleine, Commodore Jacob Voorhees, Jr., presiding, and it was decided to start at daybreak to-morrow for Huntington, on Lloyd's Neck, L. I., where the club will be received by Mr. Jenkins Van Schaick. A clam bake and regatta embrace the programme of to-morrow. The fleet leaves for Bradford, Conn., on Saturday morning, where they will be joined by several other yachts belonging to the squadron.

Mr. Douglas' Challenge to the English Yachts.

[From the Field, August 24.]

SIR—My object in offering to race with any schooner in England was to test fairly the respective merits of English and American yachts. That this test should be satisfactory, the conditions of the race should, as far as possible, be so arranged that the victor should be indebted for the prize to superior sailing qualities, and not to luck. That this is too often not the case in sailing round the Isle of Wight is generally admitted. A vessel may outstrip her opponents by miles in going around the island, and yet in a light wind be jammed by meeting an ebb tide at the Needles, and thus allow all the rest of the fleet to come up with her. She might have gained her time twice over and yet would be beaten. It is for this reason that I have named the course from the Nab to Cherbourg and back, a fair, open one, where each vessel has an equal chance and has no temptation to dodge in and out, looking for land breezes, and incurs no danger of grounding from an over-anxiety to get into slack water and cheat the tide.

I named an eight or ten knot breeze in order to save the race from being one of those unsatisfactory drifting matches of which we have seen so many this year. Surely an eight or ten knot breeze would not overpower even the smallest schooner. In a very light air the smaller vessel can, in nine cases out of ten, beat the larger one even handed, owing to her lighter canvas, and yet the latter has to allow the former just as much time as if it blew half a gale of wind. That nothing should stand in the way, however, of so interesting a trial as might result, should a match be made, I waive this stipulation.

In addition to this, although I fully appreciate the injustice of the English system of measurement when applied to American models (and I am glad to see that an "Old Yachtsman" sustains me in this), I agree to accept the Royal Yacht Squadron measurement and scale of time allowance.

To be brief, I will sail any schooner in England from the Nab to Cherbourg and back three races, the winner of two out of three to take the prize, say a fifty or 100 guinea cup. Flying start, the days and hour of starting to be named and the yachts to sail regardless of weather. Royal Yacht Squadron measurement and scale of time allowance. No restrictions as to hands, canvas, &c., but no trimming by dead weight during the race.

This offer will be left open for one fortnight from date, and I shall require one week's notice to prepare.

WILLIAM P. DOUGLAS.

SAPPHO, COWES, August 19, 1872.

Yachting Notes.

Yacht Wanderer, N.Y.Y.C., sailed for Newport yesterday.

The following yachts passed the HERALD telegraph station at Whitestone yesterday:—

Yacht Magic, N.Y.Y.C., Rear Commodore Osgood, from New York, cruising eastward.

Yacht Madeleine, N.Y.Y.C., Mr. Voorhis, from New York for Glen Cove.

Yacht Peerless, N.Y.Y.C., Mr. Maxwell, from Brooklyn for Glen Cove.

Yacht Alice, N.Y.Y.C., Mr. Appleton.

Yacht Vision, N.Y.Y.C., Mr. Alexandre, from New York for Glen Cove.

Yacht Kaiser William, F.Y.C., Mr. Degraw, from Flushing to Bridgeport and return.

THE NEW ENGLAND FAIR.

LOWELL, Mass., Sept. 5, 1872.

The favorable weather tends to favor the attendance at the New England fair, which the morning attendance and constant arrivals indicate will reach fully 50,000 people to-day. Up to eleven o'clock 185 cars had arrived on the grounds. Only one entry has been made for the trial of steam fire engines—that of the Amoskeag Company, of Manchester. There are on the grounds 256 horses, besides colts and yearlings, of which eighty-one are trotters, and there other entries, which are stabled in the city. There is to be a sale of a portion of this collection of horses. There are some thoroughbreds on the grounds by J. E. Conant. The grand cavalcade this forenoon around the track did not come up to the expectations. Everything is progressing quietly.

SARATOGA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1872.

Hon. Thomas G. Alvord, who was announced to deliver the annual address before the Saratoga Agricultural Society, in this village to-day, did not appear. He sent a telegram from Syracuse, saying that he could not fulfil his engagement, and accordingly an address was delivered by J. P. Conkling, President of the society. Mr. Alvord's nonappearance excited some humorous comment.

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

Volume XXXVII..............................No. 250

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—KIT, THE ARKANSAS TRAVELLER. Afternoon and Evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.—RED POCKETBOOK.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—AROUND TOWN; OR, SIGHTS OF THE CITY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth street.—IXION; OR, THE MAN AT THE WHEEL.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—DIAMONDS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. and Eighth av.—ROI CAROTTE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth avenue.—THE BELLS; OR, THE POLISH JEW.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THUMPS—OUR NEIGHBORS, SMITH AND BROWN, &c.

PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—PAUL PRY—LIVE INDIAN.

WHITE'S ATHENÆUM, 585 Broadway.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, &c.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner 6th av.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, ECCENTRICITY, &c.

ST. JAMES THEATRE, corner of 28th st. and Broadway.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS IN FARCE, &c.

720 BROADWAY, EMERSON'S MINSTRELS.—GRAND ETHIOPIAN ECCENTRICITIES.

NEWARK INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, Washington street, corner of Court, Newark, N. J.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

PAVILION, No. 658 Broadway, near Fourth street.—GRAND CONCERT.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, September 6, 1872.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S HERALD.

PAGE.
1—Advertisements.
2—Advertisements.
3—Massachusetts: The Colored Men in Council: Addresses and Resolutions at a Social Pow-wow—Paul Schoeppe's Trial—The State Conventions; Inside Workings of the Liberals and Democrats at Syracuse: Abundant Wire-pulling and a Great Deal of Hard Fighting; Tremendous Enthusiasm at the Finish.
4—Syracuse: A Busy Field Day in Both Conventions; Obstinate Skirmishing Over the Nomination for Congressman at Large; Sunset Cox at Last Triumphant: Frank Kernan and Chauncey Depew the Gubernatorial Standard Bearers; Tilden Badly Snubbed; Enthusiastic Endorsement of Greeley and Cincinnati; A Harmonious Ending to an Eventful Day; Speechmaking Ad Libitum: Both Conventions Adjourned and the Delegates Already on Their Way Home.
5—The Bursted Bourbons: A Mournful Morning's Work Among the Louisville Hardshells; J. Q. Adams Follows the "Backward Lead" of Charles O'Conor; Louisiana's Deep Democratic Despair; Refusal to Nominate Living Men; O'Conor and Adams Still To Be Their Phantom Chiefs; Dispersal Amid Ghostly Enthusiasm Over the Still-Born Ticket; Effect West and South of O'Conor's Will o' the Wisp—Missouri Republican State Convention—Kansas Republican State Convention—Minnesota State Convention—The Presidential Canvass—Coalition of Reform Democrats—Republican Meeting in Newburg—Prospect Park Fair Grounds—The Fashions—Yachting—The New England Fair—Saratoga Agricultural Society.
6—Editorials: Leading Article, "The Empire State—The Democratic and Liberal Republican Conventions"—Amusement Announcements.
7—The Council of the Crowns—The Steamship America—The Alabama Claims—Cable Telegrams from England, France, Ireland, Austria, Hungary, Wales and South Africa—The Metis: Continuation of the Investigation; Testimony of the Chief Engineer and Bow Watchman—Miscellaneous Telegrams—Business Notices.
8—The Courts—Sister Mary of Stanislaus—The Burglar Policeman—The Polish Passenger Case—Jefferson Market Police Court—Tombs Police Court—Municipal Affairs—Rewarding the Union Defenders—St. Joseph's Home—Internal Revenue Affairs—The Tichborne Claimant—Drink or Die: Full Particulars of the Glen Cove Shooting Affray.
9—Financial and Commercial: Another Change in the Money Market; a Sudden Relaxation and Fall of the Rates to Three Per Cent; the Finale at Louisville and the Speculation in Gold; a Spiritless Competition for the Government Gold; Further Decline in South Carolinas; Government Bonds Heavy and Lower; Intense Dulness at the Stock Exchange and a Decline in Prices—The Hassler Expedition; A Letter from Professor Agassiz—New York City News—Brooklyn Affairs—Marriages and Deaths.
10—Gratz Brown: A Sharp Criticism of the Administration Policy at the South; Three Years of Grant in Dixie; Increase of Debt in Carpet-Bag States $168,000,000; Responsibility of the Republican Party; Liberalism the Lifeboat for Niggers—Shipping Intelligence—Advertisements.
11—Advertisements.
12—Advertisements.

OTHER STATE CONVENTIONS.—The Missouri Republican State Convention met yesterday and constructed a platform which, in addition to the usual party planks, has one deprecating any conflict between capital and labor, but asserting that should one come labor has paramount claims. In other words the party judges that more votes are cast by poor than by rich men. Another plank is a sharp stick for Governor B. Gratz Brown, the coalition candidate for Vice President. Admitting that they helped to place him in his present position, they allege that he has forfeited all claim to official integrity and deprecate his elevation to a higher trust. Kansas republicans have nominated Hon. T. O. Osborne, of Leavenworth, for Governor, and E. S. Storer for Lieutenant Governor. Besides endorsing the nominations of Grant and Wilson they pledged the party to a free and pure elective franchise, and asked Congress to arrange the difficulties between the railroad companies and squatters claiming lands on late Indian territory, and to open public lands to actual settlers under the pre-emption and homestead laws.

CONVICTION OF THE BURGLAR POLICEMAN.—Aiken, late a policeman of the Eighteenth precinct, was brought up for trial yesterday in the General Sessions, before Judge Bedford. Owing to a stipulation of the Sergeant to whom he made the confession of his having, while on the police—some eight months—committed seventeen burglaries, that admission could not be used as evidence against him. He was, however, promptly convicted of grand larceny on one indictment; and, there being four against him, he was remanded till the District Attorney is ready with proof in the other cases. Judge Bedford told the culprit that his offence was all the more heinous for disgracing the body of brave, faithful and honest men of which he was a member, and for prostituting a position of trust and authority to purposes of crime. Every facility would be afforded by the Court to the public prosecutor to try all the charges, and the recreant policeman need hope for no mercy. It is well that police theft should thus meet prompt and severe punishment.

THE NEW ENGLAND FAIR at Lowell yesterday drew a very large attendance. Its show of horses is a special feature and will terminate in a sale of valuable stock.

The Empire State—The Democratic and Liberal Republican Conventions.

The Democratic and Liberal Republican State Conventions at Syracuse have nominated their joint stock State ticket, their Presidential electors and their Congressman at Large, and have proclaimed the State and national issues and objects upon which they intend to fight through the campaign in this Commonwealth till the November election. The two great parties, therefore, in this contest—the administration republican party and the opposition coalition party—are now fairly before the people of the Empire State for their suffrages. The republicans have a strong State ticket throughout; but it is particularly strong with General Dix at the head of it for Governor. The opposition alliance against General Dix have nominated Francis Kernan, of Utica, for Governor—a distinguished democrat, an able party leader and in every respect a popular man—after Judge Church, perhaps, the most generally acceptable nomination that could have been made, and particularly in view of democratic harmony on their State ticket in this city.

Briefly, for the present, it may be said that if the republican State ticket, Presidential electoral ticket and candidate for Congressman at Large are perfectly satisfactory to the rank and file of the supporters of the national administration, the opposing nominations from Syracuse are calculated to give satisfaction as broad and general to democrats and liberal republicans. As between the "glittering generalities" of the platforms of the two parties the intelligent voter will judge for himself; and to the voter who is without intelligence the platform which goes with his party ticket represents his principles against the world. But in New York, in every political crisis embracing the momentous issue of a national political revolution, there is a floating balance of power which, in reference to a coming State election, drifts with the pressure of intervening political events; and it is in relation to this floating element, this twentieth vote from the people, that we have to consider the probabilities of our November election.

What, then, is the prospect in the Empire State? In the overwhelming hue and cry against the astounding and abounding corruptions of the Tammany Ring the State was carried by the republicans last November by a majority of nearly twenty thousand. But the democrats were disheartened and demoralized by the Tammany exposures, and many of them, with the anti-Grant republicans generally, supported the regular republican ticket as a rebuke to the "Ring" and in view of reform. Many democrats, on the other hand, from sheer demoralization or disgust, remained at home on election day, so that the figures of our last November election will not apply to the present political situation in New York city and State. With Mr. Greeley as the coalition candidate for President the conditions of the battle may be greatly changed. Mr. Greeley, for many years a prime favorite among the republicans of the rural districts as a political reformer and evangelist of the party, has in this State carried over with him into the coalition against General Grant a considerable body of devoted republican followers. In the Presidential election of 1868 Seymour against Grant carried New York by ten thousand majority, on by far the largest vote ever cast in the State. Taking this vote, then, as a fair test at that time between the two parties, the ascertained *desertions from Grant to Greeley* in this State would settle the question now in favor of Greeley, were there no drawbacks to be considered in the estimate.

But there are certain drawbacks against Mr. Greeley even in New York, which, in a fair treatment of the subject, cannot be overlooked. There are, for example, the anti-Greeley democrats. They have shown no strength so far in any quarter; but the HERALD correspondents who have been canvassing the State report that these democratic Bourbons, as sullen neutrals at least in the regular party camp, can be found in any place throughout the interior without difficulty. They sent a delegation from this city to Louisville, respectable in part, and, however small a faction or fraction they may be in the State at large, they are yet, more or less, a dead weight upon Mr. Greeley. Next, there is to Mr. Greeley the discouragement of the Vermont election, and the apparently inextricable confusion into which the parties, factions and cliques of this city have drifted upon municipal affairs. We may have three or four candidates for Mayor this year, and the divisions among the democrats upon these candidates may affect more or less the State and Presidential tickets, Grant and Greeley, one way or the other. In the absence of these disturbing elements New York might be safely set down as good for the opposition coalition by an overwhelming majority; but while these disturbing forces exist the vote of New York in November cannot be assumed as absolutely certain for Mr. Greeley and the State ticket associated with him in this contest.

The republicans evidently have strong hopes of holding New York. They may count too much upon their victory of last November against Tammany and too largely upon the anti-Greeley democrats and upon democratic divisions in this city, and they may underestimate the strength of the anti-Grant republicans; but the Grant managers are nevertheless working with great expectations of carrying the State. They say that as in 1868, General Grant in 1872 can be elected without the vote of New York, but that, having been cheated out of this vote in 1868, they desire and expect to right this wrong in 1872. They say, furthermore, that, as the anti-Grant republican bolt is or will be neutralized by the anti-Greeley democratic bolters, they lose nothing by Greeley's defection. These are the opinions which, among the administration republicans, have revived hope and are inspiring them with something of confidence of adding the vote of the Empire State to the electoral vote for General Grant. The odds, in our judgment, are still heavily against them; but, considering all the party complications and cross-firings which exist and which are foreshadowed in reference to our November national and State election, it is too early yet to predict in New York an opposition victory.

As in 1868 it was determined, so in 1872 the issue of the Presidential contest will probably be settled by the October State elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. The State election of Monday next in Maine, meantime, is attracting the special attention and special labors of the two great parties—the efforts of the republicans being directed to the maintenance of their best majorities, while the opposition alliance are working zealously to cut down these majorities, and to cut out at least one member of Congress as a trophy of victory and as evidence that Greeley may still lead his supporters to a crowning national triumph in November. Nor is it certain that they will be disappointed in all their calculations in Maine, notwithstanding the discouraging bombshell from Vermont. Nor with the complete failure of their hopes in Maine do we imagine they will lose their hopes of Pennsylvania. The conditions of the two parties for the October battle in Pennsylvania are rather favorable than otherwise to the opposition alliance, for the republicans who will not support the administration State ticket because of Hartranft, the head of it, outnumber the anti-Grant republicans. But if, with this notorious advantage, the opposition alliance fail to carry Pennsylvania in October all doubts concerning the Presidential election will be dispelled, and the friends of Mr. Greeley will have to labor without ceasing to save New York. In 1868 the primary object of Tammany and the democratic party of New York was the State and the city, with our enormous Corporation spoils; and the Presidency was a secondary object, because the popular tide of the Union was irresistibly against them. In the nomination of Seymour, then, the object of the New York democrats was at all hazards to save the State; but now the State to the supporters of Mr. Greeley here, as elsewhere, is mainly valuable for its Presidential weight; and should the coming September and October elections strongly foreshadow General Grant's re-election the Presidential issue in November will be apt to override, even in New York, all our State and municipal issues. Thus, while we think the Empire State, in a vote this day between Grant and Greeley, would go, and go heavily, for Greeley, the Presidential and State vote of New York in November may be determined by the intervening State elections.

A Fifteen-Million Award Reported from Geneva—The Arbitration Nearing Its End.

Information from Washington places the gross award to this country of the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva under the Treaty of Washington at fifteen million dollars. In connection with this statement we are also informed that the arbitrative labors of the Board are virtually at an end. Accepting these two items as correct, we might conclude that the sum mentioned is the outcome of all the pother about the Alabama claims, leaving the national balance against it to be decided by the Mixed Commission to meet at Newport in a few days, when the British claims against us have been reduced, once for all, to dollars and cents. The general feeling in the United States which this will arouse will not be one of enthusiasm. All that element has long since been squeezed out of it. The history of the negotiations presents too many features of fretfulness, overreaching smartness and bombast, followed by ignominious collapse, for the result to transfigure universal chagrin into widespread jubilation. The best feature about the matter will be in the fact that the arbitrators have had tact and courage enough to make a direct award, and not leave the matter to fritter away what little power for future good feeling and peace might be left in it by deferring the money judgment to a board of assessors. Apart even from this wholesome view of the case, the people of the United States will rejoice that the whole affair has been buried and dropped out of sight.

Looking back from this statement of final award over the events that have led up to it, since the signing of the treaty, we are sorry that we cannot congratulate either government to any extent on its course of action. For the diplomats of our State Department it has been a sad record of bungling and trifling with a subject wherein the good will and even the peace of two powerful nations were involved. The introduction of the indirect claims with a flourish of rhetoric may have been, as Secretary Fish protests, a political or partisan necessity of the hour; but the indignities which their subsequent withdrawal heaped upon the nation and upon the administration are enough to show the flimsiness of his reasoning taken as he puts it. It shows how the honor of a nation can be flippantly compromised by those whose opinion of their fellow citizens is so low as to imagine that the mere tricks of party can be successfully imposed upon them as the dignified course for the nation to acquiesce in. The absolute failure of this attempt is one of the few consolations of the people. On the other hand, it cannot be said that England acted in the controversy with either forbearance or courtesy. The howl which went up from one end of that country to the other on the publication of our "case" indicated how very thin the layer was of treaty cordiality. War and treaty breaking were spoken of with a suddenness of expression which was the more marked that on this side of the Atlantic the whole question had been quietly relegated to the tribunal under the treaty. What made this violence of public feeling in England the more curious was the undoubted fact that her whig government was laboring tooth and nail to save the treaty, exhibiting a love of place almost equal to our own Secretary of State.

But all that is past. The revival of an old feud is always profitless where peace and concord can prevail instead. A statement of the facts, however, has this use, that it prevents a false estimate being placed upon the professions that may mean nothing. We are pleased with one fact—the great one of the controversy—that the apology which England made in the treaty is repeated more pronouncedly in the verdict of the Court against her. What its value may be in the future we cannot now enter upon. It gives the nation another solemn assurance of the rightfulness of its battle with the rebellion, and is a verdict of civilization against those who, in defiance of law, aided the foes of the Union—the foes of liberty to all men. It is another triumph for the right, and, while looking at the money award as the smallest fraction of that triumph, we can join with becoming grace in the roseate auguries that the joyful Arbitration Court at Geneva conjure up at their festivities under the shadows of the Alps.

The Assemblage of the Sovereigns in Berlin.

The people of the Prussian capital have been made glad by the presence of His Imperial Majesty the Czar Alexander of Russia in their midst. The great northern ruler arrived in Berlin yesterday. He was accompanied by his son, the heir apparent to the Russian throne, and His Highness the Grand Duke Vladimir of Russia. Emperor William accorded a personal reception to his guests by meeting them as they alighted at the railroad station and there enfolding his brother sovereign in a fraternal embrace. The most prominent members of the family of the North German Kaiser assisted him in the discharge of his hospitable effort, the Empress Augusta and Princess Victoria, her daughter-in-law, adding domestic consolation and a home charm to the scene. Prince Chancellor Bismarck did his *devoir* at the head of the Ministers of State, and the most famous generals of the German army were present—living evidences of what may be accomplished in the way of national consolidation by the exercise of a well-balanced diplomacy, when it is supported in its direction by a united, disciplined and patriotic war force. The German people—the sturdy column which sustains the brilliant superstructure of the aggregated Crown of Prussia—were out in their capacity as citizens of Berlin. They welcomed the visiting imperialists enthusiastically, just as did the British masses the late Czar Nicholas of Russia on the occasion of his advent to their shores years prior to the war struggles at Inkermann and in the Redan, and as did the inhabitants of Paris the many German potentates previous to the misunderstanding which induced to Sedan. The royal procession in Berlin was conducted amid the plaudits of immense multitudes. The Czar halted at the Russian Embassy. He paid a visit to the Emperor William at Court subsequently, and was there entertained by His Majesty. Enough for one day, in the way of *fêtes* at least; but then we are told that there is nothing, and will be nothing but *fêtes*. Franz Joseph of Austria will reach Berlin, from Dresden, to-day. The Crown congregation will then be complete, and it may be that there will be some indication of the actual intent of the convocation. On the other hand, the affair may terminate after a friendly talk in reminiscence—Francis Joseph being deeply interested—of the siege of Kars, the work before Sebastopol, the treaty of Villafranca, and of the radicals in Paris and at The Hague, the latter having just posted a Council challenge for Bismarck.

A Letter from Professor Agassiz.

The latest despatch from this distinguished disciple of science to Professor Pierce, of the Coast Survey, in another column, will be found of great scientific interest. It was written on the voyage from Panama to Acapulco, and records the impressions of the author gathered on the Pacific Coast, and during a land journey of nearly three hundred miles in the Valley of Chillan, between the coast range and the Andian chain from Concepcion, at the mouth of the river Bio Bio, northward to the capital of Chile. This valley which, commencing at the Gulf of Ancud, extends over fifteen hundred miles to the north, he finds to be the bed of a vast glacier, whose ice-slide to the north has ground and polished the rocks of its east and west boundaries, the Andes and the coast range, so that while they stand they will tell to students the history of one of those wonderful changes which have marked and shaped the earth's surface. At one point, a little south of Santiago, he finds the track of a more recent glacier which, moving laterally from the Andes toward the west, across the drift of the great glacier, has left in its course volcanic boulders in the direction of the coast range, which stayed its progress. A gradual recession of the ice boundary towards the South Pole, which was accompanied with an ascending temperature, was followed by the formation of successive lakes, whose deposits now form a series of terraces of various levels through the whole length of this interesting valley.

An examination of the group of islands called the Galapagos has afforded an opportunity for a study of new land. This archipelago, situated near the Equator, seven hundred miles west of the coast of Ecuador, are evidently of recent volcanic origin. Their animals and plants are some of them of types found nowhere else on the known globe, and naturally seem special creations for that locality or strange instances of the almost creative power of transformation in nature. Evidently the Professor inclines to think there has been a direct creation of organized beings for those distant new islands in the wide Pacific, and he confesses that as yet science is unable to answer questions of the origin of organized beings. Small difference is noted in the vegetable products of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts in the neighborhood of Panama, but in marine animals a decided variation was discovered, while all classes of animal life on both sides bear decided American characteristics. During the long and busy voyage the party of which Agassiz is the chief have made careful observations of a large class of subjects, and accumulated such a store of specimens as will in his able hands make most valuable additions to our knowledge in the sciences of geology and zoology.

The Fall Fashions.

The welcome change in the weather and the return of the fashionables from the watering places have stirred up the *modistes* to put their houses in order, and to deck the shrines of Fashion in a becoming manner for the great annual exposition of Fall and Winter styles. Summer fabrics are being cast aside, and the belles of the metropolis, fresh from the retirement of the country, are anxiously looking forward to opening day. One or two houses have already taken time by the forelock, and have held their gala reception in the display of the numerous and costly articles that go towards beautifying the modern belle. Many surprises await the feminine eye this Fall, as novelty seems to be the rage; but it is encouraging to find the prevalence of good taste and the abandonment of the extravagant and *outré* styles of former years. American ladies now have the good sense to exercise a little of their own judgment in matters of dress, and not to leave everything to the dictates of foreign *modistes*. It was a reform sadly needed, and one productive of the most beneficial results. Broadway and the other haunts of Fashion now present an enlivening sight, and the *salons* of the millinors exert a magnetic influence on the fair ones in quest of the last invention in bonnets or the newest attraction in costumes.

Third Parties in Our Presidential Contests—The Louisville Bourbon Experiment.

The democratic Bourbons have met in Convention at Louisville, and have nominated what they call a straight or old line democratic Presidential ticket, Charles O'Conor and John Quincy Adams, and have adhered to O'Conor in the face of his peremptory declination, and have adopted a platform, in opposition to the regular democratic candidates and principles and to the administration republican ticket of Grant and Wilson. But as the straight democrats have not the remotest idea of a possibility of the election of their ticket, it is evident that their immediate object is a democratic diversion for the defeat of Greeley and Brown. It is, however, as they contend, enough for these immaculate Bourbons that they cannot recognize Greeley and Brown as representatives of the democratic party, nor the Cincinnati and Baltimore resolutions as an exposition of democratic principles. Hence this Louisville straight democratic movement. It gives the old-liners, according to Colonel Duncan, the men and the principles of the old democratic gospel of Jefferson and Jackson; and, though they expect defeat in this battle on their ticket, they expect to come out of it with their old democratic colors still flying, and they expect the recall of the deserters from the radical heresies accepted at Baltimore, and the restoration of the old party to its old landmarks with the defeat of Greeley and Brown.

This is a desperate undertaking, and the most unpromising as a third party movement that could possibly be devised. There has never been a less inviting occasion for a third party for the Presidency than the present. The prevailing idea among all the political elements opposed to the re-election of General Grant has been and is a coalition for his defeat. Hence the failure so far of all these third party movements, such as that of the temperance reformers and the labor reformers and free trade reformers. Hence this alliance between the anti-Grant republicans and the rank and file of the democratic party—a few stragglers excepted—in support of the Cincinnati liberal fusion ticket and programme. These democratic bolters, few in numbers, widely scatterred, and without newspapers or organization anywhere, are as powerless as the temperance, the labor, the free trade or woman's rights reformers to do anything as a third party at this stage of the campaign; and most likely, as a third party, this Louisville organization will disappear before the 1st of November.

Heretofore, on several momentous occasions, a third or a fourth party in the Presidential contest has turned the scale. In 1824, when the struggle between Jackson, Adams, Crawford and Clay was carried into the House of Representatives, that body was reduced to a choice between Jackson, Adams and Crawford, as the three highest candidates from the electoral colleges; and yet the friends of Clay in the House, by uniting upon Adams, at once secured his election. In 1832 against Jackson, and in 1836 against Van Buren, the strength of the opposition forces was frittered away by their divisions upon various political crotchets, abstractions and candidates; but in 1840, in their union upon Harrison and upon the general idea of a change in the administration, the opposition elements swept the country like a whirlwind. In 1844 the little third party of the abolitionists, in taking off from Henry Clay fifteen thousand abolition whig votes in the western part of New York, gave the State to Polk by a small majority, and elected him President. In 1848, as a third party candidate, Martin Van Buren, in dividing the democratic vote of New York, defeated the regular party nominee, General Cass, and elected General Taylor, the whig candidate. In 1856 Fillemore, as a third party candidate, defeated Fremont, and secured the election of Buchanan. In 1860, in their divisions upon several candidates resulting from their break-up at Charleston, the democrats permitted the election to go by default in favor of Lincoln; and since that day the democratic party, in adhering to its dead issues, has been kept "out in the cold."

Now, joined heart and hand with a promising body of bolters from the administration camp, the democratic party, through their regular National Convention, having abandoned their dead issues and accepted the "fixed facts" of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, are on the road to ultimate success, when they are met by this Louisville bolt of the Bourbons—this third party movement—at the eleventh hour of the day. We cannot imagine what possible object these bolters have thus in view which might not by them be more cheaply gained by simply voting for Grant and Wilson, or by remaining, like the angry Achilles, in their tents, indifferent as to the issue of the battle. Surely this Bourbon experiment to push the democratic party from its advanced position under Greeley back to the constitution of Buchanan is preposterous, and will utterly fail, if it may not be considered as a bubble which has collapsed with the Louisville Convention. It has no appearance of anything but a bubble and a collapse.

The Internationalist Council at The Hague.

The Congress of the International Society, which has been sitting in close session at The Hague during a few days past, places its platform and proceedings before the world through the columns of the press this morning. The rule of secrecy was removed yesterday and the public admitted to the council hall. In this the operative radical reformers have already advanced beyond the Alabama claims arbitrators in Geneva, inasmuch as they acknowledge that public opinion may aid them in reconciling the differences which distract society at large, while the Geneva tribunalists and lawyers appear to dread that official communion with the outer world will tend to impede their efforts to adjust a bill of account between two nations. We fear, however, that here "all likeness ends between the pair." The Congress of The Hague has embalmed the memory of the champions who have fallen in the battle for the people's rights in a revolution; but whether they have commenced with Wat Tyler, or the heroes of the American Revolution, or the victims of the French *coup d'état*, or the "men in the Gap" in Ireland, or those who have just fallen at the execution post at Satory, remains to be seen. The peoples who remain in chains were greeted—a fact which will no doubt console them very much. General Trochu was denounced as "a traitor to his country," and M. Jules Favre classified as a "wretch"—a mode of action which will not, so far as we can understand, have any very sensible effect for the advancement of the cause of universal emancipation. Perhaps the adoption of the motion was unavoidable, however, for we are told that the sitting of the Congress was attended by a very powerful delegation from France—men who have already worked strenuously in the cause of human equalization by the exercise of a most generous appropriation of the property of other and more industrious people. Then there was the question of free love according to the American system. This portion of the despatch is somewhat confused. It is not easy to see how the Internationalists can sincerely wish for any great addition to the number of their present families when we consider how difficult they find it to get along squarely with the capitalists. They may, perhaps, be useful in promoting marriage, after the fashion of Malthus and Père Hyacinthe. Should the Emperors in Berlin open the door of their hall of assemblage to the press to-day we shall be enabled to place the opposing principles of royalism and the red democracy side by side in our pages. Let the illumination be general.

The Spanish Loan.

One of our latest cable despatches informs us that the Spanish government is negotiating with bankers in Paris for a loan of five hundred millions of francs. We are not sorry that, in spite of all her misfortunes, Paris still remains, as indeed she must remain for years to come, the great money centre of the European Continent. So far as Spain is concerned, this loan, put upon the Paris market, is a vote of confidence in France. This, however, is about the only good thing in the Spanish loan. All the world knows that Spain is bankrupt, that her indebtedness is enormous, and that she cannot meet her obligations. Things being as they are, it seems almost an impertinence on the part of Spain to ask Europe to grant her another loan. It is only a few weeks since the King narrowly escaped assassination; and the general feeling of the public was that the assassination of the King would have been national ruin. The failure of the miserable attempt to take away the life of the King and Queen has given the present government a temporary popularity. It is scarcely fair, on such grounds, to ask a loan. It will not surprise us, however, if the money is granted, and if Spain finds, through the loan, another chance to begin anew. We cannot see the end, but we shall not be sorry if it ends well.

Barometric Waves—The Late Premonitory Weather.

For more than a week we have had unusual indications of some very marked perturbation in the aërial ocean. On the morning of the 2d inst. the meteorological reports mention the appearance on the Upper Lakes of one of those immense waves of cold air and high barometer which descend from the higher latitudes southeastwardly and roll onward to the great tropical sea. This phenomenon is most remarkable and suggestive. The season has so far advanced that the sun has lost its power in the high north, and every day the refrigeration of the air over the circumpolar regions rapidly increases. The movement of large masses of this refrigerated atmosphere southward and their injection or irruption into the warm and humid air of the superheated equatorial seas is doubtless the signal for most serious cyclonic disturbances in the latter, and also for the opening of the grand battle of the Equinox. In the opinion of an eminent meteorologist of this country the sudden commixture of the hot and cold currents in the West Indies is the cause of the formation of the low barometer which warns the seaman and premonishes the hurricane in the neighborhood of the Windward Islands. It is highly probable that these large aërial waves, which often pursue each other in rapid succession, are due to the reversal of the set of the atmosphere in the normal struggle of the cold and heavy current to find its way home to the southward, and of the light and warm current to push itself northward. Such a movement is clearly traced in the aqueous ocean, where the Gulf Stream and the ice stream of the Atlantic move in contrary directions, as two vast rivers—one on the surface, the other over the marine floor and in the deep sea bed.

The interesting reports of the English meteorologists at Natal, on the southeastern coast of Africa, reveal the not unmeaning fact that the violent hot wind from the northwest, which occasionally prevails in this colony, is clearly and causally connected with the furious Winter gales of the South Atlantic, that so frequently ravage the Cape of Good Hope. Analogy would suggest that, *mutatis mutandis*, the phenomenon of our cold waves of atmosphere, on the northern side of the Equator, is indirectly concerned in the generation of equinoctial cyclones and may be regarded as premonitions of extensive and violent tempests. The opening of the hurricane season seems to have been deferred this year in the West Indies, but it will not be surprising if the telegraph brings us early intelligence of disastrous gales on the Southern and Gulf coasts. When they fairly set in for the Fall we may also look for similar storms on our entire Atlantic sea front; and our shipping guardians and life-saving authorities should now be sleepless in their vigilance and thoroughly equipped for every emergency that may arise.

It is a noteworthy fact that the two cyclones of last Summer, which occurred August 18 and 26, were preceded by just such atmospheric waves of high range in the barometer and low range in the thermometer as those we now record. It is greatly to be hoped that, at the earliest moment deep sea telegraphy renders it possible, we may have a co-operative sytem of storm signals connecting with the island of Barbados—the outpost of West Indian meteorology and the most favored point for watching the approach of storms. When this is realized, in the imperative interests of commerce and civilization, the forewarning of all endangered ports will be a matter of absolute certainty.

THE COUNCIL OF THE CROWNS.

The Czar Alexander of Russia in the German Capital.

Royal Fraternal Reception by Emperor William and His Family—Prince Bismarck, the Cabinet and Generals Present—A Northern Embrace—Popular Ovation—Francis Joseph on His Journey.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, Sept. 5, 1872.

His Majesty the Emperor Alexander the Second of Russia, accompanied by his eldest son, His Imperial Highness the Czarewitch Alexander, and His Highness the Grand Duke Vladimir of Russia, arrived here, at the Eastern Railway Station, at a quarter-past two o'clock this afternoon, to meet the Emperor William of Germany, His Majesty of Austria and the other potentates and royal and ministerial celebrities who will be assembled in the city.

A ROYAL RECEPTION.

The Russian visitors were met, as they stepped from the railway carriage, by His Majesty Emperor William, His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince Frederick William, Prince Frederick, son of the Crown Prince, the Grand Dukes of Mecklenburg, Baden, and Weimar, the Duke of Coburg, and a large number of other German Princes.

The Ministers of the Crown, with Chancellor Prince Bismarck at their head; the most famous generals of the Prussian army, and the chief dignitaries of the Imperial German Court were also present.

FRATERNAL EMBRACE FROM THE NORTH.

The Czar, on alighting, saluted and embraced the Emperor William in the most cordial manner.

CITIZEN OVATION TO A BRILLIANT CORTEGE.

The two Emperors entered the same carriage and passed slowly through the streets, amid the cheers of an immense multitude of people.

All the princes, dukes, generals and courtiers followed, making a long and brilliant procession.

THE RUSSIAN CENTRE OF REST.

The Imperial carriage stopped at the Russian Embassy, into which the Emperor Alexander was conducted.

QUEENLY SALUTATION AND WELCOME.

On the arrival of the Czar at the Russian Legation he was visited there by the Empress Augusta, and the Princess Victoria, wife of the Crown Prince of Germany.

THE CUSTOM OF THE COURTS.

At a later hour of the day His Majesty the Czar proceeded to the Imperial Palace of Germany, where he was received and entertained by the Emperor William and his Court.

After making quite a long visit the Czar returned to the Russian Embassy.

FRANZ JOSEPH'S MARCH THROUGH DRESDEN.

His Apostolic Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Austria meets with a most enthusiastic reception from the people in his progress through Germany.

He arrived at Dresden to-day, and is the guest of the King of Saxony.

The entire party will leave Dresden at two P. M. to-morrow for Berlin, and will enter the Prussian city in the evening.

WHAT IS THE OBJECT?

It is again denied that the meeting of the Emperors will in any way partake of a political character.

Report of a Polite British Inquiry as to the Object.

VIENNA, Sept. 6, 1872.

The *Presse*, of this city, says Odo Russell, the British Ambassador at Berlin, yesterday had an audience lasting an hour with the Emperor William. Mr. Russell desired to ascertain from His Majesty information as to the objects of the conference between himself and his imperial visitors.

ENGLAND.

Embarkation of Mormons for the Fold in Utah—Flow of Bullion to the Bank—Fatal Consequences of a Storm.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Sept. 5, 1872.

The steamship Minnesota, which sailed from Liverpool for New York yesterday, took out 600 Mormon emigrants for Utah. The majority of them were Scandinavians.

FLOW OF BULLION TO THE BANK.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £30,000 during the past week.

SEVERE AND FATAL STORM, WITH DAMAGE TO THE CROPS.

The weather is warm and pleasant to-day, the thermometer standing about eighty degrees.

A heavy thunder storm occurred yesterday at Bolton, Lancashire, causing the loss of several lives and doing much damage to the crops.

IRELAND.

Disciples of Loyola to Shelter at the Shrine of St. Patrick.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

DUBLIN, Sept. 5, 1872.

Many of the Jesuits expelled from Germany will come to Ireland, where they are promised a hearty welcome.

WALES.

Steamship Communication Direct with New York—A Peer's Patronage for Public Profit.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Sept. 5, 1872.

The steamship Glamorgan, the pioneer vessel of the new steam line between Cardiff and New York, was launched at Renfrew, Scotland, yesterday. The christening ceremonial was performed by an American lady. Another vessel for the same line will soon be ready to launch.

The Marquis of Bute is the principal shareholder in the new company. He has remitted the wharfage dues of the vessels for one year, and will also furnish their supply of coal free for the same time.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 5, 1872.

Ordered—Assistant Paymaster Addicks, to duty on board the receiving ship at Philadelphia. Assistant Paymaster Preston, to duty in the Bureau of Provision and Clothing.

Detached—Master Sprague from the Benicia, and placed on the sick leave. Assistant Paymaster Sullivan from duty at Washington and placed on waiting orders.

Commander Fillebrown has been detached from duty at the Navy Department and ordered to the command of the United States steamer Wachuset, of the European squadron, in place of Commander Cushman, detached on account of sickness.

The United States ship Constitution sailed from Newport yesterday.

MARTIAL LAW IN POPE COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Sept. 5, 1872.

It has been stated that the Governor has determined to send militia to Pope county and possibly to declare martial law there.

THE INTERNATIONALIST CONGRESS

Proceedings of the Radical Reformers in Session at the Hague.

Anathema of a Few French Progressists—A Dangerous Delegation from About Paris—The Question of Free Love—Bismarck Denounced.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 5, 1872.

The Congress of the International Society held its first public sitting this morning.

The delegates to the Congress number sixty-nine, including three women.

WORK.

A lively discussion was had on the question of the abolition of the General Council of the organization.

A resolution was introduced expressing, in the name of the working classes of the world, admiration for the heroism of the champions who have fallen in the battle for the people's rights and greeting with the hope of freedom all people still in chains.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

EQUALITY WITHOUT FRATERNITY.

The President of the Congress, in a violent speech, denounced General Trochu as "a traitor to his country" and called Jules Favre "a wretch."

A VOLUNTEER DELEGATION OF MOST ADVANCED GO-AHEADS.

A large number of French Communists have been attracted hither by the meeting of the General Congress of the Internationale.

It is stated also that a number of condemned criminals are present *incognito*.

DON'T LIKE BISMARCK.

The report of the Council to the Congress says that Bismarck is the spy-in-chief of the German Empire. It declares that the government at Berlin projects another war, while the Congress at the Hague has for its object the preservation of peace.

RALLYING TO THE RED FLAG.

It also declares that never since 1848 have the masses of the people been so united as they are now under the flag of the Commune.

Credentials from America—Freedom without Free Love.

LONDON, Sept. 5, 1872.

A despatch from The Hague to the London *Daily News* says the verification of credentials by the Congress of the Internationale has been concluded.

Twelve delegates from New York, adherents of the Woodhull free love sections, were refused seats in the Congress after an animated discussion of their claims.

GENERAL OR PERSONAL?

Later advices, by telegram, from The Hague, state that the report that the Congress had refused to verify the credentials of twelve delegates from New York is not confirmed; but it appears that Dr. West, of Philadelphia, was refused admittance as a delegate.

FRANCE.

Executive Attitude Against Disloyal Demonstrations—Personal American Relations to the President.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Sept. 5, 1872.

The Department of Aude is threatened with the declaration of a state of siege on account of the attack made on the military by the inhabitants of Narbonne.

INTERESTING GOSSIP.

It is reported that Mlle. Natalie Dosne, a niece of President Thiers, is to be married to John Stuyvesant Kruger, of New York city.

Agitation at the Mines and Assault on the Military.

PARIS, Sept. 5, 1872.

Noisy and riotous demonstrations were made by a mob at Nimes, in the Department of Gard, yesterday. The military who were called out to suppress the disturbances were pelted with stones, but the disorder was quelled and fifty-eight of the rioters were arrested.

AUSTRIA.

Parliamentary Summons to the National Delegations.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PESTH, Sept. 5, 1872.

The Austrian and Hungarian Delegations are convoked for the 15th inst., to meet in this city.

HUNGARY.

Reorganization of the Austro-National Cabinet.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PESTH, Sept. 5, 1872.

Dr. Th. Pauler, late Minister of Public Instruction and Worship, has been appointed Minister of Justice, vice Herr Von Bitto, who has resigned, and Herr Trefort has been appointed Minister of Public Instruction and Worship.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The Russian Imperial Squadron at Sea for China—Valuable Diamonds, with Murder at the Mines.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Sept. 5, 1872.

The Royal Mail steamship from the Cape of Good Hope has arrived at Southampton, with advices from Cape Town to August 5.

The Russian squadron, bearing the Grand Duke Alexis, sailed for Amoy, China, on July 20.

VALUABLE DIAMONDS AND VIOLENT CRIME.

Discoveries of valuable diamonds continue frequent.

Crime and disorder among the mining communities are on the increase. The Governor of the district is absent from his post, and Lynch law prevails. A large number of persons have suffered from violence, the majority of them being natives.

FIRE IN MISHAWAKA, IND.

MISHAWAKA, Sept. 5, 1872.

A fire broke out this evening in the business portion of the town and is rapidly spreading. Nearly twenty buildings have been destroyed, including the Presbyterian church. South Bend and Elkhardt have been telegraphed for steamers, which are momentarily expected. The loss cannot be ascertained at this hour.

The fire is still raging. A number of valuable brick buildings have been burned, and the loss is estimated thus far at $150,000. A large number of dwellings and tenements are gone and many more are in imminent danger. The streets are full of goods of every description, and the people are engaged removing them still farther away as the fire progresses. One building has been blown up. Two steamers have arrived and are doing good work, and it is hoped they will soon bring the fire under control. The wind continues strong.

THE STEAMSHIP AMERICA.

English Special Report of the Burning of the Vessel.

Nineteen Lives, Mails, Cargo and Luggage Lost.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Sept. 5, 1872.

A special despatch to the *Telegraph* (newspaper) from Nagasaki, Japan, says that nineteen lives were lost by the burning of the Pacific Mail Company's steamship America.

The mails and cargo for China on board the vessel, and the luggage of the passengers, were also lost.

Divers to Go to the Scene of Disaster.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5, 1872.

Divers will be sent from San Francisco to Yokohama to raise the treasure of the America if required.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Hope of an Early Conclusion of the Geneva Arbitration—City Festivities Still in Order.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

GENEVA, Sept. 5, 1872.

The conviction is general that all business before the Board of Arbitration in the Alabama claims case will be finished to-morrow or at the latest by Saturday.

It is stated that the litigant governments will receive the judgments of the Court of Arbitration before it is communicated to the press.

TOURIST RECREATION.

Mr. Waite, one of the American counsel, has left Geneva. Mr. Caleb Cushing and J. C. Bancroft Davis are making excursions to points of interest in Switzerland.

PLEASING CONCLUSIONS.

The soirée given to-night by Mr. Charles Bowles in honor of the Board of Arbitration was a brilliant success. The magnificent weather favored the festivities, and the guests in attendance numbered 1,500.

The Swiss Federal Council has invited the members of the Board to a State dinner on Thursday next.

The Gross Award of the Geneva Tribunal

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5, 1872.

in favor of the United States amounts to about fifteen million dollars, and the latest report from the American agent shows that the business of arbitration is virtually terminated.

THE BIENVILLE'S PASSENGERS.

Non-Arrival of the Schooner William McGee at Baltimore—Fears for the Safety of the Bienville's Passengers on Board of Her.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5, 1872.

A telegram just received from Baltimore states that the schooner William McGee, which is reported to have left Nassau on the 24th of August, with thirty-four of the Bienville's passengers, should have been in on the 3d inst. Her owners are getting uneasy, as she is overdue five days.

THE VERMONT ELECTION.

RUTLAND, Vt., Sept. 5, 1872.

Complete returns from Rutland county give Converse 4,541 and Gardner 2,050, a republican majority of 2,491, and a loss of 139 on the vote of 1870.

Bennington county complete gives Converse (republican) a majority of 936. Two republican State Senators have been elected by about one thousand majority each. This county elected democratic Senators at the last election.

Converse's Majority in the Neighborhood of Twenty-six Thousand.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Sept. 5, 1872.

The Burlington *Free Press* has returns from 201 towns, casting seven-eighths of the vote of the State. They give Converse 38,146 and Gardner 14,849. The remaining towns will add about two thousand five hundred to Converse's majority, which will be in the neighborhood of twenty-six thousand. The Senate is unanimously republican, and the House will have fewer Greeley Representatives than there were democrats in the last Legislature.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 6—1 A. M.

Probabilities.

Southwesterly and southerly winds, and clear and clearing weather for the Middle States, extend over New England during the day; generally clear weather for the Southern States, with southerly winds; diminishing pressure, fresh and brisk southeasterly and southwesterly winds and probably increasing cloudiness northwest of the Ohio Valley especially from Missouri to Minnesota, where threatening weather is probable; an area of very low barometer is now apparently advancing eastward toward Iowa; brisk southerly winds for Lake Michigan, and fresh to brisk for Lake Huron, Erie and Ontario.

Cautionary signals continue at Duluth, Milwaukee, Chicago and Grand Haven.

The Weather in This City Yesterday.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building:—

	1871.	1872.		1871.	1872.
3 A. M.	72	61	3:30 P. M.	88	71
6 A. M.	70½	61	6 P. M.	80	69
9 A. M.	76	64	9 P. M.	78	67
12 M.	83	69	12 P. M.	77	67

Average temperature yesterday........ 66⅛

Average temperature for corresponding date last year........ 77¾

RAILROAD COLLISIONS.

Another Collision on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—Five Persons Killed and Twenty-eight Wounded—List of the Killed.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, Sept. 5, 1872.

A collision occurred at eleven o'clock this evening near Independence, Ohio, on the Lake Erie division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, between an excursion train returning from the State Fair at Mansfield and the regular North bound express train, resulting in the death of five persons and the wounding of twenty-eight others.

The following is a list of the killed:—Beach Harris, of Louisville, Ohio; James Shields, of Hunt's Station, Ohio; C. Scott, of West Vernon, and George Blyssone, of Independence, Ohio. No further particulars have as yet been received.

Two Freight Trains Collide near Pittsburg—A Fireman Badly Injured—An Engine and Baggage Car Totally Destroyed—Miraculous Escape of Another Train.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 5, 1872.

Two freight trains collided this afternoon under the tunnel, six miles west of Pittsburg, on the Pan Handle Railroad, between Pittsburg and Cincinnati, near Ingram station. The engineers of both trains jumped their engines in the tunnel. The fireman of the westward bound train was badly injured. The cars telescoped, and the tender ran into the baggage car, destroying it totally. One of the engines is entirely destroyed and the other much injured. The eastward bound train from Louisville and Cincinnati had a miraculous escape. It had reached the mouth of the tunnel when the accident occurred. The cause of collision was a mistake of the conductor, who was ordered to allow three westward bound trains to pass him at Ingram, but only allowed two.

More Collisions.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, Sept. 5, 1872.

Further despatches with regard to the collision near Independence, this evening, state that only four persons were killed, and that the name of one was Beach Harris.

THE METIS.

CONTINUATION OF THE INVESTIGATION.

Testimony of the Chief Engineer and Bow Watchman.

NARRATION OF A SCENE OF HORRORS.

Cause of the Disaster, Recklessness and Incapacity.

FACTS ALLEGED BY A PASSENGER.

About Two Hundred Persons on Board—No Watchman on the Forward Deck—How the Steerage Passengers Were Cooped Up.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 5, 1872.

The government investigation into the causes of the Metis disaster was resumed here to-day, and as will be seen the testimony adduced was not only important, as showing the condition of affairs about the time of the terrible climax in the rainstorm, but furnishes a thrilling narrative of the surroundings when all hope seemed gone. That a widespread interest is taken in this inquiry by the community at large is evident from the earnest manner in which the sad calamity continues to be discussed. The great tide of travel on railroads, too, is not a little significant, and people will hardly jeopardize their lives until something is done to instill more confidence in the management of Sound steamers than at present appears to exist. It seems strange, moreover, that so many appalling misfortunes should happen almost in one week—the wreck of the Metis, the burning of the Nevada and the loss of the Bienville; and it is safe to say that numerous accidents, frequently attended with serious results, occur on the Sound that

NEVER COME TO LIGHT,

except, perhaps, by the mysterious and indefinite intelligence to the effect that an unknown schooner was run into such and such a night, and nothing more. Under these circumstances it is confidently hoped that this investigation, properly organized, with the sincere determination of first ascertaining all the facts connected with the horror of last Friday morning, and especially of inquiring what equipments and appliances were at hand in the moment of the trying emergency, will be the means of inaugurating a safer system of travel than at present is permitted. Whatever conclusion may be arrived at, certain it is that some reforms must necessarily be suggested, while many concur in the opinion that the law regarding steamboats and sailing vessels must be more rigidly enforced. In reference to the statements of many of the passengers, it must be said, in justice to the officers of the Metis, that some exaggerations naturally characterized them, for it appears that when death stared all hands in the face they were found at their posts and failed not to do what they could, little though it may have been, to relieve the crowd of clamorous and despairing human beings that crowded the hurricane deck. That, however, will not form the main issue of the inquiry. It is rather

THE IMMEDIATE CAUSE AND RESPONSIBILITY OF THE COLLISION,

which will occupy the Board of Inspectors, who, it is to be hoped, will leave no stone unturned to unravel what, aside from conjectures, at present seems a mystery. It is therefore plain that the result of the investigation will be regarded with keen interest by all, inasmuch as it is expected to bring to light the present defects of steamboat travel on the Sound, and to recommend such changes and the enforcement of such regulations as may be deemed necessary in order to insure more confidence, and to establish a safe precedent whereby vessels henceforth carrying passengers must be guided. Inspectors Hovey and Beckwith, who had come down here with Inspector Low to investigate the Metis matter, found no end of difficulty in getting a chance to examine witnesses, who, although many were believed to be in Providence, were

UNCOMMONLY SHADY.

Finding that the forenoon was likely to be used up in hunting for these persons on their list, the Inspectors visited the Custom House and interviewed General Shaw, Jr., the Collector of the Port. He extended all the aid in his power and made an arrangement whereby the United States Court room will be placed at the Inspectors' disposal to-morrow. This will allow of the investigation being carried on comfortably at least. So much having been satisfactorily settled, Inspectors Beckwith and Hovey started off to the steamer Doris, which had arrived from New York at noon. The object of this visit was to enable Inspector Beckwith to become familiar with her peculiar build, as she was the *fac-simile* of the Metis, which he had never seen. On board the Doris were found J. C. King, the chief engineer of the lost vessel, and her bow watchman, both of whom they examined at once, improvising a little court in a small stateroom, nine by four. The desk was wofully small, and the bench was a narrow berth, where were perched the Court.

THE TESTIMONY

was very important, especially the bow watchman's. He detailed the circumstances surrounding immediately preceding the collision. He told how two lights were visible to him on the port and starboard bows for ten minutes before the accident took place, and how the steamer Nereus was close in the Metis' wake, barring the whole terrible space of time which took in the scenes of horror enacted off Watch Hill. "We could have hailed her at any time, if we wanted help and got it," said he. "But we blew on the whistle the signal of 'all right' and started ahead, while she went off on her course. So it was:" and the witness narrated a tale of thrilling interest in his rough, "down Eastern" way, giving an account of his narrow escape on a bucket rack, which he had launched when convinced of the vessel's sinking condition. Then he told of his rescue by the heroic Captain Crandall, who, with a few brave fellows, worked in the Watch Hill surf boat to save their struggling fellow creatures from watery graves. But the whole is given below. Suffice it to say that this man's testimony could not be got through this evening; therefore the inquiry was adjourned until to-morrow morning, at nine A. M.

Testimony of Chief Engineer King.

Mr. King said:—I was Chief Engineer of the steamer Metis from the 29th of July last until she was lost; was serving in that capacity on the night of the disaster; about half-past three o'clock on the morning of the 30th I was awakened while in my room aft, by the stopping of the wheel; I jumped up, having lain down with my clothes on, slipped on my shoes and ran forward to the engine-room; as I was going forward I heard some one say that a man was overboard: did not stop, but kept on to the engine room; after I had been there two or three minutes one of the deck hands came to me for some nails, saying he wanted to nail some canvas over a hole which was burst in by a schooner; I supplied him with them; the gong was then rung to start ahead, which we did. Within two or three minutes after Captain Hull came to me, saying he thought we had sunk the schooner and that probably all hands were lost, and asked me if the steamer was making any water; I told him the oiler was down below looking, who reported that

THE PUMPS WERE SUCKING AIR;

the bilge pumps were working all the time while the engine was in motion; I thought we were looking for the schooner; the steamer had quite a heavy list to the port, and was seemingly settling forward; the mate then commenced to run freight up on the starboard side, to right the ship, but it answered no purpose; he then went forward; as I was not fully satisfied about the ship's leaking, I sent my assistant down, who went into the run where our pumps take water, and he also reported that the pumps were sucking air; I then stopped to look down into the fire-room and saw the water bursting through along each side of the boiler; coming from the forward I should think that the space was about eighteen inches wide on each side of the boiler, and that the currents of water were about four feet deep, which apparently broke in at once; I then sent the second engineer to open the bilge injection, which he did immediately, and by the time he got it open

THE WATER WAS UP TO HIS HIPS

on the lower engine room floor; he then reported to me and I told him to run to the pilot house and tell them that the vessel was sinking; from the time that I first discovered the water coming in until it was up to the furnace door and put the fire out was not over one minute; I sent the second oiler immediately to start the donkey pump, which he did, and we kept it and all other bilge pumps in the engine department working until the steamer was gone; I continued at my post until the water had risen within about four feet of the main deck and I left the engine working with what little steam there was in the boiler; I then went on deck with my assistant and two oilers, to render what assistance we could; we, with the first pilot, lowered boat No. 2 below the saloon deck, and filled it with passengers and deck hands; I should think that twenty-five or thirty were in it while she hung in the davits; I then got on the rail to help to lower the boat and

SOMETHING GAVE WAY,

the boat striking the water and filling, and throwing several out in the water; the steamer was then under way, with engine still working; the ship was heading for shore, as was supposed; I then went to the port side, and with assistance of others helped to lower boat No. 4; as I stood on the forward end of the boat lowering it something gave way, and the boat falling struck the rail, capsizing her; I also fell in the water; I swam for the boat and got upon her bottom, and remained there an hour or more, until daylight, and by the assistance of a heavy sea I finally succeeded in righting her; I bailed her partly out with the rudder and sculled her to the wreck, which was about three-quarters of a mile to the leeward; as I neared the wreck I picked up Mr. Baker, the wheelsman; Captain Hull called me to the point of the wreck where he was; I then took in eight more from there, who consisted of the freight and passenger clerks, one wheelsman, Mr. Appleby and four gentlemen passengers;

I KEPT BY THE WRECK

until it reached the breakers, when we cast loose from it; we then picked up the first mate, second pilot, one lady and two gentlemen, passengers; we left for Watch Hill Point, to go into Stonington, but had not strength, as the wind and tide were ahead, but were picked up by the cutter Moccasin and carried into Stonington, arriving about five P. M.; it was about half-past ten A. M. when the cutter picked us up.

Q. Were your bilge pumps all in good working order? A. They were in splendid order.

Q. How far forward was the second bulkhead compartment from your furnace door? A. About twenty-two feet.

Q. Was there any opening in it leading to the fire-room? A. There were two or three scupper holes next to the kelson, about two inches diameter each.

Q. If water had flowed through there freely would not your bilge pumps have taken the water? A. No.

Q. Why not? A. Because the ship was so much by the head and the bilge pumps were above the level of the water in the hold.

Q. Was either bilge pump so arranged that you could pump out either compartment separately? A. No.

Q.—How long was it from the time you heard the engine stop before you arrived in the engine room? A.—About one minute.

Q.—According to the best of your knowledge, what do you think was the cause of the water rushing into the fire room all at once? A.—I think the water had rushed into the middle compartment until it reached to such a height as to burst open the bulk head forward of the engine room.

Q. After all the bilge pumps began to take water did it decrease any in the hold? A. No; but increased rapidly.

Q. Do you know what became of boat No. 2? A. She drifted ashore, the deck hands steering her safely.

Q. Did you see either of the other boats? A. No; not after they left the steamer.

Testimony of the Bow Watchman.

Edmund Davis, the bow watchman, was sworn—Was on watch on the Metis on the morning of the 30th of August all night; saw Gull Island light and Watch Hill light before we sighted this vessel; a few minutes after saw two vessels, one with a starboard green light and the other a port hand red light; that on the starboard was two and a half points off the bow, that on the port two points; could see Watch Hill Light Point abaft the port, because we passed three or four miles off the usual distance; Gull Island light was shut out; the vessels were first seen about a mile off,

THE GREEN LIGHT

perhaps the farthest; reported a light to the pilot house and was answered; I believe, as far as I could observe, we still kept on our course; then I was called in five or ten minutes afterward; we were going ten or twelve knots an hour, the wind being a little south of southeast; we collided with the schooner showing the red light; the green light passed on; we were struck thirty or forty feet abaft the stern, on the port side; the schooner struck us; she had altered her course, shutting in the red light and showing only a green; when she hit us, and up to within a minute and a half before that, we thought of going past her on the port hand, and when she hit us her sails were shaking and she had come up in the wind; her jibboom entered the oiler's room, abreast of the pilot house; steamer stopped her engine, turned round and blew her whistle; when struck we were going at ordinary speed; passed her after we struck her; did not know what became of her till I read of her being in New London; don't know what damage was done below, as I did not leave the deck at all; am sure now that this vessel with a green light on starboard

DID NOT OPEN HER RED LIGHT AT ALL;

saw vessel on port first; should judge those two vessels were half a mile apart, not more.

Q. Did you see both those lights at any one time? A. I could roll my eyes from side to side and see both apart; am satisfied no vessel could alter her course sufficiently to show both lights together; saw green light of vessel after collision; am sure she passed in safety.

Q. What did the steamer do after the collision? A. Blew the whistle three or four times; the Nereus answered; know it was the Nereus, because she was after us all the way down; recognized her by the guards being cut down when she passed on the starboard side; she was within speaking distance; she stopped till we started on again and blew a long whistle

TO SIGNIFY "ALL RIGHT;"

could have hailed her if we wanted to, but when we turned back again she was ahead.

Q. Did you at any time see both lights of any one of those vessels? A. Never, only when that one was turning, as I have said, before we came in collision; could not see a vessel very far off (unless she carried lights) that night.

Redirect—When the steamer turned I think she turned to the right, but I am not positive.

Q. How long between the collision and resuming your course again? A. I won't be positive; think about fifteen minutes; did not know or see whether any examination had been made; could have seen a man lowered over the side from my position, but did not see one; heard nailing; could not tell how or where it was being done.

Q. When you considered your engines stopped? A. Yes.

Q. How long after were they started again? A. About two or three minutes; we turned around and cruised, looking for the schooner, about ten minutes, and then hauled on our course; shortly afterwards, perhaps ten minutes, we discovered our danger.

Q. When the alarm was given

COULD YOU SEE THE NEREUS?

A. No, sir; could have seen Watch Hill; passed the Nereus, when we hauled on our course; the Nereus was on our starboard quarter when we collided; she stopped, and when we came round to haul on our course again, passed her, leaving her on the port side;

GAVE ONE LONG BLAST

while passing, to signify we would pass her to the right; do not recollect whether the Nereus made an answer or not; ten minutes after we left the Nereus we discovered we were in a sinking condition; gave three blasts of the whistle to alarm the Nereus; did not hear any response; before this alarm felt her heeling to port and settling by the head, which made me feel convinced we were sinking, as we never righted; she went down probably half an hour after the discovery of her condition; we headed to shore about ten minutes after we parted from the Nereus, and at that time gave three blasts of the whistle, which I did not hear answered.

Q. Could you see Watch Hill light at that time? A. Did not see it; stayed on deck some time after that, and, going to the hurricane deck, helped clear away the aft boat on the starboard side and lowered her down to the rail; then went to the mainmast; did not hear Captain Hull or Burton give orders

TO LOWER THE LIFEBOATS;

put on life-preserver, and, going to the bucket rack, took it out and launched it; shortly afterwards observed a woman clutch the other end of it while I was opposite; one man got on the middle and a lad lengthwise across it; five minutes after one of the gangway shutters floated by; asked him to help to stop it; he did, and getting on it himself floated away and was picked up by one of the lifeboats; he was put on the cutter; the lady and I were picked up afterwards by the government surf boat of Watch Hill; the hurricane deck and smoke stack were standing when I left the vessel.

Testimony of John B. F. Gately, a Passenger.

John B. F. Gately, of Boston, was sworn and testified—Was a passenger on the Metis on the night of August 29; slept in a bed made up on the saloon floor; the purser said the berths and staterooms were all taken; about six beds were made up on the saloon floor; about forty berths were on the saloon deck; there were about forty steerage passengers on the main deck; should judge there were about two hundred passengers on the boat; heard a crash about half-past three o'clock; the engines were stopped; got up, went forward and was told from the pilot house that nothing was the matter; saw a steamer 200 feet off the starboard bow; went back to bed just as the engines started; in about fifteen minutes heard two waiters give orders to put on life-preservers; went forward again; no watchman was on the forward deck either time; got a life-preserver from a waiter who had two; went aft and saw parties lowering a lifeboat from the saloon deck with passengers and deck hands in it; heard an order for the deck hands to get out; they did not; also orders for a pilot to go in the boat; he did not; the boat tipped over, but was righted and finally went ashore in the surf at Watch Hill; the first time I went forward the boat seemed to be going down by the head; the steamer off the bow, the Nereus, stopped after the collision; there were no life-preservers for the occupants of the berths; all the life-preservers were on the saloon deck and in the staterooms; there were no means of egress for the steerage passengers forward, except by a small hatchway, which was closed when I saw it; can't say whether it was fastened or not; there was also an egress aft, through a long passage about two feet wide.

Burial of an Unknown Victim of the Metis Disaster.

STONINGTON, Conn., Sept. 5, 1872.

The remains of John Roche and of the unknown woman marked No. 1 were buried from Borough Hall by the authorities this afternoon. The bells were tolled and quite a number of citizens were present to pay the last tribute of respect. An appropriate prayer was offered by the Rev. H. A. Wales.

Strange Proceeding of the Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5, 1872.

The Acting Secretary of the Treasury has shown his estimate of the capabilities of the Supervising Inspector General and Supervising Inspectors Bemis and Low, who had commenced the investigation into the cause of the disaster to the Metis, by directing a subordinate to conduct the examination—an act in the opinion of officials here that is unprecedented, and one which virtually censures their fidelity and judgment, as these officers had already commenced an investigation.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

Kansas Republican Convention.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Sept. 5, 1872.

The Republican Congressional Convention met here yesterday and put in nomination Hon. D. P. Lowe, the present incumbent, and William A. Phillips and S. A. Cobb; the two latter for Congressmen at large.

C. H. Langston (colored), W. W. Smith, Louis Wiel, J. S. Merritt and John Guthrie were chosen Presidential Electors.

Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Sept. 5, 1872.

M. L. Bill was nominated for Congress by the democrats of the Second district to-day. Thomas M. Gunten was also nominated for Congress by the democrats of the Third district.

Virginia.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Sept. 5, 1872.

Judge John T. Harris was renominated for Congress this evening by the District Convention at Staunton, Va.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept 5, 1872.

The liberal republicans and democrats of the Second district to-day nominated Paschal Coggins, a republican, and late of the Sacramento *Union*, for Congress.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 5, 1872.

The Fifth District Congressional Democratic Convention, representing Bucks county and the Twenty-second, Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth wards of this city, was held at Doylestown to-day, and Lemington Phillips, of Bristol, was nominated. His opponent is A. C. Harmer, the present member of Congress.

CUSTOM HOUSE SEIZURES.

A Large Quantity of Jewelry Overhauled in Hoboken—Arrest of a Police Sergeant.

For several days the United States Secret Service detectives have been working up the case of an immigrant, whose arrival was hourly expected with a heavy amount of jewelry in his possession. Yesterday a passenger arrived by the German steamer, and in his declaration states that he had diamonds, &c., in his possession, valued at $22,000. Subsequently the "specials" examined his luggage, whereupon it is asserted that they found jewelry worth much more money than had been represented. A case of silver leaf was also nabbed. In consequence of some dispute which arose between the officials and Sergeant Ringe, of the Hoboken Police force, the special detectives preferred a charge against him, before the United States Commissioner, and procured a warrant for his arrest under the plea that he had interfered with them in the performance of their duties. He was arrested last evening and will give bail for his appearance. The case cannot probably come to much, for, in justice to the accused, it is proper to state that a hostile feeling has long been entertained against him by several Custom House officers, on account of his activity in detecting abuses on the Bremen and Hamburg docks and thwarting many little "games" of the Custom House officers themselves. In point of strict attention to duty Hoboken never had a more zealous and efficient officer than Ringe, and accordingly he has been retained in the department by every police administration since his first appointment.

SCOTTISH GAMES YESTERDAY.

The Scottish Games came off yesterday with something more than extraordinary enthusiasm. The great contestants of the occasion were Donald Dinnie and James Fleming. The games of running, jumping, stone-throwing, vault-leaping, &c., were all magnificently contested. The band played during the day some of its most favorite airs. "Scots Wha Ha' Wi' Wallace Bled" was patriotically given at the different marches. The races were accompanied with principally the "Campbells are Coming," a favorite Scottish tune. The two great athletes, Donald Dinnie and James Fleming, deserve redoubled praise, both for their exertions in carrying out the games as for the warmth of feeling they showed throughout. It is useless mentioning the names of contestants, as all seemed to acquit themselves honorably. The Scottish games ended favorably both to the Caledonian Club and to the feelings of New York men in general.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The Cheapest and Best Newspaper in the Country.

The WEEKLY HERALD of the present week, now ready, contains a select story, entitled, "Colonel Benyon's Entanglement," together with the very latest News by telegraph from All Parts of the World up to the hour of publication; Letters from Dr. Livingstone; full particulars of the Steamer Metis Disaster; Burning of the Steamship America, and other Disasters on land and sea; Execution of Negro Assassins in South Carolina; Alleged Indian Massacres; Lynch Law in Kansas and Tennessee; Josie's Farewell; the Hudson Street Murder; the Public Debt, and Naval News, and rumors. It also contains the latest News by telegraph from Washington; Political, Religious and Sporting Intelligence; Amusements; Editorial Articles on the prominent topics of the day; Our Agricultural Budget; Reviews of the Cattle, Horse and Dry Goods Markets; Financial and Commercial Intelligence, and accounts of all the important and interesting events of the week.

TERMS:—Single subscription, $2; Three copies, $5; Five copies, $8; Ten copies, $15; Single copies, five cents each. A limited number of advertisements inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD.

Mosquito Bites.—Burnett's Kalliston neutralizes the poison almost instantaneously.

A.—Look Out for Spotters. The police often fail to "spot" the pulls, but the bed bugs, fleas and mosquitoes never fail to spot the innocent, especially babies. Return their spottings by a sprinkling of KNOWLES' INSECT DESTROYER, and they will never hurt anybody afterwards. A grain of it will kill any insect. Sold by druggists and grocers. Depot, 7 Sixth avenue.

A.—Gentlemen's Hats, Fall Style for 1872, are ready for inspection and sale at ESPENSCHEID'S, manufacturer, 118 Nassau street.

A.—Herring's Patent
CHAMPION SAFES,
251 and 252 Broadway, corner of Murray street.

A.—Herald Branch Office, Brooklyn,
Corner of Fulton avenue and Boerum street.
Open from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

A.—Nicol, Davidson & Co., 686 Broadway, factory No. 4 Great Jones street, manufacturers of fine Silver Plated Ware, good for fifteen years' service, offer a large assortment either at wholesale or retail; also, China, Glass and Gas Fixtures.

At 389 Broadway, Charts, with Written characters, are given, daily, at the Phrenological Rooms.

Christadoro's Hair Dye.—This Splendid Dye is the only one that has ever been analyzed and found harmless.

David's Fall Hat for Gentlemen.— 299½ Broadway, near Duane street.

Dyspepsia.—Cure Guaranteed by Dr. T. M. SHARP'S SPECIFIC; mailed for $1. Depot, 165 Eighth street, New York.

Fall Style of Gentlemen's Hats Now ready.
P. ERNENWEIN, Manufacturer,
118 Nassau street, between Beekman and Spruce.

Ladies from the Country—If You Wish Boots and Shoes for yourselves and family patronize
MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union square.

Out.—The "Homeward Bound" from the watering places will want new HATS, and fortunately KNOX has issued his elegant Fall Style in season to meet their requirements. Buy your hats at No. 212 Broadway.

Patent Open Work Political Banners, Flags and Portraits, at HOJER & GRAHAM'S, 97 Duane street.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes Cashed, orders filled, information furnished, highest rates paid for Spanish Bank Bills. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall st.

Shoulder Braces, Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Abdominal Supporters, &c., &c.
Dr. GLOVER, 10 Ann street, adjoining Herald Building.

Wedding Cards, Monograms, Crests, Coats of Arms, French Note Paper, Ball Cards.
J. EVERDELL, 302 Broadway (established 1840).

THE COURTS.

Forgery of Money Orders—The Case of Charles Moore—Business in the General Sessions—What Constitutes a Residence in New York?

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT

Alleged Forgery of Money Orders.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

The United States vs. Frederick J. Schwertzer.—The defendant is charged with having forged the name of Gotlieb Schwertzer to six money orders. He admitted the offence, but said he had signed the papers in error. He was committed to the custody of the Marshal in default of [illegible] bail.

Charge of Sending Indecent Pictures Through the Mails.

The United States vs. Charles Mackey.—The defendant, who had been charged with sending indecent pictures through the mails, completed his bail yesterday in the sum of $[illegible]000, and was thereupon discharged from custody.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS

The Case of Charles Moore—A New Application for Bail.

Before Judge Leonard.

Some time since Charles Moore, as will be recollected, was convicted in the Court of General Sessions of swindling an emigrant out of $100 and sentenced by Recorder Hackett to State Prison for five years. This compulsory way of doing the State service was not relished by Moore. His counsel, Mr. William F. Howe, though having worked with his usual professional zeal to insure his acquittal and failed, was not altogether willing to let the matter drop if any skilful legal strategic movement could be made in his behalf having any possible promise of success. An appeal was accordingly at once taken from the verdict and pending this appeal a stay of proceedings granted by Judge Barnard. This temporarily saved Moore from going to State Prison and he remained in the Tombs. The next move was to effect his release from the Tombs, and to this end application was made to Judge Barrett to release him on bail. This the Judge refused to do and the application was renewed yesterday morning in this Court.

Mr. Howe made a stirring and eloquent appeal on behalf of his client. His strongest points were that his continued imprisonment, he already having been in prison several months, had seriously impaired his health, and that he felt perfectly sure in his own mind that on the appeal the conviction would be reversed.

Mr. Garvin strenuously opposed admitting Moore to bail. He said that when Moore supposed the important witness against him was out of the way he gave himself up and not till then. He insisted that Moore should now be expiating the penalty of his crime in the State prison. The only point he said upon which the appeal was taken was that some testimony had been admitted to disprove a trumped up alibi which would have no effect at the General Term.

After some further argument the Judge took the papers, reserving his decision.

Decisions.

R. D. Barclay et al. vs. The Quicksilver Mining Company.—Decree signed.

Anna Adrot vs. Darius Adrot.—Complaint and all the papers are wanted.

In the Matter of the Habeas Corpus of William Tucker Bond.—The prisoner is remanded and the writ discharged.

In the Matter of the Habeas Corpus of Joseph Hinard.—The prisoner is convicted of being a disorderly person. The process is regular. The writ is discharged and the prisoner remanded.

Philip Dater et al. vs. D. Tallman.—Motion denied, with $10 costs, to abide the event.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM

Decision.

By Judge C. P. Daly.

Wiernan vs. Simpson.—Motion granted.

MARINE COURT.

What Constitutes a Residence.

Before Judge Gross.

Sigismund Kasprowicz et al. vs. August Reinhardt.—The proceedings in this action commenced by attachment against the property of the defendant as a non-resident. The affidavit upon which the attachment issued showed that the defendant was a resident of the city of Chicago, State of Illinois, and a motion was made before Judge Cross to discharge the attachment, on the ground that the defendant was a resident of the city of New York. It appeared from the affidavits that the defendant, seven months ago, moved his household goods and family to the city of Chicago, and has, until the 16th of August last, resided and done business there. It is alleged that during the first part of August he obtained considerable credit from different merchants in that city and on the 5th and 6th of August packed up his goods and property in Chicago and secretly removed them to this city, since which time he has boarded here with his wife. The only evidence upon which the defendant claims he is a resident of the city of New York is that previous to his leaving here he stated to his friends that he was only going to Chicago to make money, and that after he made it he would return to New York. It does not appear that he kept any residence in New York during the time he was absent. He also declared to people in Chicago, whose affidavits were produced, that he intended to make Chicago his permanent residence. While in Chicago he obtained a License to manufacture cigars and his name appeared in the Chicago Directory as a resident of that place.

The Court held that the defendant could not assume a residence in this city; that he forfeited it when he left and has not regained it since he returned. The motion to discharge the attachment was therefore denied, the Court holding that to discharge attachments in such cases would only aid dishonest persons in defrauding their creditors.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS

Motion to Bail an Alleged Bond Robber.

Before Judge Bedford.

In this Court yesterday Mr. Howe made a motion to bail Spencer Pettis, charged with stealing two bonds, and in his remarks said that the principal witness for the people (Dr. Parks, recently from Memphis) was negotiating for the sale of the bonds when tracked by the police officer and to shield himself charged Pettis with the larceny.

The City Judge suggested that as a similar motion had been made before Judge Barrett that the counsel renew it, and that the District Attorney have the privilege of stating any new facts against the application to bail.

Mr. Sullivan said that the Grand Jury would bring another indictment in against Pettis, whose reputation was by no means spotless.

An Acquittal.

James McGuire was tried upon a charge of burglariously entering the liquor store of Peter McKnight, 137 avenue D. There was no legal proof against him, and the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Assault and Battery.

Timothy McCarthy, a youth of twenty, was tried for assault with intent to commit a rape upon Mary Murphy, a woman over seventy years of age, residing in a tenement house. He was convicted of a simple assault and battery and at Mr. Howe's request sentence was postponed to enable him to bring witnesses to show the disreputable surroundings of the prosecuting witness.

Petty Larceny.

Elizabeth Voorhees, charged with stealing $47 worth of clothing on the 6th of August from Margaret Sayles, pleaded guilty to petty larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Judge Leonard.—Nos. 51, 52, 79, 80. Call 100.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Shea.—Nos. 114, 53, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 158, 160, 162, 164. Part 2—Held by Judge Joachimson.—Nos. 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 156, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165.

TOMBS POLICE COURT.

Yesterday morning, about three o'clock, as Officer Jeremiah Buckley, of the Franklin street station, was patrolling through Mott street he discovered the door of No. 13, occupied by Herman Schroeder as a liquor store, wide open. The officer entered the store and found Daniel Meehan and Edward Quinn, aged respectively fourteen and thirteen years, concealed behind some barrels. The officer woke up Mr. Schroeder, who slept in a room at the back of the store, and searched the boys in his presence. On the person of Meehan was found $9, which Mr. Schroeder identified as having been taken from his till. The boys were taken before Alderman Coman at the Tombs, yesterday morning, and committed for trial.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT POCKET PICKING.

Yesterday afternoon, as S. P. Hyman, of the firm of A. L. Philips & Co., of No. 7 Mercer street, was walking up Broadway from the Brokers' Exchange, and just as he had arrived at the HERALD Building he felt a tugging at the side pocket of his coat which contained $15,000. He immediately turned around and collared the would-be pickpocket, who was a boy of fourteen, and held him until an officer came up. The boy, who gave his name as Thomas Holmes, residing at 29 Roosevelt street, was taken before Alderman Coman at the Tombs and held in default of bail.

SISTER MARY OF STANISLAUS.

The Examination Abruptly Terminated—Counsel for Miss McCabe Retires from the Case on the Ground of Alleged Prejudgment by the Judge—The Present Writ Dismissed and Another To Be Applied For.

Another and larger crowd assembled yesterday morning to hear the third day's examination before Judge Leonard of the Supreme Court, to test the sanity of Rosa McCabe, the nun, or, as she is called in the nomenclature of her church, Sister Mary of Stanislaus. Miss McCabe appeared as heretofore, dressed in the habiliments of her order and as is unnecessary to state from the publicity given to the case and the circumstances of special interest surrounding it, was the centre of general observation. Added to the array of counsel, Messrs. John D. Townsend and John W. Weed for Miss McCabe, John McKeon for her sister and Mr. Smith for the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, Mr. William G. Annan was present to look after the interests of the Bloomingdale Asylum.

RESUMING THE MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

Dr. Stephen F. Burdick was recalled and his cross-examination resumed by Mr. Townsend. He testified that he did not know whether the dress worn by Miss McCabe was the garb of the Catholic Church. He had seen persons called Sisters of Charity. Miss McCabe was dressed when he visited her, in a dress similar to the one she wears now in Court. Her statements to him were confused and wandering.

Q. Did any part of those statements refer to her permanent connection with the Church or any member thereof? A. Yes, sir; I believe all of it.

Q. Do you remember all of it? A. Yes, but not in detail.

Q. Please state all that you remember? A. My answer is my direct testimony of yesterday; I don't recall anything more.

Q. State all she said to you that you remember, beginning at the first interview and concluding with the last?

ABRUPT TERMINATION OF PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. McKeon objected to this question as compelling the witness to repeat in detail the evidence given in his direct examination.

Mr. Townsend insisted on the question.

Judge Leonard coincided with the view taken by Mr. McKeon and said that asking the witness to go over in detail what he had stated in his direct examination was unnecessarily prolonging the investigation. He added that, after hearing Miss McCabe's testimony, he had decided that she was a monomaniac and that she would be best taken care of in the Lunatic Asylum.

Mr. Townsend (jumping up excitedly)—As your Honor has prejudged the case I will retire from it.

Mr. McKeon (very coolly)—I move to dismiss the writ; and then turning to Mr. Townsend he asked: Will the counsel pretend to say that any conspiracy exists between any priest or nun and the sister of Miss McCabe to send her to the Lunatic Asylum?

Mr. Townsend—I am not called on to answer.

Mr. McKeon—I insist on an answer.

Mr. Townsend—I decline to answer.

Mr. McKeon—It is a humbug—and has been so from the beginning to the end and had better stop at once.

NEXT STEP IN THE PROGRAMME.

Of course there was some excitement at the above unexpected episode. Mr. Townsend retired from the court room stating that he would make an application for another writ of habeas corpus before another Judge. He communicated the result to Miss McCabe. Her [illegible] flushed and she seemed deeply moved, and expressed regret at being obliged to go back to the lunatic asylum.

"It will be all right, my dear," said Mr. Van Vleck, addressing her, "keep up a good heart."

"I hope the best," she meekly answered.

DISMISSING THE WRIT.

While Mr. Townsend was laying his plans for the future Mr. McKeon was improving the present. He directly presented the following order to the Judge, which the latter promptly signed:—

"In the matter of the habeas corpus to discharge Rosa McCabe, Mr. Townsend, counsel for petitioner, having retired from the case and declining to proceed further with the testimony to sustain his traverse [illegible], on motion of John McKeon, of counsel, ordered that the within writ be dismissed and the petitioner remanded to the custody of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction of the City of New York."

MR. TOWNSEND'S STATEMENT OF THE CASE.

Mr. Townsend has written the following statement of the case:—

In the matter of Rosa McCabe.—This case came up a day or two since before Judge Leonard and Miss McCabe was examined and cross-examined at great length, being on the stand three hours and answered, so far as it has yet appeared, in a perfectly truthful and coherent manner. After her examination Mr. McKeon expressed a desire to counter the regular order to take the testimony of two physicians he had subpoenaed and who were going to leave the city. I consented, and their examination continued all day yesterday. This morning on cross-examination I asked one of the medical men to repeat what Miss McCabe had said to him on one visit he had made upon her, and Mr. McKeon objected on the ground that the Doctor had given a full statement on his direct examination. We went before the Court to argue that motion. In deciding the question against me Judge Leonard took occasion to say that he had read the Doctor's statement in a newspaper and that when he saw Miss McCabe on the witness stand his impression was that she was a monomaniac and that no fault could be found with her sister for placing her there. No evidence whatever had been introduced to disprove the statements of Miss Rosa McCabe, and the remarks of Judge Leonard at that time I consider wholly unwarranted and out of place.

Having stated to Judge Leonard that I would not try a case before a judge who had prejudged the matter, I remarked that I retired, and for the present would leave Miss McCabe to such disposition as he thought proper to make.

I shall apply for a writ to some other judge who can wait until the evidence is produced before he expresses, at least, his opinion.

JOHN D. TOWNSEND.

THURSDAY, September 5, 1872.

JEFFERSON MARKET POLICE COURT

Justice Kane presided at the above Court yesterday morning and disposed of sixty-eight prisoners presented before him. Several of them were put down on the watch returns as suspicious characters, but the officers failing to make out any case against them they were discharged.

CHARGED WITH STEALING A DIAMOND.

Edward Mills, a young and fashionably dressed man, resides at No. 108 Barrow street, in the Ninth ward. Thursday night, while sauntering through Washington Parade Grounds, he formed the acquaintance of a female named Julia Dow and accompanied her to a room in a house in Sixth avenue. While in the latter place he alleges that the woman stole a diamond pin from him valued at $80. Yesterday morning she was presented by Officer Buckley of the Fifteenth precinct, but the diamond having been restored to Mills he refused to prefer a complaint and the woman was discharged.

EMBEZZLEMENT AT LORD & TAYLOR'S.

Michael Carney, a porter in the employ of Lord & Taylor, was arrested on Wednesday night by Officer Knox, of the Twenty-ninth precinct, on complaint of John W. Warren, superintendent of the firm, who charges that on the 21st instant he collected a bill of $26 25, the property of the firm, and appropriated it to his own use. He admitted the charge and was fully committed for trial.

LARCENY OF A WATCH.

Isaac White and Charles Blake, colored persons, lately occupied a room together at 59 Thompson street. White claims Blake entered the room during his absence Wednesday afternoon and stole a silver watch and a quantity of clothing belonging to him, valued at $24. He denied the charge, but was fully committed for trial.

STOLEN PROPERTY RECOVERED.

Annie Williams and Kitty Clark, occupants of a rear room on the second floor of 52 West Houston street, were arrested Wednesday night by Detective Murphy, of the Eighth precinct, on suspicion of having broken into the front room on the same floor and stolen a quantity of clothing. On searching their room two valuable clocks, supposed to have been stolen, were found secreted under the bed. Harry Minville and John Langdon also found in the place in company with the prisoners were taken to the station house. They were arraigned yesterday afternoon and remanded to the station house, to allow the officers a chance to find an owner for the property, which is valued at about three hundred dollars.

YORKVILLE POLICE COURT.

A few days since a man named John Mahony was committed for trial at the Yorkville Police Court by Justice Bixby on a charge of larceny. The complainant was Henry Heim, of 762 Third avenue. Subsequently a friend of Mahony, named Richard Murray, gave Heim $30 on condition that he would not appear against him. Heim then went to Captain Williams, of the Twenty-first precinct, in whose custody the stolen property was, and asked to be given up his goods, as he did not want to have anything further to do with the case. The Captain closely cross-examined him, and Heim admitted that he had received $30. He was thereupon arrested on a charge of compounding a felony, and held by Justice Bixby yesterday for trial, in default of $1,000 bail.

THREE SHOTS AT A WIFE.

Yesterday a man named Murry was brought to Court charged with firing three pistol shots at his wife on Wednesday night. The wife would not appear against him, however, but he was held to bail to keep the peace, on complaint of the officer who arrested him.

THE BURGLAR POLICEMAN.

Aiken Tried for Burglary and Convicted of Grand Larceny—The Grand Jury Find Other Bills for Burglary Against Him—Judge Bedford Directs the Trial to Proceed To-Day and Pays a Tribute to the Police Force as a Body.

The first case called for trial yesterday in the General Sessions by District Attorney Sullivan was one of three indictments against William J. Aiken for burglary in the first degree. The readers of the HERALD will readily recall the full account which appeared a few days ago of the detection of Aiken, who by false representations secured an appointment upon the police force and while professedly engaged in protecting the life and property of the citizen he was perpetrating burglaries on several dwelling houses within his precinct.

Mr. Kintzing appeared for the prisoner, and during the progress of the trial submitted a great many technical legal objections. After the jury was sworn Mr. Sullivan, in opening the case, briefly recited the facts which he expected to prove and said that the bare recital of them without any oratorical effort would be sufficient to invoke the attention of the jury to the evidence.

The first witness for the [illegible] was Herman Uhl, who resides at 110 East Sixteenth street when in the city. He left two servants in charge of the house on the 13th of August; on the morning of the 14th of August a suit of clothes worth $100, silk dresses valued at $300 and about $100 worth of [illegible] were missing; the silk dresses were subsequently found at the station house, which the complainant identified as a portion of the stolen property. Mr. Uhl said he frequently saw Aiken on his beat as a policeman in uniform.

Officer [illegible] testified that Aiken had been a policeman in the Eighteenth precinct from January last up to the time of his arrest; on the 25th of August he saw the prisoner and received twenty-three pawn tickets from Captain Cameron, which were obtained in four pawn offices; the officer recovered the property which they represented and returned it to the owners, among which was a black coat and a pair of pantaloons belonging to Mr. Uhl.

Sergeant Nicholson said that he arrested Aiken on the 24th of August and requested him to return to the house he attempted to rob in Fourteenth street, and at that time told him it would be better for him to tell all about the commission of the offence.

Mr. Kintzing claimed that it would be illegal to admit the prisoner's confession and the Court was compelled to exclude it.

Sergeant Nicholson said that when he searched Aiken he found in his hands a carpet bag, and in it were a screw driver, a case knife, a piece of candle and a pair of false whiskers, and in the prisoner's pocket was sixteen pawn tickets. He (the Sergeant) gave the tickets to Captain Cameron. Aiken accompanied the Sergeant to a pawnbroker's place in Chatham street where four silk dresses were obtained belonging to Mr. Uhl.

Captain Cameron said that Aiken was an officer in his precinct on the 13th of August and that his beat was Sixteenth street, and that he (the Captain) received twenty-three pawn tickets from Sergeant Nicholson.

District Attorney Sullivan said that he could not ask for a conviction for burglary in the first degree on the ground that the indictment specifically charged that Mr. Uhl was in the house at the time, while the proof showed that it was his servant who was there. He asked the counsel if he would go on with the larceny.

Mr. Kintzing maintained that the accused could not be held for the larceny, as there was no proof that the property was in his possession.

Mr. Sullivan argued that the accused could be held for larceny by having that which represented the property in his possession just as a man was in possession of property of which he had a bill of lading when it was on the road.

The Judge charged the jury that if the circumstances led them to arrive at the conclusion that the prisoner was guilty of larceny beyond a reasonable doubt they could convict him of grand or petit larceny.

The jury rendered a verdict of guilty of grand larceny.

District Attorney Sullivan informed the Judge that there were other complaints against Aiken for burglary and larceny and asked to have him remanded to be tried upon another charge.

Judge Bedford said—Aiken, I am not going to sentence you to-day. I will remand you until [illegible] the District Attorney of the county to try you on every indictment found by the Grand Jury. [illegible] a matter of respect to the metropolitan police [illegible] this opportunity of saying that as a body of men I have the highest regard for them. I believe them to be honest and trustworthy guardians of the lives and property of their fellow citizens. I think where a man has so grossly betrayed his trust as you have it is time for the authorities to make an example. [illegible] the whole police force would be well satisfied. [illegible] District Attorney put you on trial upon every indictment and I therefore suggest that he does so. In the meanwhile you are remanded.

Mr. Sullivan—Your suggestion will be adopted.

The Grand Jury brought in three other indictments against Aiken, [illegible] upon which he was arraigned. He pleaded not guilty and the trial was set down for to-day.

THE POLISH PASSENGER CASE

Testimony of the Captain of the C. H. Marshall—His Version of the Affair—Good Food and Good Treatment—The Jews Quarrelsome and Dainty—They Wouldn't Eat Pork—Conclusion of the Investigation.

The Emigration Commissioners—Mr. F. B. Hart and Mr. George J. Forrest—resumed their investigation into the matter of the Charles H. Marshall at Castle Garden yesterday morning. The testimony taken was entirely rebuttal and, as might naturally be expected, the officers of the vessel who were examined denied almost *in toto* the charges brought against themselves and the crew of the packet ship by the passengers on her last voyage to this port. General Hillyer appeared for the Commissioners and Mr. Hubbard for the owners of the vessel.

James L. Forrester sworn—I joined the Charles H. Marshall in the capacity of first officer in July, 1870; she was commanded by Captain Charles F. Marshall and was 1,000 tons new measurement; we sailed from Liverpool on the 9th July last with 456 passengers, twenty-two seamen and eleven supernumeraries and arrived in New York August 29. Captain Marshall died when we were fourteen days out from Liverpool, and I then took command.

THE PROVISIONS

placed aboard the vessel in Liverpool were all inspected by a government officer who also examined the passenger list; he pronounced them good in quality and sufficient in quantity; we ran short of nothing but potatoes during the passage, potatoes always decay at sea and when they gave out I substituted a double allowance of rice in their place. I personally superintended the delivery of provisions to the passengers every Saturday. (The witness here described minutely and exactly how the stores for the week were weighed and measured out to the emigrants.) I cautioned the passengers that if they thought their allowance short to complain to me on the spot and then I would rectify the error, but if they went away and then came back I would do nothing for them. The crew would joke with the passengers as they came along to the barrels. I checked them as much as possible, but they would

CONTINUE THEIR CHAFF

when my back was turned. No difference was made between Jews and Christians; there was separate galley for the passengers, and our cooks [illegible] to all who worked from [illegible] until [illegible]. It was their duty to take the food from the emigrants' cook and return it; the Jews were not compelled to wait to be served. Lights had to be put out at ten P. M., in consequence of sickness among some of the women. I allowed lights to remain all night until some persons complained that others played cards all night disturbing their slumbers; then I discontinued the lights for a few nights but subsequently re-allowed them. A physician was aboard and he attended every case of sickness. I went in the between decks several times every day. I heard no complaints about the food, but I had to interfere frequently every day to stop quarrels among the passengers; only on one occasion did I know of any row between the emigrants and crew. I saw a man and his wife at the door of the forecastle making a disturbance while the men were at dinner; I went forward to inquire about it and the man told me he was a shoemaker, and had done some work for one of the crew; he had gone to demand pay for his work and was

THROWN OUT OF THE FORECASTLE.

I spoke to the sailors and they said the fellow was begging biscuit and they drove him out; I took no further notice of the matter. I never heard of ropes being tied around passengers, of a stabbing case or of a man being held overboard by his heels; before the Captain died I slapped a passenger in the face because he

"ASKED FOR MORE"

and when I refused to let him have any he called me liar and thief. I have seen the crew pull passengers by the coat tails and otherwise torment them, but I always stopped such goings on at once. I saw a man one day whose coat tails had been cut off, the passengers laughed at him, and he ran away; the supernumeraries swept the 'tween decks every day; some of the emigrants complained of having been robbed by their fellow passengers.

By General Hillyer—All the emigrants were not adults, about 393 were; juveniles had half rations. I weighed every piece of meat that was objected to. I cautioned the shoemaker to do no work for the crew; there were notices posted in English to the effect that the passengers and sailors should neither

FRATERNIZE NOR [illegible]

I tried to set a good example, but guess I lost my temper when I struck the Jew who called me liar and thief. I had pretty good discipline aboard. Some of the ill-treatment the passengers say they were subjected to may have occurred, but I know nothing of it. I did not superintend the cooking or receive the doctor's report.

By Commissioner Hart—Never saw the sailors abuse passengers or strike them; they would not be likely to do so in my presence.

By Commissioner Wallack—The passengers were always quarrelling among themselves. The Jews and Poles were especially troublesome. I did not receive much assistance to promote discipline from the second mate, but I did not discover the fact until towards the end of the voyage; none of the officers could speak German. I heard

FREQUENT COMPLAINTS

of insufficiency of food. I never made any investigation unless a man said his food had been stolen; if I found it was true I would give him some. If a man was starving from improvidence I would let him have enough to keep him alive.

By General Hillyer—I would not substitute anything for pork even to an Israelite. I should have run out of beef too soon. I know lots of Jews who eat pork, and religion has nothing to do with [illegible]; never heard of a woman with a child in her arms being

KNOCKED DOWN BY A SAILOR

and the child's head cut; did hear of a man beating his wife with a bottle as she lay abed; saw one man badly cut and contused about the eyes, but don't know who committed the assault; if I heard a man had been seriously injured I would send the doctor; should not go myself.

The next and last witness was Thomas Wilson, the third officer. His evidence amounted to nothing, as he would not admit seeing or hearing anything except that the passengers were always quarrelling and fighting among themselves. [illegible] to return in the ship.

The investigation was then brought to a termination for the present, and the records will be filed according to law.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

The Assistant Aldermen.

A special meeting of the Board of Assistant Aldermen was called for yesterday to reconsider certain orders passed on Monday. It seems that all the ordinances passed at the last meeting will require to be taken up again as the Clerk in charge had inadvertently neglected to advertise them as provided by law. There was no meeting yesterday, a quorum not being in attendance.

The Board of Audit.

A meeting of the Board of Audit was held yesterday in the County Bureau. The following claims were allowed:—

J. Monroe and others, repairs, supplies, &c.	[illegible]
Dan'l Carr and others, [illegible]	[illegible]
William C. Burns and others, [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	2,226
[illegible]	[illegible]
Thomas Smith, [illegible] Judge Barrett	982
Total	[illegible]

Among those allowed in the second item were two claims of [illegible] Hitfield, examiner of claims, at $25 per day, amounting in the aggregate to [illegible]. The last claim (Thomas Smith) is the one regarding which there has been so much litigation recently. Smith was an officer of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and his counsel [illegible] before the courts. The Board of Supervisors having [illegible] the Corporation Counsel, to whom they were referred, gave an opinion that they were equitable claims and the county was liable in law. Nevertheless [illegible] refused to pay them until a peremptory mandamus was issued by the Court ordering this payment in the case of Smith. As the other thirty-nine claims are similarly situated it is expected the claims of all will be audited.

The Department of Docks.

A meeting of the Dock Commissioners was held yesterday at the corner of Franklin street and Broadway at two o'clock. President John T. Agnew occupied the chair and Commissioners Hunt, Kane and Wood were present.

A lease of the water front foot of Fifty-seventh street, East River, for one year at $250 per year was given to J. C. H. Walsh.

The application of the Erie Railroad Company for greater dock facilities at the foot of Chambers street was referred to the Executive Committee. The application of the New York Central Railroad [illegible] street, North River, was also referred to the Executive Committee.

A permit was refused M. B. Taylor to occupy pier at the foot of West Twenty-sixth street for elevator purposes.

Superintendent Westervelt reported repairs on the following piers during the week:—

Piers at North River, [illegible] street, North River; No. 7 East River; Twenty-eighth street pier, North River; pier at Ward's Island; dumping board at East Forty-[illegible] street; piers [illegible] and piers at Fifth and 10th streets, East River.

REWARDING THE UNION DEFENDERS.

Additional Pensions Under the New Law—Illustrious Pensioners.

As many persons as were paid by Colonel Doty on the 4th instant congregated yesterday in the rotunda of the Custom House basement, fortified with their documents upon which they were to receive their quarterly payments. Among those attending the majority were ladies who kept their position in line with great patience.

The first section of an act supplementary to the several acts relating to pensions approved June 6, 1866, provides that all persons by law entitled to a less pension than hereinafter specified who while in the military or naval service and in line of duty shall have lost the sight of both eyes or who shall have lost both hands or been permanently and totally disabled in the same, or otherwise so permanently and totally disabled as to render them utterly helpless, or so nearly so as to require the constant personal aid and attendance of another person shall be entitled to a pension of $25 per month, and all persons who under like circumstances shall have lost both feet or one hand and one foot or been totally and permanently disabled in the same, or otherwise so disabled as to be incapacitated for performing any manual labor but not so much so as to require constant personal aid and attention shall be entitled to a pension of $20 per month, and all persons who under like circumstances shall have lost one hand or one foot, or been totally and permanently disabled in the same or otherwise so disabled as to render their inability to perform manual labor equivalent to the loss of a hand or a foot shall be entitled to a pension of $15 per month.

An act increasing the rates of pensions to certain persons therein described, approved June 8, 1872, provides:—

* * That all persons entitled by law to a less pension than the amount [illegible] who while in the military or naval service of the United States and in line of duty shall have lost the sight of both eyes or shall have lost both hands or [illegible] both feet or been permanently and totally disabled in the same or otherwise so permanently and totally disabled as to render them utterly helpless or so nearly so as to require the constant personal aid and attendance of another person shall be entitled to a pension of $31 25 per month, and all persons who under like circumstances shall have lost one hand and one foot or been totally and permanently disabled in the same or otherwise so disabled as to be incapacitated for performing any manual labor but not so much as to require constant personal aid and attendance shall be entitled to a pension of $24 per month, and all persons who under like circumstances shall have lost one hand or one foot or been totally and permanently disabled in the same or otherwise so disabled as to render their inability to perform manual labor equivalent to the loss of a hand or foot shall be entitled to a pension of $18 per month from and after the 4th day of July, 1872.

The payment of pensions under this act commenced with the ending of the present quarter under which Colonel Doty has dispensed the increased rates to about eighteen hundred applicants. All those entitled to the additional sum by making application to him have their papers made out and forwarded from his office free of charge and the pay of six months allotted at the next quarter day. The increase in pension is on a sliding scale. The rates are increased as follows:—Those heretofore receiving $15 now obtain $18; those $20, $24, and persons previously paid $25 now draw $31 25, provided they have lost limbs or the equivalent—for instance paralysis, &c. The pension thus received is not for rank but for disabilities. Among the noted personages receiving pensions for service during the late war or that of 1812 may be mentioned Mrs. General Robert Anderson, who, prior to sailing for South France about three weeks ago, left her papers with Colonel Doty, who forwards to her her allotment of $75 for three months. Mrs. Admiral D. G. Farragut also draws her pension at this office under the special act of Congress passed for her relief. Thurlow Weed likewise receives a pension here for services rendered in 1812. The venerable Azariah C. Flagg, late Comptroller of this city, but now totally blind, obtains a quarterly pension for gallant conduct at Plattsburg in 1812. Mrs. General Harvey Brown, of Fort Pickens celebrity, receives a pension at the rate of $600 per annum and the widow of General Louis Blenker draws $30 per month. Altogether there are about 9,000 pensioners paid at this office, ranking from privates in the army and landsmen in the navy to Major Generals and Admirals.

The total number of pensioners in the United States is 212,000, involving an annual expenditure of $35,000,000. The only thing required by Colonel Doty is a more eligible location, where he could employ twenty clerks, and his entire payments would be made in a few days, without increased expenses.

The remains of a man, thirty-five years of age, whose name is unknown, were yesterday morning found floating in the dock foot of Hoboken street, North River. Coroner Young was notified to hold an inquest at the Morgue, whither the body had been removed.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOME.

Caring for the Aged—The New Dwelling and Its Cost—An Appeal from the Sisters of Charity.

The St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, No. 209 West Fifteenth street—some time since completed—is now, in its interior arrangements rapidly progressing. The building itself is of brick with Ohio stone trimmings, and is of large proportions, having a frontage of 105 feet on West Fifteenth street, a depth of 48 feet with wings extending 100 feet and an elevation of five stories above the basement. It contains seventy-five sleeping rooms, an infirmary, a doctor's room, nurses' rooms and two large open wards for invalids. The first floor is devoted to a suit of parlors for the reception of visitors and the friends of the institution with some rooms for the inmates. The kitchen and the refectories are in the basement. On the second floor is the chapel, which is very handsomely gotten up, the windows being of stained glass. The altar is to be of white marble—the gift of a charitable lady in the city—and over this will be a painting of the death of St. Joseph, upon which Signor Brumidi is now daily at work. The corridors are all large and the rooms, which are of various sizes to suit the tastes of the inmates, are provided with all the improvements required for an institution of this kind. It is expected that 200 aged women can here find a home without inconvenient crowding. There are at present in the building about sixty old ladies, their ages ranging from fifty up to near a hundred years, and already the Sisters of Charity, in whose care the Home is, are daily besieged with applications for admission. The institution is now in its fifth year, having been first started in a couple of cottages then standing on the ground now occupied by the new building. While the work on the new structure was going on the Sisters continued the Home in a house rented for that purpose on Fourteenth street.

As may be easily understood much yet remains to be done to place the institution in a proper condition for its full development. The cost of the building was $111,000, and its present indebtedness is $88,000, the only money on which the work was undertaken being the bequest of the late Thomas Devine. The good Sisters on whose generous labor this much needed institution rests for success appeal to the public for encouragement and ask for the means whereby the Home may be continued. So far they have got from the city two appropriations of $5,000 each and this is almost all the money that has been contributed. With so large a debt hanging over them they feel that the public cannot too speedily come to their assistance. The charity itself in which they are engaged is so appealing, the suppliant voice coming as it does from feeble and helpless old age, that they with greater confidence lay their claims before the public. Many of the Catholic churches in the city have assured them of their sympathy and given them promises of generous support, prominent among these being St. Joseph's church, which has a peculiar interest in the institution. The Very Rev. Father Burke, the eloquent preacher, has also promised to deliver a lecture in aid of the Home, the object of this being to put the institution properly before the Irish Catholics, for whose benefit the Home essentially was founded. Some time next month too a fair on a grand scale will be gotten up, to aid which persons of all creeds and classes will be invited. Ladies are requested to begin to prepare for this display, as the Sisters, relying in great measure on its success even for partial liquidation of the indebtedness, desire that it shall be considered not as the business of one parish but the concern of the Catholic community at large.

INTERNAL REVENUE AFFAIRS.

Only Two Out of Sixty Distilleries at Work—Making Whiskey in Cities Don't Pay—$3,000,000 Recovered for the Government.

Every once in a while the seizure of an illicit still operated by some venturesome individual in the purlieus of Brooklyn is reported, but may be classed as a sporadic case and of such diminutive dimensions as to scarcely merit the mention. When it is considered that prior to July 20, 1868, there were in operation at one time in the City of Churches upwards of two hundred of these contraband poteen shops, the valuable services of the authorities in squelching the same are more thoroughly appreciated. Under this law the office of Supervisor of Internal Revenue was conferred upon Mr. Silas B. Dutcher, who has held the position ever since, and as a reward for his onerous labors he was reappointed under the recent law making ten districts out of the twenty-five, which went into operation on the 1st of August. Supervisor Dutcher has now under his charge twenty-six collection districts, embracing the entire State of New York. On his accession to office there were in the city of New York and Brooklyn sixty registered distilleries, twenty of which were in operation. Owing to the great value of real estate in this city and the demand whatever for the swill of the grains from distillation with which to feed cattle it is next to impossible to produce spirits at the ruling cost of the article and make a profit. Consequently, to make it pay distillers were forced to defraud the government on the taxes. No city North can compete with the West, which is the grain growing region, and spirits in barrels can be transported at [illegible] the cost it would involve on the equal amount of corn. Supervisor Dutcher stopped that business and we have now but two distilleries at work in the Eastern and Southern districts of the State.

An efficient and faithful execution of duties on the part of the Supervisor, while it has materially reduced the revenue on spirits, has increased the same in other ways, and since Mr. Dutcher's administration he has saved the government [illegible] three million dollars which was recovered through his office. The Supervisor's Bureau performs an immense amount of labor with but few assistants and only costs the government about ten thousand dollars per annum, including the Supervisor's salary.

Under the law Mr. Dutcher has control over all the collectors and assessors in his district and it is but just to state that under his supervision not a single fraud has come to light since the memorable escapade of the redoubtable Bailey. The Buffalo office, formerly in charge of Supervisor O'Donnell, is now under the control of Mr. Lucien Hawley, formerly a detective under the old law but now a revenue agent assigned to Mr. Dutcher. Mr. George N. Birdsall, an old revenue official, is the Supervisor's chief and confidential clerk.

THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT.

His Reported Arrival by the Steamship Arragon a Hoax.

As the trial for fraud and perjury of the "claimant," "Arthur Orton," "De Castro," "Sir Roger Doughty Tichborne," approaches there is a feeling in some minds that after a successful starring tour through England he may be induced to leave that country and possibly at his own expense. Should this prove the case it would not be remarkable for him to land on our hospitable shores. Some color was given to this view of the subject yesterday by the appearance at the HERALD office of a respectable looking person who announced himself as Stillman—Dr. Stillman of the steamship Arragon, nineteen days out from Bristol, and arriving in this port on Tuesday afternoon. The Doctor had a communication to make. Under his charge had been shipped from Bristol a portly individual with smooth chin, a slightly Roman nose and a decided lisp, whom he at once recognized as Sir Roger Doughty Tichborne, the celebrated claimant for the Tichborne estates. But why in this guise was a mystery. The Doctor communicated this discovery of the identity of his patient to the captain of the Arragon, who, having seen the claimant in court, was convinced that if he was not that person he certainly bore a very strong resemblance to him.

A HERALD reporter accompanied the Doctor down to Castle Garden, where the passengers on the Arragon were landing. Mr. Casserly was inquired for, but being absent Colonel Cantador and other officials were informed that the claimant was there on the premises. The earnest asseverations of the Doctor soon convinced the officials and a rush was made to the rotunda, the Colonel rubbing his hands and leading the van, followed by smiling clerks delighted at the chance of viewing a personage equal to Alexis or the Brazilian Princes. Sir Roger was evidently bashful, for he required some finding, but at last his portly figure was discovered checking his baggage. Colonel Cantador looked smilingly on him and the officials eagerly shook him by the hand. There he stood, the veritable embodiment of the wonderful claimant as he appeared in the last portrait published in *Harper's Weekly*. Alas for popular portraiture!

"Are you the claimant?" "Are you Sir Roger?" was asked. "Yes, I be," said the jolly looking individual, his English being evidently as bad as his French and Latin. "Why do you come here leaving your bright prospects in England?" With a significant wink and a shrug the "claimant" appeared to intimate that his prospects were anything but bright. Here Doctor Stillman broke in, as things were looking much too thin. "You see Sir Roger is suffering under a complication of disorders, and being of a roving turn, he thought a touch of his old life would do him good; he therefore came out a steerage passenger, under my care, and in the name of Arthur Slocombe." At this stage of the Doctor's speech the claimant broke in, "Noo I bean't under no disorders. If I wor you couldn't cure me. I am a claimant, and I claim to be Arthur Slocombe, of Somerset, an' nobody else." Whereupon every one joined in the laugh on the worthy Doctor of the Arragon. Some one stood drinks. The Castle Garden officials remarked there had been a "claimant" on every emigrant ship in port for the last six months. Sir Roger removed to a well known emigrant boarding house close by, and the Doctor seemed distressed at the non-success of his little scheme.

DRINK OR DIE.

Full Particulars of the Glen Cove Shooting Affray.

INTERVIEW WITH THE PRISONER.

He Claims To Be a Victim of Mania a Potu.

There is a little ravine on the coast of Long Island facing the Sound about two hours and a half or three hours' sail from the city and with such a circuitous approach by rail that it requires an equal time to reach it by cars. On each side of this ravine a low range of hills covered with forest trees, arises, and at the bottom a stream flows glistening in the sun and gradually widening in its downward course to where it is lost among the brick walls, crowned with lofty chimneys of a large manufactory. For a distance of two miles along this bottom there are handsome villas on the high places, and the straggling cottages, tenant houses and shops in the low and dusty ones that all go to make up the village and landing of Glen Cove.

At the lower end of the long single street of the village, which away above loses itself in a country road, one steps out upon a rude pier or dock, and sees to the right a small pebbly beach with a group of great black boulders almost at his feet, left where they lie by some glacier that strayed there from the North in prehistoric time. To the left a flotilla of small boats swing lazily in the shoal water and a roughly modelled catboat is drawn up on the beach. In front the inlet is two miles broad and again to the right but beyond, the Sound stretches away to the dark shores of Connecticut, and is flecked with white sails, like wild fowl and fretted by smoky steamboats as a woman's face is fretted by a passing cloud.

HOW HISTORY IS MANUFACTURED HERE.

Just before the pier is reached there stands on the left a hotel, with long veranda facing the water, and from the open windows of which at night comes the sound of light music while the forms of dancers are seen flitting to and fro. To the right a great iron gate with a porter's lodge fills an angle of a stone wall that runs away down the beach and surmounted by an iron railing up the uncut hillside and along the street for a quarter of a mile above. It was from this lodge on Sunday evening last that

A STRAY CELESTIAL BEING

emerged and was asked to "drink a drink," the result of which nearly cost his life and afforded the rapid collectors of Long Island news the frame work of "a horrible and atrocious murder."

In the centre of the extensive grounds upon which the lodge gate opens and occupying a commanding position with a magnificent view of the Sound is a charming bit of architecture, the country home of Mr. S. L. M. Barlow. Mr. Barlow has two Chinese cooks, fine looking, intelligent fellows, who have escaped the indignity which their countrymen usually suffer in this country of innovation in having their hair shorn. They, in fact, present all the

CAPILLARY ATTRACTION

of an undiminished and luxuriantly braided black "pig tail," falling from features of golden bronze. The lesser of these wanderers from the Flowery Land is a boy of eighteen, who, from his pleasant and retiring manner, was reputed to be a great favorite with the townsfolk of Glen Cove. On the evening of Sunday he paid a visit of honor to the family at the lodge, and then, as the villagers say, was passing up the street when he was rudely accosted by a drunken officer of a yacht lying at Whitestone, who asked him to go with him to a saloon and get a drink. The poor boy declined to partake of the inebriating fluid for the very good reason perhaps that its evil effects were quite apparent in the stranger who so urgently invited him.

THE CHRONICLES GROW CONFUSED.

From this point little that is reliable can be gathered. Those who at first asserted clamorously that they were witnesses of the outrage now claim that it was all a mistake; they saw nothing. The story then told by a man named Doty, who is now quite dumb, was that the assailant, after knocking the Chinaman down kicked him several times in the most brutal manner. Then the Chinaman—whose name is, of course, "John," and also though not of course, Howe—regained his feet and struggled to get away but was again knocked down and kicked and then fired upon. "John" corroborates this story in his simple statement, his remembrance of the occurrence being perfect up to the moment of the shooting when the subsequent proceedings interested him no more. One of the villagers was on Sunday evening quite particular in his description of the pistol, saying it was a single barrelled, breech loading one, about five inches long. If the man's statement was true the pistol was longer than his memory, for he now asserts that he knows nothing about it.

ONE POINT AS CLEAR AS MUD.

Upon one point every one in the village is absolutely certain, and that is that Daniel Ayres, a young fellow who is sailing master on board the yacht Spray, was the aggressor and fired the shot, though none can give any reason for the faith that is in them, with the exception of the poor victim himself, whose mind was very forcibly impressed at the time by a conical bullet, which at a distance of four feet from the muzzle of the pistol, flattened itself to the thickness of brown paper on his skull. He had a vivid recollection of the person who asked him to take a friendly glass, and can swear positively to his identity.

It was doubtless instinct which led the villagers to join in pursuit of the assailant when he escaped. The Chinaman was found stretched upon the earth, and the man who had fired the shot had flown. The former was at once taken to the residence of Mr. Barlow and medical aid summoned. Then the village constable ran to his house for a gun, and others ran after boats, for a waterman had come running down from a point eighty rods above the landing to say that he had let a skiff to the sailing master of the Spray, who was being rowed away by a young man named Ingraham. Two boats set out in pursuit and near the opposite shore they captured the man who was escaping. He was brought ashore and to the house of Mr. Barlow, as has been described, and there identified by the Chinaman. At noon yesterday the examination of the arrested man was to have taken place, but the physician attending the Chinaman refused to allow him to be removed or disturbed in any way lest it should prevent his now almost certain recovery.

THE SAILING MASTER OF THE SPRAY

is confined in the jail of Queens county at, or rather near, Mineola, and thither a HERALD representative yesterday wended his way to interview him. A mile above the railway station a country road crosses the track and down this road some three quarters of a mile further the jail is located. It is an old wooden building two and one half stories high, painted white in front and red at the ends, and with bars across the inside of the windows that at a little distance look like dirty mosquito nets. As one draws near, and feels the natural solemnity inspired by the cupola which adorns this edifice, he becomes impressed with the belief that it is a church, but a yet nearer approach gives birth to a more profane feeling and he is willing to swear that it is an old roadside inn. This impression becomes almost a certainty when the hall is entered, with the nicely sanded floor, like that of the ale house which Hans Sachs' portrait is painted over in the town of Nuremberg. Within this rickety edifice (surrounded by a dilapidated eight board fence) all is neat and cleanly, and William Stringer, the jailer, stands smiling to welcome his jaded visitor.

APPEARANCE OF THE PRISONER.

Daniel Ayres is in the common room of the prisoners and when they are all sent to their respective cells and he alone remains there the jailer and the HERALD representative enter. Ayres is not yet twenty-four years old, is evidently of Irish descent, and not a bad looking fellow by any means. He inquired anxiously after the condition of the wounded man and seemed to be suffering somewhat from his uneasiness on that score, as well as from a badly swollen hand, which he carried poulticed. The following is his statement of everything he claims to be cognizant of in relation to the shooting, with such brief remarks in regard to himself as would be of any possible interest to an afflicted public:—

WHAT AYRES KNOWS ABOUT THE SHOOTING.

He said:—My name is Daniel Ayres. I belong on the yacht Spray, of which I am sailing master. I was born in the city of New York and am twenty-three years of age. I have followed the water along the Sound and coast since I was a little lad, and have been engaged in sailing yachts the last three years. I have no home and no friends, save such as I have made at Glen Cove and Rosyln. On Sunday the yacht was lying at Whitestone, and it being my day off I went up to Glen Cove on the Arrowsmith. Arriving there at about twelve o'clock noon I met several I knew and began drinking in the saloons. The last I remember I was down on the dock trying to go to sleep. I never remember to have seen the Chinaman in my life, with the exception of the time I was brought to his bedside for identification. I also remember my arrest at the time of which I was awakened from my sleep in the bottom of a boat in the harbor, in which I was being rowed away by William Ingraham. This is all I know about the matter, and I had no pistol when I was arrested, nor did I ever carry a pistol of any kind in all my life.

The examination of the prisoner will probably not be made till next week.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Another Change in the Money Market.

A Sudden Relaxation and Fall of the Rate to Three Per Cent.

The Finale at Louisville and the Speculation in Gold.

The Results of the Convention as Affecting the Gold Premium.

POLITICS AND THE MARKET.

A Spiritless Competition for the Government Gold.

FURTHER DECLINE IN SOUTH CAROLINAS.

Government Bonds Heavy and Lower.

Intense Dulness at the Stock Exchange and a Decline in Prices.

WALL STREET,
THURSDAY, Sept. 5—6 P. M.

On 'Change to-day there was a reaction in the market for wheat and flour, particularly the latter, which was heavy and lower. The cotton market was firm and a little higher. Advices from the South indicate a lighter crop than was looked for earlier in the season.

MONEY EASIER.

The money market opened at 5 a 6 per cent, with the business at 5 per cent almost exclusively. As the afternoon wore on the supply increased, and towards three o'clock loans were made at as low as 3 per cent. Prime paper is now quoted at rather higher rates and cannot be negotiated at better than 8 per cent discount. Foreign exchange was dull and heavy at previous quotations.

THE GOVERNMENT GOLD SALE.

The bids for the government gold at the Sub-Treasury called for a total of $1,255,000, at prices ranging from 112.25 to 113.08. The million was awarded at 112.85 a 113.08.

GOLD 113 A 113⅜.

The gold market was heavy in the early forenoon and declined to 113, but became strong later in the day upon the announcement that the Louisville Convention had adjourned without any further steps towards a nomination than the reiteration by resolution of their preference for the ticket of O'Conor and Adams. This procedure, amounting, in the opinion and in the vernacular of Wall street, to

"NOTHING DONE,"

was taken as a restoration of the chances of Mr. Greeley to the position they occupied before the Louisville movement threatened a grand defection of the democracy and a wholesale demoralization of the opposition to President Grant's re-election. At the same time the opinion was expressed that the action of the Convention in virtually adopting the letter of Mr. O'Conor as the platform of the so-called "straight-out" democracy would make a

A PRETEXT

for those of that party who should wish to vote for President Grant in preference to Mr. Greeley. So far as the gold market is concerned, however, the former opinion was the prevailing one, and in view of what is regarded as the limitation of candidates to the two names heretofore in the field, gold recovered to 113⅜. It may be difficult to explain why gold should grow firmer with the increase of Mr. Greeley's chances for the Presidency, considering the specie-paying proclivities, professions and intentions of that gentleman; but the fact stands that ever since the Presidential nominations were made gold has been alternately weak and strong with the varying prospects of success and defeat of Mr. Greeley. The Sub-Treasury paid out $100,000 on account of interest and $10,000 on account of redeemed five-twenties. The course of the market is shown in the table:—

10 A. M.	113¼	12:04 P. M.	113¼
10:21 A. M.	113⅜	1 P. M.	113⅜
10:41 A. M.	113	2 P. M.	113⅛
11 A. M.	113⅛	3 P. M.	113⅛
12 M.	113	4 P. M.	113⅛ a 113¼

In the gold loan market the rates ranged from flat to 1-32 for borrowing. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$31,574,000
Gold balances	1,098,337
Currency balances	1,381,436

GOVERNMENTS LOWER.

The government list continued heavy and prices underwent a further decline, chiefly for the reason already explained in this column—viz., the relatively higher market here as compared with London, when the present low rates for foreign exchange are taken into the calculation. The following were the closing quotations:—United States currency sixes, 112⅞ a 112⅝; do. do., 1881, registered, 113⅞ a 114⅛; do. do. do., coupon, 115⅝ a 116; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 114 a 114¼; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 114 a 114¼; do. do., 1864, do. do., 114 a 114¼; do. do., 1865, do. do., 114⅛ a 114⅜; do. do., 1867, registered, January and July, 112⅞ a 113⅛; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 112⅞ a 113⅛; do. do., 1867, do. do., 113⅛ a 113⅜; do. do., 1868, do. do., 113⅛ a 113⅜; do. ten-forties, registered, 108⅛ a 108⅜; do. do., coupon, 108 a 108¼; do. fives of 1881, registered, 111 a 111¼; do. do. do., coupon, 111 a 111¼.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES DULL.

The Southern State bonds were neglected for the general list and weak for the South Carolinas, the new July issues dropping to 23. The old North Carolinas were strong and the general market steady. The following were the closing quotations:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 73¾ a 74; do., new, 73¾ a 74; Virginia, ex coupon, 47 a 50; do., registered stock, old, 38 a 41; do., sixes, consolidated bonds, 51 a 51½; do. do., deferred scrip, 15½ a 16; Georgia sixes, 70 a 75; do. sevens, 85 a 89; North Carolina, ex coupon, 34 a 35; do., to North Carolina Railroad, 47 a 50; do., funding, 1866, 25 a 27; do. do., 1868, 22 a 25; do., new, 20¾ a 22; do., special tax, 12 a 14; Missouri sixes, 93 a 93½; do., Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, 91 a 92; Louisiana sixes, 50 a 55; do., new, 48 a 52; do., levee sixes, 50 a 60; do. do. eights, 70 a 75; do. do. do., 1875, 70 a 80; Alabama fives, 55 a 60; do. eights, 82 a 87; South Carolina sixes, 52 a 55; do., new, January and July, 22½ a 23; do. do., April and October, 22 a 22½; Arkansas sixes, funded, 49 a 55.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following prices were made for the leading Southern railway and municipal bonds:—Mobile and Ohio Railroad sterling, 91 a 93; do. interest eights, 86 a 89; do. second mortgage eights, 75 a 80; Mississippi Central Railroad first mortgage sevens, 89 a 91; do. second mortgage eights, 84 a 86; New Orleans and Jackson first, 91 a 93; do. second, 85 a 87; Memphis and Charleston first, 88 a 91; do. second, 80 a 83; Greenville and Columbia Railroad, guaranteed by South Carolina, 45 a 50; Macon and Brunswick Railroad, guaranteed by Georgia, 68 a 70; Memphis city sixes, 53 a 55; Savannah city sevens, 84 a 87; New Orleans consols, old, 68 a 72; do. issued to railroads, sixes, 60 a 70; do sevens, 65 a 68.

THE RAILROAD BONDS.

The following were the bids for the railroad bonds:—

New York Cen 6's, 1883	90½	Tol & Wab 1st m, ex	95
New York Cen 6's, r e	87	Tol & Wab 2d m	91
New York Cen 6's, sub	87	Tol & Wab equip bds	87½
Erie 1st m, extended	102½	Gt West 1st m, '88	98½
Erie 7's, 4th m, '80	95½	Gt West 2d m, '93	89¾
Erie 7's, 5th m, '88	[illegible]	Mor & Essex 1st m	[illegible]
Long Dock bonds	95	Mor & Essex 2d m	98
Buff, N Y & E 1st m, '77	95¾	New Jersey Cent, 2d m	100
Hud Riv 7's, 2d m, s f, '85	103	N J Southern 7's, 1st m	77½
Hud Riv 7's, 3d m, s f, '75	101¼	Pitts, F W & Chic 1st m	104
Harlem 7's, 1st m	101	Clev & Pitts 2d m	98
Mich Cen 1st m 8's, '82	116	Clev & Pitts 3d m	98
Mich So & N I s f, 7 p c	102	Clev & Pitts 4th m	83
Clev & Tol sink fd	100½	Chic & Alt s f	100
Clev & Tol new bds	95½	Chic & Alt 1st m	101
Clev, P & A new bds	97	Ohio & Miss con s f	96
Detroit, Mon & Tol bds	95	Ohio & Miss 2d m, con	87½
Lake Shore div bds	98	St Louis & Iron M 1st m	95
Pac RR 7's, gtd by Mo	95	Mil & St Paul 7's, gold	96⅝
Union Pac 1st m bds	88	Mil & St Paul 1st m	92¼
Union Pac l g 7's	80¼	Mil & St Paul, Iowa div	87
Union Pac inc 10's	81	Mil & St Paul 2d m	81½
Ill Cent 7 per cent, 1875	105	Col, Chic & Ind C 1st m	92
Alt & T H 1st m	99½	Col, Chic & Ind C 2d m	75¾
Alt & T H 2d m, inc	82½	Tol, Peo & W, E D	93
Chic & N W s f	95	Tol, P & W, Burl'n div	87¾
Chic & N W con bds	92	Tol, P & W con 7's	85
Chic & N W 1st m	95⅝	N York & N Haven 6's	98
Han & St Jo, l g	102	Bost, H & Erie 1st m 7's	40¾
Del, Lack & W 1st m	102	Bost, H & Erie g'td	55
Del, Lack & W 2d m	94		

STOCKS DULL AND LOWER.

The stock market was almost stagnant, very little being done in anything outside of Pacific Mail, which, after a forenoon of moderate activity at 71 a 71½, became weak and went off to 70⅞. The rest of the market declined an average of about ½ per cent. Lackawanna went off to 98¾ and New Jersey Central to 103. The officials of the former corporation deny that there is any intention of omitting the usual dividend, and say that both companies are working together harmoniously and that the decline in the stocks is due to the popular impression that the coal business has been unprofitable the past season, which they readily admit has been the case.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES.

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of the principal stocks during the day:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Central	98⅞	98½
Erie	48⅝	48⅛
Lake Shore	89⅞	89¼
Wabash	73⅞	73½
Northwestern	74¼	73⅞
Northwestern preferred	90⅜	89⅞
Rock Island	110⅜	110¼
St. Paul	55⅝	55½
St. Paul preferred	76⅛	76
Ohio and Mississippi	44⅛	43⅝
Union Pacific	36⅝	36⅛
Col., Chicago and Ind. Central	35⅛	34⅞
Western Union Telegraph	72¼	71½
Pacific Mail	71½	70⅞

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Thursday, Sept. 5—10:15 A. M.

$10000	US 5-20, c, '67	113¼	$10000	US 5's, 10-40, c	108¼
50000	do..........s3	113⅛			

10 A. M.—Before Call.

100	shs West Un Tel	72	300	shs Pac M SS Co	71⅝
100	do..........s3	71⅞	500	N Y C & H R RR	98½
200	do	71⅞	700	Erie RR	48½
500	do..........c	71⅞	800	do	48¾
200	do..........s3	71⅞	100	L S & M S RR	89¼
100	do..........b3	72	600	do..........c	89¼
100	do	72	200	Un Pac RR	36¼
100	do..........s3	72	200	do..........s3	36⅛
200	Pac M SS Co..........c	71⅞	100	do	36½
400	do	71⅞	200	Panama RR	132
800	do..........c	70¾	200	C & N W RR	74
600	do	71⅞	100	do..........b3	74
600	do..........c	71⅞	600	do..........s3	73⅞
300	do	71¾	800	do	73⅞
100	do..........b3	71¾	100	do..........s3	74
600	do	71¾	300	N J Cen RR	101
500	do	71⅞	100	C & R I RR	110¼
1200	do	71¼	100	Bost, H & E RR	7
800	do	71¾	200	Mil & St P RR..........b3	55½
200	do..........c	71⅞	100	do	55¼
100	do..........b3	71⅞	100	do..........b3	55⅜
1700	do	71⅝	100	Ohio & Miss RR..b3	44½
100	do..........b3	71⅝			

First Board—10:30 A. M.

$10000	S C 6's, n, Jn&Jy	23	100	shs Pac M SS Co..s3	71¼
3000	N Y bon loan, c	108¼	2500	do	71⅛
1000	N Y 7's, b l, r...b c	108¼	100	do	71¼
1000	N Y C 6's, '83	91	1100	do	71⅛
1000	Erie 2d m	99¾	300	do..........s3	71⅛
1000	Cen Pac gold b	100¾	200	Erie RR	48¼
2000	Un Pac 1st m	88	900	do..........b c	48⅛
6000	Un Pac 7's, l g b	80¼	100	do..........b3	48½
5000	do	80½	100	do	48⅛
2000	Un Pac 10's, inc	81¼	5	L S & M S RR	89⅝
5000	Alt & T H 1st m	100	100	do.......b c.c	89¾
15000	Mor & Es 2d m	98	100	do..........b3	89¾
1000	N J Cen 2d m	100	1000	do	89¾
5000	M & St P 7's, gold	96¾	100	do	89⅝
3000	do	96¾	67	do	90
500	Clev & Pitts 3d m	98	200	Un Pac RR..........b3	36½
3000	M & St P, Io div	87½	500	do.......b c.b3	36½
1000	Col, C & IC 1st m	92	1500	do	36¾
5000	do..........s3	92¼	100	do..........s3	36¼
6000	C, C & I C 2d m	70	100	do..........b60	36⅜
1000	West Un 7's b	97½	200	Clev & P P R gtd	89¼
500	shs W Un Tel....b c	72⅛	600	C & N W RR..b c.b3	74⅛
100	do..........b3	72½	200	do	74⅛
1300	do	72	200	do..........b3	74¼
100	do..........c	72	200	do	74⅛
100	Quick M Co...b c.s3	42½	700	do..........s3	74⅛
22	Adams Ex Co	95½	200	do..........c	74⅛
60	N Y C & H R....b c	98½	600	do..........b3	74⅛
700	do	98⅝	400	do..........s3	74
200	do..........c	98⅝	200	do..........s5	74
500	do..........s3	98⅝	2700	do	74
2700	do	98¾	100	C & N W pref..b c.b3	90¼
14	Panama RR	131½	100	do..........s3	90
200	do..........b c	132½	100	N J Cen RR	101
500	Pac M SS Co	71¾	100	C & R I RR..b c.s3	110¼
100	do..........s3	71¾	100	B, H & E R R	7½
600	do	71⅞	100	do..........b c	7¼
200	do..........b3	71⅞	100	T, W & W RR	73¾
900	do	71⅞	200	Del, L & W RR	99
700	do..........s3	71⅞	200	do	99¾
1300	do	71⅝	100	do	99¾
300	do	71⅝	10	Chic & Alton RR	113
100	do..........b3	71⅞	100	Ohio & M RR..b c.c	44
100	do	71⅝	800	do	44
200	do..........s3	71⅝	100	do..........s3	43⅞
300	do	71⅝	300	Ohio & Miss RR pref	75
500	do	71⅝	20	Mor & Es RR	91½
500	do	71⅝	100	St L, K City & N pf	70
100	do..........c	71⅝	200	C, C & I C RR....b c	35½
200	do	71⅝	100	do..........s3	35
100	do..........s10	71⅝	200	do	35
100	do..........b3	71⅝			

12:15 to 2:15 P. M.

$3500	US 5-20, c, '62	114	$10000	US 6's, cur	112¼
1000	US 5's, 10-40, c	109⅝			

12:30 P. M.—Before Call.

5000	shs Pac M SS Co.s3	71	700	shs L S & M S RR .s3	89½
2000	do	71	400	do	89½
1100	do	71½	100	W Un Tel..........s3	71⅞
100	do..........s3	71⅛	900	do	71⅞
100	do	71	600	do..........b3	72
100	do..........s5	71	1700	Un Pacific	36¼
800	do..........s3	71	100	do..........s3	36¼
200	do	71	200	do..........b30	36½
800	do	71	100	Erie RR	48⅜
500	do	70⅞	500	C & N W RR..........s3	73⅞
500	do..........s3	70⅞	200	do	73⅞
800	do	70¾	100	Chic & N W pref	90⅛
800	do	70¾	200	do	90⅛
100	do..........c	70⅞	100	C & R I RR..........b3	110⅛
900	do	70⅞	100	do	110⅛
100	N Y C & H R RR	98⅞	200	do	110⅛
100	do..........s3	98½	100	Tol, W & W RR	73½
300	do	98¾	200	Ohio & Miss RR	43⅞
200	do	98⅝			

Second Board—1 P. M.

$5000	S C 6's, n, Jn & Jy	23	200	shs L S & M S.b c.b3	89½
5000	S C 6's, n, A & O	22½	100	do..........c	89½
1000	do..........c	24	500	do	89½
5000	Va 6's, con	51½	500	do..........s3	89½
1000	Cen Pac RR gd bs	100¾	2300	do	89½
1000	Union Pac 1st m	88	300	do	89⅝
13000	do	88¾	100	do..........s10	89⅝
2000	Un Pac 7's, l g b	80½	400	do	89⅝
3000	C, C, C & I 1st m	102½	100	Ill Cen RR	132½
4000	Chic R I & Pac 7's	101½	100	Panama RR	132½
10	shs Quick M Co	40	100	do	133
200	do..........b c	41½	400	Un Pac RR......b c	36¼
100	Quick M pref	51½	300	do..........s3	36¼
200	do..........b c	51½	200	Clev & Pitts, gtd	89½
600	West Un Tel..b c.s3	71¾	100	do	89½
2200	do	71¾	200	do.......b c.b3	89⅝
300	Pac M SS Co	70¾	200	do	89⅝
600	do	70⅞	100	C & N W RR...b c.s5	73½
200	do..........b3	70⅞	100	do..........b3	73¾
100	do..........s3	70⅞	200	do	73⅞
5100	do	70⅞	100	do..........b3	73⅞
500	do..........s3	70⅞	1200	do	73¾
100	do..........b3	70⅞	500	do	73⅞
100	do..........b3	70⅞	100	do..........b3	73⅞
500	do	70⅞	100	C & N W pf......b c	90
600	do	70⅞	100	Mil & St P RR pf.b c	76
800	do..........b3	70⅞	200	N J C RR	103
100	do..........b3	71	100	do	103¼
100	do..........s3	70⅞	300	do..........b c	103
200	do..........b3	70⅞	100	C & R I RR......b c	110¼
800	do	70⅞	12	Pitts, Ft W & C, gtd	95½
200	do	70⅞	100	Del, Lack & W RR	99¾
800	Erie RR..........b c	48⅜	100	do	99
400	do	48⅜	200	do..........b c	98¾
100	U S Ex Co.......b c	82¼	50	Chic & Alt RR	112¾
100	do	82¼	300	Ohio & M RR...b c	43⅝
100	do	82¼	100	do	43⅝
100	Adams Ex Co...b c	95	1100	do	43⅝
100	N Y C & H R RR	98⅜	100	do..........b3	43⅝
100	do..........b c	98⅜	50	N Y & N H RR...b c	147
2400	do	98½	200	C, C & I C RR	31½
200	do..........c	98½	100	do	34½
117	Mich Cen RR	115			

2:30 to 4 P. M.

500	shs Con Coal	42½	600	shs Erie RR	48⅛
1200	West Un Tel	71½	200	do	48⅛
100	do	71½	200	L S & M S RR	89⅝
900	do	71¾	600	do	89⅝
600	do	71⅝	500	do	89⅝
100	do..........b3	71⅝	300	do	89⅝
1300	do..........s3	71½	300	N J Cent RR..........b3	103
3100	do	71½	100	Chic & R I RR	110¼
300	Pac M SS Co	70¾	100	do	110¼
400	do..........s3	70¾	700	C & N W RR	73⅞
100	do..........b3	70¾	200	do..........b3	73⅞
500	do	70⅞	600	do	73⅞
500	do	70⅞	2200	do	73⅞
200	do..........s3	70⅞	500	do	73⅞
100	do..........b3	70⅞	400	do..........s3	73⅞
1100	do	70⅞	400	do	73⅞
100	do..........b3	70⅞	100	T. W & W RR	73⅞
700	do	70⅞	100	Mil & St P RR	55½
3500	do	70⅞	100	do	55½
100	do..........b3	70⅞	100	do	55½
1100	do	70⅞	300	do	55½
100	do..........s3	70⅞	100	do	55½
200	do..........s3	70⅞	100	do..........b3	55½
800	do	70⅞	200	D, Lack & W RR..s3	99
200	do	70⅞	600	do	99
500	do	70⅞	100	Chic & N W pref	90
100	Quick Min Co	41½	400	do	90¼
400	N Y C & H R RR. b3	98½	100	do	90
1300	do	98½	200	B, H & E RR	7½
200	do..........s3	98¼	400	Ohio & M RR	43½
1000	do	98½	100	do..........b3	43⅝

CLOSING PRICES—4 O'CLOCK P. M.

Western Union	71⅜ a 71½		Northwestern	73½ a 73⅝	
Quicksilver	41½ a 41¾		Rock Island	110¾ a 110⅞	
Quicksilver pf	51½ a 52		St Paul	55½ a 55⅝	
Pacific Mail	70⅞ a 70⅞		St Paul pf	75½ a 76	
N Y Central	98⅜ a 98½		Wabash	73¾ a 73⅞	
Erie	48⅜ a 48½		Ohio & Miss	43½ a 43⅝	
Lake Shore	89⅝ a 89¾		B, H & Erie	7 a 7⅛	
Union Pacific	36⅛ a 36¼		C, C & I C	34¾ a 34⅞	

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Cotton in Fair Demand and Firm—Receipts at the Ports 2,047 Bales—Flour Steady—Wheat Heavy—Corn About Steady—Oats a Shade Firmer—Pork and Lard Unchanged—Naval Stores Decidedly Firmer—Whiskey Easier.

THURSDAY, Sept. 5—6 P. M.

COFFEE.—The market remained quiet and unchanged for all descriptions. In a jobbing way the sales were moderately fair, at full prices. In cargoes we have only to note sales of 4,000 bags, ex Philis and Mary, on private terms. We quote:—Rio, ordinary cargoes, 15½c. a 15c.; fair do., 15⅞c. a 16c.; good do., 16⅛c. a 16⅜c.; prime, 17¼c. a 17⅜c., gold, per lb., sixty to ninety days; Java, government bags, 19c. a 19½c.; do. grass mats, 19⅛c. a 20⅛c.; Singapore, 15c. a 16c.; Ceylon, 16c. a 18c.; Maracaibo, 16c. a 18c.; Laguayra, 17c. a 18½c.; Jamaica, 16c. a 17½c.; St. Domingo, 14c.

COTTON.—A fair spinning demand prevailed for cotton on the spot, but generally at lower figures than holders were willing to accept. Some sales were made at less than quotations, but the market in the main was firm, the appended quotations being quite generally demanded. Future deliveries were steady, with a fair demand. The sales sum up as follows:—

	To-day.	Last Even'g.	Total.
Export	370	114	484
Consumption	919	120	1,039
Speculation	3	—	3
Total	1,292	234	1,526

—For future delivery (basis low middling) the sales have been as follows:—Sales last evening after three o'clock—September, 700 at 20 5-16c., 200 at 20¼c., 300 at 20 5-16c.; October, 100 at 19¾c.; November, 200 at 19 7-16c., 400 at 19½c., 100 at 19 7-16c.; December, 500 at 19 7-16c., 200 at 19½c., 300 at 19 7-16c.; January, 500 at 20c., 100 at 19 15-16c., all old form contract; February, 100 at 20¼c., old form contract; March, 100 at 20¼c., 100 at 20 15-16c., both old form contract. Total, 3,900 bales. Sales to-day up to three P. M.—September, 100 at 20⅜c., 200 at 20 5-16c., 800 at 20¼c., 800 at 20 5-16c., 1,800 at 20¼c., 100 at 20 7-16c.; October, 100 at 19⅝c., 100 at 19 9-16c., 100 at 19½c., 700 at 19⅝c., 300 at 19 9-16c., 300 at 19½c., 100 at 19 9-16c., 100 at 19½c.; November, 400 at 19 7-16c., 200 at 19½c., 100 at 19 7-16c.; December, 300 at 19 7-16c., 500 at 19½c., 200 at 19 7-16c., 500 at 19½c.; January, 200 at 20c., 300 at 19 15-16c., 500 at 20c.; February, 400 at 20¼c., 100 at 20 3-16c.; March, 200 at 20 15-16c., 100 at 21c., 100 at 20 15-16c., 200 at 21c. Exchange—500 October for 500 September at ⅛c. difference. Total, 9,900 bales. Grand total, 13,800 bales. The receipts at the ports sum up as follows:—Galveston, 766; New Orleans, 339; Mobile, 67; Savannah, 436; Charleston, 297; Wilmington, 12; Norfolk, 130. Total, 2,047. This day last week, 681. This day last year, 1,857. Rates on cotton to foreign ports closed steady as follows:—To Liverpool by steam, ½d.; by sail, 3-16d. To Havre, by steam, 2c., gold; sail, ¾c. To Hamburg, by steam, ⅝d., compressed; ⅝c. sail. To Bremen, by steam, ¾c., gold, compressed; sail, ⅝c. To Baltic ports, by sail, ⅞c. a 1c., gold. To Mediterranean ports by steam, ⅞d. We quote:—

	Uplands.	Alabama.	New Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	17¼	17⅜	17½	17½
Good ordinary	20	20	20⅛	20⅛
Low middling	21⅛	21⅛	21⅜	21½
Middling	22⅛	22⅛	22⅜	21⅝
Good middling	24¼	24¼	24½	24⅝

—The quotations are based on cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts—Flour, 12,118 bbls.; wheat, 80,253 bushels; corn, 252,852 do.; corn meal, 800 bbls.; oats, 37,075 bushels; rye, 8,300 do. The flour market ruled quiet, but steady at our previous quotations. The sales comprise, yesterday, foot up about 15,500 bbls., and include 800 bbls. of Southern and 100 bbls. of superfine rye. Corn meal continued in fair request, with further sales of 600 bbls. at $3 50 for Western yellow delivered, and $3 80 a $4 for Brandywine. We quote:—

No. 2 State		
Superfine State	$3 50 a	$5 25
Extra State	6 75 a	6 25
Choice State	6 25 a	7 00
Superfine Western	7 25 a	7 75
Extra Western	5 75 a	6 25
Extra Minnesota	6 75 a	7 25
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	7 50 a	9 75
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	7 00 a	7 25
Family	7 25 a	8 25
St. Louis low extra	8 75 a	10 00
St. Louis straight extra	7 25 a	7 75
St. Louis choice double extra	7 75 a	8 75
St. Louis choice family	8 75 a	9 25
California	9 25 a	11 00
Rye flour	6 50 a	9 00
Southern No. 2	3 50 a	5 00
Southern superfine	3 50 a	4 75
Southern extra	5 50 a	6 25
Southern family	7 25 a	9 25
Corn meal, Western	9 25 a	12 50
Corn meal, Jersey	3 35 a	3 65
Corn meal, Brandywine	3 60 a	3 65
Baltimore	3 85 a	9 90
Calorie	4 00 f.	o. b.
Puncheons	3 60 a	3 65
	10 50 f.	o. b.

—Wheat was dull and heavy at $1 63 a $1 65 for Chicago and Milwaukee Spring afloat; the sales were about 140,000 bushels at $1 60 for old and new Chicago Spring, mixed; $1 62½ for old Chicago, $1 65 for No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 55 a $1 62 for red Winter, $1 65 a $1 70 for new amber Western, $1 75 for do. Tennessee, $1 85 a $1 90 for white; of the above 100,000 bushels new No. 2 Milwaukee were sold, deliverable all October, at $1 58. Corn was scarcely so firm, though in fair demand; the sales foot up about 195,000 bushels at 60c. for prime new mixed, 63c. a 64½c. for steamer, 65½c. a 66½c. for high mixed to yellow Western, 68c. a 70c. for white do. and nominally 78c. a 80c. for Southern do. Oats were a shade firmer, but only in limited demand; the sales were 60,000 bushels at 46c. a 50½c. for Western, in store and afloat; 38c. a 40½c. for black Illinois, 40c. a 45c. for new mixed to white, in car lots, and 70c. for white State on the track. Barley and rye were inactive and nominal in the absence of transactions.

FREIGHTS.—There was only a limited inquiry for accommodation by vessels on the berth and rates were unchanged, excepting for room for grain, on which higher figures were paid. The chartering business was restricted, owing to the [illegible] of owners, who generally demanded higher rates. The engagements have been:—To Liverpool—By steam, 22,500 bushels of grain at 10d. a 10½d., and about 4,000 bushels of wheat in bags at 11½d.; by sail, 22,500 bushels of grain at 9d. a 9½d. To London, by steam, 10,000 bushels of grain at 9½d. a 10½d. To Bristol, by steam, 1,000 bbls. flour also on private terms. To Rotterdam, 300 tons of tallow and lard at 42s. 6d. The charters were:—A British bark (as chartered), to Cork for orders, 2,300 quarters grain at 7s. 10½d., or if direct 3s. off. Two New York barks were reported from Philadelphia to the Baltic, each about 2,000 bbls. of petroleum; but we were unable to elicit the rates.

MOLASSES.—With the exception of a moderate jobbing trade in domestic, nothing of importance has transpired and prices remained without quotable change. We quote:—

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba—Centrifugal and mixed	19c. a 26c.	20c. a 25c.
Clayed	22c. a 25c.	28c. a 31c.
Muscovado, refining	— a —	32c. a 33c.
Muscovado, grocery	— a —	32c. a 36c.
Porto Rico	— a —	30c. a 57c.
English Islands	— a —	30c. a 36c.
New Orleans	— a —	40c. a 58c.

NAVAL STORES.—The market for spirits turpentine has been fairly active and at decidedly higher prices. The sales were:—150 bbls. at 56c.; 297 bbls. at 56½c.; 20 bbls. at 57c., delivered, and 30 bbls. at 58c., which was an extreme price, the market closing at 56½c. a 57c. Rosin was also in good demand, strained closing at $4 50. The sales have been:—1,550 bbls. of strained (in lots), at $4 35; 500 bbls. do. at $4 45 and 515 bbls. do. $4 50, delivered. Tar remained quiet and steady at about $4 75 for Wilmington.

PETROLEUM.—On 'Change to-day the market for refined was quiet, but decidedly firmer. Sales were reported of 3,000 bbls. for prompt delivery at 24¼c. and 500 bbls. for first half of October at 24c. Crude, in bulk, was in limited request and steady; sales were made at 12½c., but we were unable to learn the quantity. Cases were quiet, but quoted steady at 29c. Naphtha remained nominal at about 15½c. a 15¾c. for Western or city. At the creek the market was quiet and steady; quoted at $3 50 a $3 55 on both roads and $3 60 a $3 65 at oil city. The Philadelphia market was decidedly better, the advanced prices checking business. Sales were made for last half of month of 5,000 bbls. at 23¾c.; held at the close at 24c.; also 3,000 bbls. of crude, in shipping order, suitable to vessel, at 16½c., and 2,500 bbls. of naphtha at 15c. Later, in New York, we learn of sales of 3,000 bbls. of Western naphtha at 15½c. and 2,500 bbls. of city do. at 15c.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts—Pork 5 bbls.; cut meats, 626 packages; lard, 554 bbls and tierces and 100 kegs. The market for mess pork continued quiet and without material change in prices; quoted for round lots at $14 12½. We hear of sales of 500 bbls. last evening for last half of September at $14 10, and 250 bbls. to-day for do., at $14 10; also 150 bbls. of prime mess at $12 25, and 50 bbls. of mess, in jobbing lots, at $14 25. Bacon continued in good demand at full prices. Sales 200 boxes long clear at 9c. cash, and 200 boxes of Cumberland cuts, deliverable in January at Milwaukee, at 6⅜c. There was considerable inquiry for futures at the close. Dressed hogs were rather easier and active at the decline; sales at 6⅝c. a 7c. for the range. Beef remained quiet and unchanged. We quote:—Mess, $8 a $10; extra do., $10 a $12; prime mess tierces, $12 a $14, and India mess tierces, $17 a $20. Beef hams sold only in a jobbing way; quoted at $32 for new. Cut meats—The demand was only moderate and principally from store. Prices were unchanged. We note sales of 1,000 pickled hams at 12c. a 13½c., 100 boxes dry salted shoulders at 5⅝c., and 40 boxes of smoked shoulders at 8¼c.; quotations for other kinds were unchanged. Lard—The market for Western was firm at 9⅝c., but buyers were few at that figure. Sales 600 tierces at 9½c. cash, 300 tierces of kettle at 9⅝c., and 750 tierces last evening at 9 3-16c. City was quiet, but steady, at 9c. Sales 250 tierces. We also note sales of 500 tierces of Boston city lard at 9½c., which is better.

RICE.—The market was quiet but unchanged. The sales to-day have been:—30 bags of Carolina at 8½c. a 9¼c., 75 bags of Patna at 7¾c. a 8c. and 300 bags Rangoon at 6⅞c. a 7⅛c.

SUGAR.—The market for raw, although quiet, was very firm. Refiners are very well supplied and show but little disposition to operate. The sales have been about 650 hhds. and 465 boxes, chiefly molasses and refining Cubas, at prices within the range of the appended quotations. Refined was only in moderate request, but very strong and closed with an upward tendency, although not quotably changed. Messrs. C. Amann & Co. report the stock, sales and receipts as follows:—

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock (ascertained by actual count, including speculation), September 1, 1872	83,525	78,333	130,234	4,755
Receipts, since the 1st of September	958	764	—	—
Total	84,283	79,097	130,234	4,755
Sales, since the 1st of September	4,149	2,867	—	—
Stock this day, September 5, 1872	80,134	76,230	130,234	4,755
Comparing with stock, September 7, 1871	66,279	90,481	346,791	8,793
Comparing with stock, September 8, 1870	82,699	119,525	505,227	864
Comparing with stock, September 9, 1869	114,312	125,771	160,737	802

—We quote:—Cuba—Refining, inferior to common, 7½c. a 8⅛c.; fair to good fair, 8⅝c. a 9⅛c.; good to prime, 9c. a 9⅜c.; grocery, fair to good, 9¼c. a 9⅝c.; prime to choice, 9⅞c. a 10c.; centrifugal, hhds. and boxes, 9⅛c. a 10⅜c.; molasses, hhds. and boxes, 7½c. a 8⅝c.; melado, 4½c. a 6⅛c. Havana—Boxes, Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9, 8⅛c. a 8⅝c.; do., 10 to 12, 9⅛c. a 9⅝c.; do., 13 to 15, 9⅞c. a 10⅛c.; do., 16 to 18, 10⅜c. a 11⅛c.; do., 19 to 20, 11⅜c. a 12⅛c.; do., white, 11½c. a 12½c. Porto Rico—Refining, common to prime, 8⅛c. a 9⅛c.; grocery, fair to choice, 9⅜c. a 10⅛c. Brazil—Dutch standard, Nos. 8 to 12, 7⅝c. a 9⅜c. Java—Dutch standard, Nos. 10 to 12, 9⅝c. a 9⅞c. Manila—Superior and extra superior, 7¾c. a 8⅛c.

STEARINE.—No transactions were reported, and in the absence of business former prices were current, although nominal.

TALLOW.—There was a fair inquiry for export and the market remained firm. Sales 100 hhds. at 9⅜c.

WHISKEY.—Receipts, 605 bbls. The market was quiet and decidedly easier. We have only to note sales of 50 bbls. at 92½c.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

GALVESTON, Sept. 5, 1872.

Cotton steady; good ordinary, 17½c. a 17⅝c. Net receipts, 766 bales; sales, 210; stock, 6,971.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 5, 1872.

Cotton very firm; middlings, 21c. Net receipts, 339 bales; gross, 344; sales, 800; stock, 9,511.

MOBILE, Sept. 5, 1872.

Cotton hard; middlings, 20½c. Net receipts, 67 bales; Exports coastwise, 4 bales; sales, 75; stock, 1,142.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 5, 1872.

Cotton quiet; middlings, 19⅝c. Net receipts, 436 bales; sales, 225; stock, 1,609.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 5, 1872.

Cotton steady; middlings, 19¾c. Net receipts, 297 bales; coastwise, 1,454 bales; sales, 300; stock, 2,920.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 5, 1872.

Tobacco quiet and firm. Flour in good demand and firm.

BUFFALO, Sept. 5, 1872.

Lake imports—Flour, 9,706 bbls.; wheat, 114,951 bushels; corn, 97,022 do.; oats, 40,000 do.; rye, 1,200 do. Canal shipments—Wheat, 30,465 bushels; corn, 200,064 do.; oats, 14,300 do. Lake shipments from elevators—Wheat, 22,958 bushels; corn, 70,400 do.; oats, 39,040 do.; rye, 1,200 do. Canal freights—Wheat, 12½c.; corn, 11½c.; oats, 7c. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $7 25 a $7 50; bakers', $8 a $8 50; amber, $8 50 a $8 75; white, $9 a $9 50. Wheat steady and quiet; sales in small lots No. 2 Chicago at $1 40; red Winter, $1 52½; No. 2 Milwaukee Spring held at $1 45 ($1 45 bid). Corn quiet; sales 24,000 bushels No. 2 at 54c. Oats quiet; sales small lots new Toledo at 37c. Other articles unchanged.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5, 1872.

Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1 Spring, $1 26 a $1 28; No. 2 Spring, $1 19¾ cash; $1 17½ seller September, $1 16¾ seller October; No. 3 Spring, $1 14; rejected, $1. Corn dull and declining; No. 2 mixed, 37½c. a 37¾c. Oats quiet and weak; No. 2, 24½c.; rejected, 20c. Rye dull and declining; No. 2, 56c. a 56½c. Barley in fair demand at lower rates; No. 2 Fall, 64c. a 64½c. Pork dull and declining; offered at $14 50, with $11 25 bid. Lard steady at 8½c. a 9c. for Winter; 8½c. for Summer. Bulk meats nominally unchanged. Bacon nominally unchanged. Whiskey steady at 90c. Freights—To Buffalo, 14½c. on corn; to Kingston, 22½c. on wheat. Receipts—4,000 bbls. flour, 55,000 bushels wheat, 311,000 do. corn, 81,000 do. oats, 8,000 do. rye, 29,000 do. barley. Shipments—746 bbls. flour, 71,000 bushels wheat, 161,000 do. corn, 49,000 do. oats, 2,000 do. rye, 8,000 do. barley.

OSWEGO, Sept. 5, 1872.

Flour steady. Sales 2,000 bbls. at $8 25 for No. 1 Spring, $9 25 for amber Winter, $10 for white Winter and $10 50 for double extra. Wheat dull. Sales 3,000 bushels old No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 62½. Corn dull. Sales 3,200 bushels, at 59c. a 60c. Oats dull. Sales 1,500 bushels Western at 42c. Corn meal, $1 60 for bolted, $1 50 for unbolted per cwt. Mill feed steady. Shorts, $18; ship stuffs, $20; middlings, $22 per ton. Highwines, 91c. Canal freights—Wheat, 8½c.; corn, 7¾c., to New York. Railroad freights—Flour, to Boston, 53c.; to New York, 43c.; to Albany, 38c. Receipts by lake—5,200 bushels wheat, 21,200 bushels corn, 2,563,000 feet of lumber. Shipments by canal—17,200 bushels wheat, 3,000 bushels corn, 1,852,000 feet of lumber. Amount of grain on the canal from Buffalo and Oswego for tide water yesterday noon, as near as can be ascertained, was 893,000 bushels wheat, 3,160,000 bushels corn, 57,000 bushels oats, 25,000 bushels rye.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Sept. 5—5 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅞ for money and 92⅞ for the account. American securities—New fives, 89¾; Erie Railway shares, 39¾.

PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, Sept. 5—P. M.—Rentes closed at 55f. 50c.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Sept. 5—5 P. M.—The cotton market closed unchanged. The sales of the day have been 15,000 bales, including 5,000 for speculation and export.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Sept. 5—P. M.—The total stock of wheat at this port is 192,000 quarters; corn, 231,000 do.; flour, 27,000 sacks and 24,000 bbls. The market is quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Sept. 5—P. M.—Cheese 56s. 6d. per cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Pork, 51s. per bbl. for new prime mess.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Sept. 5—5 P. M.—Spirits petroleum, 14d. per gallon; linseed oil, £36 10s. a £37 per ton.

FINANCIAL.

ADDITIONAL CAPITAL PROCURED FOR MERchants, manufacturers and others. Persons with capital seeking investments advised of approved opportunities. References:—H. B. Claflin & Co., dry goods, 140 Church street, &c. GRIGGS, CARLETON & CO., financial and business agents, 98 Broadway.

A.—MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE in New York, Brooklyn and New Jersey. Principals only apply to SAMUEL S. WOOD, Jr., 155 Broadway, room 10.

A LARGE AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY property. No bonus.
G. S. WILKES, No. 9 Pine street.

BOND AND MORTGAGE.—MONEY TO LOAN ON New York city improved property in sums from $10,000 to $15,000.
WM. H. SECOR,
Attorney-at-Law, 202 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE ON CITY GRAND Boulevard Property, unimproved, for $21,750; five years to run at 7 per cent. Apply to LEOPOLD SCHMIDT, 63 Broad street.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS, NO. 30 WALL STREET, New York, offer the same facilities to depositors as incorporated banks, and allow interest on daily balances at the rate of four per cent. Collections made on any point at current rates with immediate returns. Special attention paid to choice Stocks, Bonds, &c., for Investors.

I WILL GIVE SECURITY AND 10 PER CENT FOR $100 for 90 days, payable every 30 days. Address W. W., box 187 Herald office.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON PRIVATE DWELLING OR store property in this city, in sums of $5,000 to $50,000. Principals apply to HAYES & SONS, 91 Cedar street.

NEW YORK
LOAN AND INDEMNITY
COMPANY,
229 Broadway,
corner of Barclay street,
New York.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

One half the authorized capital of this Company having been subscribed, the remaining $500,000 is offered to capitalists and the business public.

Subscription books
will be opened on
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2,
at the
banking house of the
Company,
as above, and at the
National Park Bank.

The charter of this Corporation is unusually liberal, authorizing the transaction of a

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

as well as that usually carried on by Trust, Safe Deposit and Warehouse Companies.

Permanent organization of the Board will be effected when the full capital shall have been subscribed.

H. H. VAN DYCK,
GEO. H. BISSELL, } Committee.
A. McKINNEY,

TRUST FUNDS OF $120,000 TO LOAN ON NEW YORK Property; also on Buildings in course of erection; and other funds to buy Mortgages. Principals only. Address ATTORNEY, box 319 New York Post office.

BROOKLYN AFFAIRS.

Too Free With His Club.

Officer McCann, of the Central Office squad, who was tried before the Commissioners on Wednesday for clubbing constable Sullivan, of the Twenty-first ward, was yesterday dismissed the force.

A Whiskey Raid.

Early yesterday morning several revenue officers, in company with a posse of police, made a search through Irishtown for illicit distilleries. In a building at the corner of John street and Hudson avenue they found a still of 150 gallons capacity, which was in full operation. The still was torn out. No owner could be found.

Another Girl's Money.

Rose Kelly, of 188 Marshall street, was before Justice Walsh, of the City Hall Police Court, yesterday, on the charge of having appropriated to herself $234 in gold belonging to Rose Kelly, of 254 Second street. It seems that an order for that amount had been sent from California to Rose, of Second street; but the other Rose, as charged, received it and pocketed the money. The hearing of the case was postponed.

Assault with a Stone.

Thomas Conners quarrelled with Frank Gilmore, of Fifth avenue and Seventh street, late on Wednesday night, and struck him on the head with a stone. An examination of the injured man showed that his skull had been fractured by the blow, and it is feared that he cannot recover. Conners was arrested by Officer Evans, of the Fifth avenue police, and yesterday Justice Delmar committed him to await the result of Gilmore's injuries.

"Here We Are Again!"

It is now given out that the defunct Committee of Seventy-five Reformers is to be galvanized into life again. The leaders propose that the membership shall be increased to 100, one-half of whom shall be republicans and the balance democrats. Then the committee propose to nominate a straight ticket for local offices this fall, and to repudiate any man who shall be nominated by any party other than their own. This is the latest talk about the City Hall, that rendezvous for politicians of all parties and cliques, and of high and low degree.

A Negligent Fireman.

About a fortnight since the tugboat George Wood sank at the Atlantic dock, and the cook, Richard Ten Eyck, a negro, who was asleep in the cabin, went down with her. The disaster was caused by the water pouring in through the sea-cock, which had been left open through the alleged negligence of the fireman, John McGrath. Yesterday the Coroner's jury rendered a verdict against McGrath, who was thereupon committed to jail by Coroner Jones.

The Union Ferry Company's Last Claim.

At a meeting of the Board of City Assessors, yesterday morning, President Furey stated that the Union Ferry Company's returns showed an investment of $426,500 in real estate, and that the company claimed a deduction from their capital of $1,000,000 of the additional sum of $238,050, the amount of valuation by the Board of property leased and upon which they paid taxes. Corporation Counsel De Witt decided adversely to this claim on the part of the company, and yesterday the Assessors concurred in his decision. This will add about ten thousand dollars to the company's annual taxes.

Breaking a Man's Head with a Car Hook.

George D. Thurston is driver of Flushing avenue car No. 300. H. H. Hahn, a grocer, doing business at the corner of DeKalb avenue and Sanford street, was driving on the track in front of the car and had turned out to allow it to pass, when Thurston, who had arrived nearly alongside of him, took the car hook, as charged, and struck him a powerful blow on the head with it. Hahn was rendered insensible by the blow, and when removed to his home he was found to be very seriously injured. Detective Levy, of Captain McLaughlin's command, yesterday arrested Thurston, who was taken before Justice Walsh. It appearing that Hahn was too badly hurt to attend Court, the prisoner was committed to await the result of his injuries.

THE HASSLER EXPEDITION.

A Letter from Professor Agassiz—The Chilian Glacier Track—Galapagos Islands and the Theory of Transmutation of Species—The Flora and Fauna off the Pacific Coast.

OFF GUATEMALA, July 29, 1872.

MY DEAR PIERCE—Do not be surprised at my few messages. It is about all I can do to take advantage of every opportunity that offers for study and collecting; but I rarely feel sufficiently collected to do any connected writing. I have another new chapter concerning glacial phenomena, gathered during our land journey from Talcahuano to Santiago; but it is so complicated a story that I do not feel equal now to recording the details in a connected statement; while the whole may be put in few words. There is a broad valley between the Andes and the coast range, the valley of Chilian extending from the Gulf of Ancud or Port Montt to Santiago and farther north. This valley is a continuation, upon somewhat higher level, of the channels which, from the Strait of Magellan to Chiloe, separate the islands from the mainland, with the sole interruption of Tres Montes, which gives the clue to the whole, as we have here in miniature a valley between the Andes and the coast range. Now this great valley, extending for more than twenty-five degrees of latitude, is a continuous glacier bottom, showing plainly for its whole length the great southern ice sheet has been moving northwards in it. I could find nowhere any indication that glaciers descending from the Andes had crossed this valley and reached the shores of the Pacific. In a few localities only did I notice Andean—i. e., volcanic—erratics upon the loose materials filling the old glacier bottom. Between Currillo and Santiago, however, facing the Gorge of Tenon, I saw two distinct lateral moraines, parallel to one another, chiefly composed of volcanic boulders, resting upon the old drift and indicating by their position the course of a large glacier that once poured down from the Andes of Tenon and crossed the main valley, without, however, extending beyond the eastern slope of the coast range. These moraines are so well marked that they are known throughout the country as the Cerrillos of Tenon, but nobody suspects their glacial origin. Even the geologists of Santiago assign a volcanic origin to them. What is difficult to describe in this history are the successive retrograde steps of the great Southern ice field, that step by step left to the north of it larger or smaller tracts of the valley free of ice, so that large glacial lakes could be formed, and, in fact, seem always to have existed along the retreating edge of the great Southern glacier. The natural consequence is that there are everywhere stratified terraces, without border barriers (as these were formerly the ice that has vanished) resting at successively higher or lower levels as you move north or south upon unstratified drift of older date, the northernmost of these terraces being the oldest, while those farther south belong to later steps in the waning of the ice fields.

From these data I infer that my suggestion concerning the trend of the striæ upon the polished and glaciated surfaces of the vicinity of Talcahuano, alluded to in the postscript of my last letter, is probably correct.

I was much grieved on reaching Valparaiso to hear of the mishaps of the dredging apparatus. The subsequent departure of Pourtales has been a great loss to us all; for, notwithstanding his silent nature, he is a powerful standby.

Our visit to the Galapagos has been full of geological and zoological interest. It is most impressive to see an extensive archipelago, of most recent origin, inhabited by creatures so different from any known in other parts of the world. Here we have a positive limit to the length of time that may be granted for the transformation of these animals, if they are in any way derived from others dwelling in different parts of the world. The Galapagos are so recent that some of these islands are barely covered with the most scanty vegetation—itself peculiar to these islands. Some parts of their surface are entirely bare, and a great many of the crater and lava streams are so fresh that the atmospheric agents have not yet made an impression upon them. Their age does not, therefore, go back to earlier geological periods; they belong to our time, geologically speaking. Whence, then, do their inhabitants come from, animals as well as plants? If descended from some other type belonging to some neighboring land, then it does not require such unspeakably long periods for the transformation of species as the modern advocates of transmutation claim, and the mystery of change, with such marked and characteristic differences between existing species, is only increased and brought to a level with that of creation. If they are not autochthones from what germs did they start into existence? I think that careful observers, in view of these facts, will have to acknowledge that our science is not yet ripe for a fair discussion of the origin of organized beings.

Our stay in Panama has allowed us to make very extensive collections in the bay and across the isthmus. I was surprised to find so little difference in the character of the flora and of the terrestrial fauna between the two oceans. Marked peculiarities are only to be found among the marine animals, and even among them the American character of the Atlantic and Pacific marine fauna is unmistakable. We are not surrounded by animals recalling by their peculiarities the many groups of islands of the Pacific. I expect that our visit to Acapulco will confirm these impressions.

Ever truly your friend,
L. AGASSIZ.

Professor BENJAMIN PIERCE, Superintendent United Coast Survey.

NEW YORK CITY.

The Department of Public Parks announce that if the weather is fine there will be music by the Central Park band at Tompkins square to-day at from 4:30 to 6:30 P. M.

By a further reduction in the clerical force of the Department of Public Works Commissioner Van Nort makes an additional saving of $4,200 in the annual expenditures of the department.

Margaret Welch, a middle-aged woman, died on Tuesday last, at 558 West Fifty-fourth street, from the effects of a fall, but under what circumstances did not appear. Coroner Young took charge of the case and will hold an inquest on the body.

Yesterday afternoon information reached the Coroners' office that Henry Martin, who on July 15 was committed to the Workhouse for sixty days, had been drowned in the East River while emptying buckets into the water. The body was recovered and taken to the Almshouse dead house, where Coroner Young will hold an inquest to-day.

Coroner Young was yesterday called to the Penitentiary Hospital, Blackwell's Island, to hold an inquest on the body of George Boucherer, a man thirty-three years of age, who died on Tuesday. Deceased had been sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment on conviction of assault and battery, and death ensued in a few hours after he reached the island.

The body of an unknown man, forty years of age, was yesterday found in the dock foot of pier 51 East River. Deceased was five feet ten inches in height and had dark complexion and chin whiskers. He was dressed in dark clothes and had on a pair of Congress gaiters. The body was sent to the Morgue and Coroner Young notified.

In view of the approaching Winter the trustees of the Five Points House of Industry make an urgent appeal for donations of second hand clothing and shoes for the use of the 400 poor children who attend the daily school. The institution is an excellent one and does a vast amount of good in the district in which it is situated. Any gifts of the above nature would greatly tend to reduce the suffering which the cold weather always brings. The donations can be sent direct to the institution, where they will be gratefully acknowledged.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

BROWN—HEILGE.—On Monday, September 2, by the Rev. E. Seymour, WILLIAM MASON BROWN, of Bloomfield, N. J., to FRANCES MARIA NOURSE, daughter of Mrs. C. F. Heilge, of Boston.
Boston papers please copy.

CORTELYOU—CROCHERON.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Wednesday, September 4, by the Rev. Mr. Lennert, Captain D. H. CORTELYOU, U. S. A., to MARY L., daughter of Joseph Crocheron, of Springville, Staten Island. No cards.

HEATON—SEWELL.—At the residence of the bride's father, Navy Yard, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, September 4, by the Rev. Dr. Chapman, WM. W. HEATON, United States Navy, to HATTIE H., eldest daughter of Chief Engineer George Sewell, United States Navy. No cards.

KELLY—VAN BUSKIRK.—At Harlem, on Thursday, September 5, JOHN RANDOPH KELLY, Esq., to Mrs. ANN ELIZA VAN BUSKIRK, eldest daughter of Edward Cox, of Bushwick, L. I. No cards.
Washington, (D. C.) papers please copy.

LOTT—SNIFFEN.—At Maple Place, Bridgeport, Conn., on Wednesday, September 4, 1872, by the Rev. N. T. Merwin, JAMES V. LOTT to EFFIE W., eldest daughter of John Sniffen, Jr., both of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Died.

ANDERSON.—At Passaic, N. J., on Thursday morning, September 5, CLARA, wife of William S. Anderson.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Sunday afternoon, the 8th inst., at three o'clock.

CARRIGAN.—At his residence, 66 Fifth avenue, on Thursday, September 5, ANDREW CARRIGAN, in the 68th year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

CONAFEY.—On Thursday, September 5, at the residence of her son-in-law, 15 Carroll street, Brooklyn, Mrs. BRIDGET CONAFEY, a native of Ardee, County of Louth, Ireland.
Funeral will take place on Saturday, at two o'clock, from above residence; thence to Flatbush Cemetery for interment.

DENISON.—On Wednesday, September 4, HANNAH, wife of Edward Denison, in the 76th year of her age.
The remains were taken to Rye for interment.

DOUGLASS.—On Wednesday morning, September 4, ELLEN FRANCES, infant daughter of Robert D. and Maggie A. Douglass, aged 10 months.
Funeral from 159 Wyckoff street, Brooklyn, this (Friday) afternoon, at one o'clock. Relatives and friends invited.

DUFFY.—On Thursday, September 5, TERENCE DUFFY, aged 35 years.
The funeral will take place from the residence of his mother, 1,476 Third avenue, on Saturday morning, at ten o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

DE GRAW.—At Rahway, N. J., on Wednesday, September 4, after a long and painful illness, borne with Christian fortitude, MARIA R., wife of John De Graw, and eldest daughter of the late William Messerve, of this city, in the 68th year of her age.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from St. Paul's church, Rahway, N. J., on Saturday afternoon, at half-past two o'clock. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses streets at twelve and one o'clock.
New Jersey papers please copy.

GAUL.—On Thursday morning, September 5, MARY, wife of John Gaul, aged 34 years.
Friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 395 First street, Brooklyn, on Saturday, at two o'clock P. M.

HALLOCK.—At Orange, N. J., on Wednesday evening, September 4, HORACE WARREN HALLOCK, son of Dr. Lewis and Emily L. Hallock, of this city, aged 21 years and 3 months.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, at four o'clock P. M., at the residence of his brother, L. S. Hallock, corner of Central and Oakwood avenues, Brick Church Station, Orange, N. J.
Trains from Christopher and Barclay streets at 2:30 P. M., returning leave Orange at 5:48 P. M.

HEADDING.—At Harlem, on Tuesday, September 3, WILLIAM HEADDING.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 162 East 120th street, on Friday, the 6th instant, at one o'clock.

NOTICE.—Harlem Lodge, No. 457 F. and A. M.—Members are hereby summoned to meet at the lodge room on Friday, the 6th inst., at half-past twelve P. M., to attend the funeral of our late brother, WILLIAM HEADDING. Members of sister lodges are fraternally invited.
WM. H. MITCHELL, Master.

HEFFERNAN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, September 5, WALTER PATRICK, son of Patrick and Maria Hefferman, aged 1 year, 5 months and 13 days.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, corner Twenty-sixth street and Third avenue, South Brooklyn, on Sunday, September 8, at half-past two o'clock P. M.

HILLER.—At Nantucket, on Monday, September 2, after a short illness, Mrs. SARAH B. HILLER, aged 73 years.

HUDSON.—On Wednesday, September 4, ISABELLA, the beloved wife of John Y. Hudson, aged 25 years.
Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at one o'clock, from her late residence, 457 West Seventeenth street.

KELLY.—On Wednesday, September 4, MATHEW KELLY, in the 75th year of his age, a native of the parish of Tydavnet, county Monaghan, Ireland.
The relatives and friends of the family, and also those of his son, Arthur Kelly, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 277 Mulberry street, on Friday, September 6, at one o'clock. Interment in Calvary Cemetery.

LAMBERT.—On Thursday, September 5, WILLIAM LAMBERT, beloved son of Mary and William Lambert, aged 3 months and 11 days.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 804 Sixth avenue, Saturday afternoon, September 7, at one o'clock.

LENNON.—On Thursday, September 5, 1872, JAMES LENNON, beloved son of Patrick and Margaret Lennon, aged 25 years, 8 months and 5 days.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 459 West Eighteenth street, on Saturday, September 7, at ten o'clock A. M.; thence to St. Bernard church, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered up for the repose of his soul; thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

LINWOOD CLUB, NEW YORK, Sept. 5, 1872.

Whereas it has pleased Providence to call from us by the hand of death our friend and brother member of the Linwood Club, James Lennon.

Resolved, That the club unite in expressing their undivided friendship for the deceased, and their heartfelt sympathy with his bereaved parents and friends.

Resolved, That the members of the club are requested to attend the funeral of our friend and brother, which is to take place at his late residence, 459 West Eighteenth street, on Saturday, September 7, at ten o'clock A. M.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be published and presented to his afflicted parents and family.

CHRISTOPHER FINE, President,
P. J. BARKER,
H. A. STORY,
JAMES BOYLAN,
FRED. CLAGUE,
F. J. GALLAGHER, Secretary,
Committee.

MILLER.—At Madison, N. J., on Thursday, September 5, JOHN B. MILLER, in the 89th year of his age.
Funeral from his late residence, Saturday, 7th inst., at two o'clock P. M. Train leaves foot Barclay street, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, at twelve o'clock M.

MILLS.—On Thursday morning, September 5, MARY H., wife of S. Augustus Mills and daughter of the late William Goadby, in the 40th year of her age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 111 East Thirty-fourth street, on Sunday afternoon, the 8th inst., at three o'clock.

MURRAY.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, September 4, ANNIE, youngest daughter of Joseph and Ellen Murray, in the 11th year of her age.
The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, 111th street and Fifth avenue, this morning, at ten o'clock.

McMULLEN.—At her residence, 49 Taylor street, Brooklyn, E. D., MARY McMULLEN, wife of Robert McMullen, aged 41 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Saturday, at two P. M.
Londonderry papers please copy.

POOLE.—In Greenpoint, L. I., on Thursday, September 5, 1872, Mrs. FANNIE R., wife of Dr. H. D. Poole and second daughter of the late Frederick Myers, Esq., of Utica, N. Y., aged 21 years, 3 months and 23 days.
Her remains will be taken to Utica for interment.

PREUSSE.—At Greenpoint, Long Island, on Wednesday, September 4, G. PREUSSE, aged 25 years.
The funeral will take place to-day (Friday), September 6, at two o'clock, from the residence of his brother, 56 Dupont street. The members of Herder lodge, 698, F. and A. M.; also the members of Greenpoint lodge, 403, and Sewanhaka lodge, 678, are invited to attend.
JOHN BRETZ, Master.

REED.—Suddenly, at Indianapolis, Ind., on Wednesday night, September 4, Mrs. LILLIE REED, wife of Alexander R. Reed, and daughter of William and Caroline Stoutenborough.
Funeral from the Church of Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Saturday, September 7, at three o'clock P. M.

ROGERS.—On Wednesday, September 4, at 330 Grand street, Williamsburg, ANNE, wife of Patrick Rogers and mother of James J. and John H. Rogers, in the 64th year of her age.
Funeral services at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, corner of Leonard and Maujer streets, Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday, September 6, at ten o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Interment in Calvary Cemetery.

SCHOVERLING.—On Wednesday evening, September 4, at seven o'clock, after a short illness, WILLIAM SCHOVERLING, only son of Augustus and Gussie Schoverling, aged 10 months and 10 days.
The funeral will take place this (Friday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from the residence of his parents, Richmond street, corner of Swan street, Tompkinsville, Staten Island.

SKEEL.—At Harlem, on Thursday, September 5, D. W. SKEEL, in the 56th year of his age.
Relatives and friends of his family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 419 East 123d street, at six o'clock P. M. this day (Friday.) Remains to be taken to Saugerties for interment on Saturday morning.

TRAINOR.—On Wednesday afternoon, September 4, at one o'clock, JOHN TRAINOR, a native of county Meath, Ireland, aged 51 years.
The funeral will take place from his late residence, 525 East Thirteenth street, this (Friday) afternoon, at half-past two o'clock.

VANCE.—On Tuesday, September 3, THOMAS VANCE, aged 56 years and 6 months.
Relatives and friends of the family and members of Oriental Lodge, No. 56, American Protestant Association, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 153 East Fifty-second street, on Friday, the 6th inst., at eleven o'clock A. M.

VANDERLIP.—On Thursday morning, September 5, LOUISE MERCHANT, only daughter of John M. and Christiana E. Vanderlip, aged 17 years, and 10 months.
The funeral services will be held in the Presbyterian church, South Orange, N. J., on Saturday, September 7, on the arrival of the eleven o'clock A. M. train from New York, on the Morris and Essex Railroad.

VAUGHEY.—On Wednesday, September 4, at her residence, 47 Stanton street, ELIZABETH VAUGHEY, in the 82d year of her age, relict of the late Christopher Vaughey, formerly of Slane Hill, county Meath.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, to-day (Friday), at half-past nine o'clock A. M., from St. Patrick's Cathedral, where a requiem mass will be offered up for the repose of her soul.
Drogheda and county Meath papers please copy.

WELLS.—On Wednesday, September 4, JOHN WELLS, aged 52 years.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 104 Sackett street, Brooklyn, on Friday, 6th inst., at two o'clock.

WISEMAN.—In Jersey City, on Thursday, September 5, JOHN HENRY, the beloved son of Mary and the late John Wiseman, aged 22 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 220 Wayne street, Jersey City, on Saturday afternoon, 7th inst., at two o'clock.

GRATZ BROWN.

A Sharp Criticism of the Administration Policy at the South.

THREE YEARS OF GRANT IN DIXIE.

Increase of Debt in Carpet-Bag States $168,000,000.

Responsibility of the Republican Party.

Cultivation of Caste and Corruption Under Pretence of Shielding Sambo.

LIBERALISM THE LIFEBOAT FOR NIGGERS.

They Should Divide Their Vote and Save Themselves from Their Friends.

The Oppression of "Our White Brethren" by the Radicals.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 5, 1872.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the supporters of Greeley and Brown was held in this city this evening. Among the prominent speakers was Gratz Brown, the liberal republican candidate for the Vice President. Mr. Brown addressed the meeting as follows:—

GOVERNOR BROWN'S ADDRESS.

FELLOW CITIZENS—It gives me great pleasure to greet so large a concourse on such an occasion, for your attendance proves how pervading is the interest taken by the people in the good or bad conduct of their public affairs. When apathy pervades then alone is there danger to the public welfare. Let us all hope, therefore, that the zeal and inquiry elicited by the present canvass is the harbinger of much needed reform, the prelude to a new era of wise and good government.

The present national administration is upon trial before the country, and the arraignment challenges its action in all its parts. It was placed in power upon definite pledges as to what it would do, and whether confidence shall again be reposed there will depend not upon any professions that may be now made, but on the manner in which it has responded to the just expectations of the people. Has it been frugal and honest? Have bad men, as a rule, been discarded as soon as discovered? Have only public interests controlled appointment to office, award of contracts, distribution of the patronage? The opposition, as you know, contend that such has not been the case, that the administration has surrendered to favoritism, to a scandalous partisanship, to a personal rather than a constitutional control. It insists that peculation has been connived at rather than punished, as in the instances of Leet and Casey, that violations of law have been openly perpetrated, as in the syndicate transactions and the secret business, that the sale of offices for political support has been carried to an extent never before imagined, as shown in the corruptions at the South and in the frauds exposed by the Congressional Custom House investigations.

My present purpose, however, is not to discuss in detail such matters of delinquency, although most ample proofs of each specific charge could be easily adduced. I wish rather to invite your attention to the manner in which some of the gravest interests of the nation have been sacrificed by those controlling the government in the effort to perpetuate themselves in power.

THE PROBLEMS OF 1869.

When President Grant was inaugurated there were two great problems demanding solution, as being essential to any future political or social repose. Their settlement was a condition precedent not only to the assurance by trade and finance of any stability, but also to a revival of that national life in which all constitutional amendments, reconstruction laws, extensions of suffrage, must become embedded to have sure enforcement.

The first of these was a reconciliation of the sections. They had been estranged by half a century of hostile thought and by a long period of actual conflict, yet in the disappearance of slavery both sides were prepared to welcome with gladness a real peace. That involved, of course, relinquishment of hatreds by all, along with restoration of rights to all. It implied an equal freedom and guaranteed a common prosperity.

The second of these was a reconciliation of the races. Dwellers in the same land, no longer distinct as to civil rights, called to assume jointly the responsibilities, it was necessary to have amicable relations between them if the country was not to be again embroiled. To accomplish this required lessons of forbearance, a recognition of many mutual dependencies, the custom of co-operating for ends of good government and above all else, strict avoidance of any such classification as should remit them back into perpetual antagonism.

So apparent to all had become the necessity for adjusting these two supreme public demands that it extorted from both the rival parties of 1868 a common acquiescence. The fact that the republicans were most pronounced in declaring an adhesion to such purposes gave them the victory, and the further fact that the President in his inaugural assumed such to be the task imposed, exalted him greatly in the esteem of all who were not strictly partisans. "Let us have peace" was the spoken prologue, and in view of its infinite consequence the questions that touch most nearly and deeply the present administration are these:—Have the pledges made by it in that behalf been redeemed? Have its efforts to that end been sagacious as well as single of purpose? Has it demonstrated itself the surest and best of all agencies the people may choose to consummate this double reconciliation if trusted again with that work?

WHAT RADICAL POLICY AIMED AT.

Confining attention rigidly to the facts of administration as they have been evolved at the South, it will appear in the first place that although ostensibly republican, it has yet been substantially a rule imposed from without, not one developed through the people themselves. The recent legislation of Congress shows this in every enactment, and even if that were otherwise the intervention of national authority in the different States, designating who should exercise civil functions, displacing duly elected officers, giving strained interpretations to the new constitutions, voiding appointed times of election to prolong terms for incumbents, all tell of an external control illegally assumed by the National Executive. Its personal and arbitrary character has thus kept alive a sense of subjugation, meaning thereby resentment as from aliens rather than the confidence which flows from independent citizenship. Again, it was a rule of force. The support on which the interference rested was not the judicial branch of the government, but exclusively the military arm of the service. The commandant of the department has been the authority that, under direction of the President, shaped the civil affairs of the States even after they were ostensibly restored to their place in the Union. If controversy ensued the appeal was at once taken to Washington, and a response first came back from the general army headquarters. The alarming power thus assumed, to set aside at any moment, under pretence of disorder, all civil government, left no restraint upon those who claimed to decide what was order. In most instances this supremacy of the bayonet has been silently maintained, in some cases, however, as in Texas, Georgia, Florida and Louisiana, it was openly invoked and ruthlessly exerted. In Arkansas the very officers of the United States Courts were dismissed for venturing to question the established *regime*, while in North Carolina the reign of martial law was made to terrorize over every vestige of civil administration. Still again, it was in almost every State the rule of a minority over a majority of the people. Perhaps South Carolina was an exception, but it was only so because a still more odious principle of caste government had been made to supplant free government. Elsewhere, however, the spectacle was plainly witnessed of large numbers of the people divested of civil rights, and all those of opposing thought kept in fear by threats of substituting military for civil tribunals, if the dominancy of the minority was questioned or overborne. Thus the census told one story and the so-called elections another, and the alarming spectacle was presented of a numerical minority dealing at will with all the life interests of a majority of the people, and that without any power of redress being found anywhere in our government. Can it be wondered at that such reconstruction should have effected no reconciliation?

THE ONLY PITFALL OF DESPOTISM.

With every people, however, there is another and more material relation in which government affects them, which frequently transcends the question of legitimate political influence. It is the manner in which the recognized ends of government are sustained—protection to person and property—and especially protection for those unauthorized to protect themselves. For this sake nations have often time been content to endure tyranny. The symbol of safety has proved more potent than the flag of freedom in many lands. How has this been at the South, where reconciliation was to be compassed? How has life and the family been environed with an atmosphere of security? How has trade been encouraged, taxation lightened, property protected? In other words, has the administration there been a synonym in such sense of good government? Scarcely will any contend so. On the contrary, I do not hesitate to affirm that it has been an organized system of depredation and plunder, which a most debased set of traffickers in Northern honor have been quartered upon Southern communities to strip them of their substance in the name of loyalty. The extent to which this has gone is almost incredible. So enormous does the corruption aggregate that it might well be disbelieved were it not borne out by the official report of a Congressional Commission. It is from the information therein contained that the figures are drawn which I desire now to submit to your thoughtful consideration.

THE SPOIL OF THE CARPET-BAGGERS.

Upon the termination of hostilities a military occupancy was had of the States that had been in rebellion, and by act of Congress of March 2, 1867, they were constituted into separate military departments. Satisfied that there was every disposition manifested there to acquiesce in the result of the war, and confirmed still further in that belief by the report of the general of the army, who made an extended tour of inspection, [illegible] Congress, by acts passed in June, 1868, began the work of reconstruction. Prior to that time the confederate debts, local and general, had been repudiated, so that the vast increase which has since resulted is chargeable directly to the reconstruction policy of the President. It has been done entirely under the auspices of republican rule. It has been sustained and fortified throughout by the administration at Washington. What the measure of this spoliation has actually been may be best realized from the tabulated statement I now submit:—

	[illegible] 1868	[illegible] 1872
Arkansas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alabama	[illegible]	[illegible]
Florida	[illegible]	[illegible]
Georgia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mississippi	—	[illegible]
North Carolina	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Carolina	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]

Startling, however, as this exhibit may seem, showing these impoverished communities to have been plundered of [illegible] in three short years of attempted restoration, it only represents a very small part of the injury inflicted. [illegible] enhanced cost of conducting State administrations has fully kept pace with the unprecedented inflation of debt, while taxation has gone in many instances to the extent of stripping the people of all means of living. Thus in Arkansas the annual cost of conducting the government was in 1860 [illegible], while in 1871 it is shown to have been [illegible]. The tax rate before the war was [illegible] mills, it now exceeds 40 mills. Florida shows a like increase in the general tax rate from [illegible] cents on the $100 to $[illegible], producing [illegible] of taxes then as against $471,[illegible] of extortion now. In Georgia the expense of administration was in 1868 $325,600, in 1871 [illegible], with tax rates increased from [illegible] cents to $4.[illegible] on the $100. The tax rate in Louisiana has gone up from five mills to 11½ mills, while in Mississippi the conduct of affairs which cost annually about $300,000 in 1860 is reported at $1,[illegible] in 1870, showing an increase of five hundred per cent. Alabama likewise has been victimized [illegible]. The tax return there in 1860 was $851,171, in 1870 [illegible], with an increase in the rates from [illegible] cents to $2 on the hundred. North Carolina in like manner has been necessitated to multiply four or five times her taxation to meet expenses, passing from 40 cents to $1.50 on the hundred. South Carolina has been for carpet-baggers a field of cloth of gold—the taxes levied for State purposes being in 1861 only $400,000, whilst last year it is reported by the Congressional committee as over $4,000,000. Texas, the last of these nine States, has now a tax rate for State and county purposes of $2.17, while a committee appointed to investigate the alarming increase of taxation reports that there was collected from the people last year as general taxes the enormous sum of [illegible]—an extortion from an unresisting community unprecedented in the history of the world.

Bear in mind, too, that for this vast infliction of debt and this exhaustive annual drain, the former mortgaging the life work of more than one generation of men and the latter making the rich poorer than the poor, there is absolutely nothing in the shape of a return to show. It has been stealing—literally stealing—and a President, hoisting a policy in administration calling itself republican, a party claiming to be upright and honest, knowing fully all the facts, has sustained by force of arms and threats of military reoccupancy such a rule.

THE TAXES INCREASED.

But consider still further the additional exhibits I wish to present from the same source, showing how local pillage has equally kept pace with the more elaborate system of general plunder, and how it has had the effect virtually to destroy all values in property. It is said of some parts of South America, where justice does not pretend to dwell, that only something which can be swallowed or hidden—a diamond or a mule—will command a price, and truly it would seem as if the same was about to become true in many of our Southern States.

States	Local Taxes 1860	Local Taxes 1870	Assessed Valuation 1860	Assessed Valuation 1870
Alabama	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arkansas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Florida	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Georgia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mississippi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Carolina	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Carolina	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Again see what a disastrous influence has been exerted upon labor and its products by this systematic robbery.

A PLEA FOR SLAVE LABOR.

Can you wonder that lands should be left idle rather than cultivated, or that none should be willing to exchange other tokens of value for them when government itself thus takes the shape of confiscation? The striking contrast here presented is eloquent of this tale, and carries with it nothing to commend such government to the affections of the people oppressed, or to reconcile them to the blessings of a republicanism thus held up for their admiration and adhesion.

States	Acres Improved 1860	Acres Improved 1870	Value Improved Land 1860	Value Improved Land 1870
Alabama	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arkansas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Florida	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Georgia	8,062,758	[illegible]	157,072,803	[illegible]
Louisiana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mississippi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Carolina	6,517,284	[illegible]	143,301,065	[illegible]
South Carolina	4,572,060	3,010,539	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas	2,659,751	2,964,836	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

And now answer, my fellow citizens, in all sincerity, and banishing whatever of partisan feeling may have been aroused, can it be possible that a rule so unpropitious toward reconciliation as is thus demonstrated out of the facts of reconstruction could possibly have emanated from a sincere desire to administer our national affairs in that interest? Is it not evident that this great public demand has been unhesitatingly sacrificed? And to what end? It was not in the behalf of order, for, with few local exceptions, no order has been projected. It was not as a morality, for I have shown that it has put to the blush all past experiences of corrupt spoliation. It could have been only, therefore, to perpetuate power for the administration and its followers. And is it not equally evident to you, in fact, is it not the one deduction that flows freely forth from all this abuse of power, this disregard of popular rights, this unparalleled devastation of communities which it claimed to govern, that the present administration is now utterly disqualified for longer assuming the task of reconciling the people of the South to the new order and of wedding them firmly to the life of the Republic?

THE CULTIVATED WAR OF RACE.

The second great problem about which the people of the United States have been most concerned, because wisely foreseeing that its achievement was the sole guarantee of any abiding peace hereafter, has been the reconciliation of the races at the South and the establishment of such civil order there as would insure that result. Again, and in this respect, has the administration proved a success?

In discussing this branch of the subject it will be well first to discriminate as to what success implies. You will readily concede, I know, that all our experience of the subjection of the black race by the white race under the old forms of slavery was not a success. It was not a success, although for many years sustained by the whole power of the federal government, by the army and the navy, the Congress and the President. It was not a success, although subjection had tamed its spirit and almost extinguished any courageous aspiration for achieving its own liberty. And so likewise I may claim that any attempt to subject the white race to the black race, to govern by virtue of caste, to rule in the name of color, will equally fail to prove a success. Dwellers together in the same land, it must be either peace or war between the races. If it is to be peace, then far other policies, as I shall undertake to show, will have to be instituted and commended there to the confidence of both races than any which have yet been advanced by the administration. If it is to be war, then rest assured the sympathies of this nation will follow those against whom injustice and oppression and deprivation of rights may be wantonly enforced. If it is to be war, then the fellowship of kindred blood will connect all over this land, and they who have needed the entire moral support of a freedom loving people to rescue them from bondage, will stand isolated in the attempt to perpetrate the same injustice from which they themselves have just been delivered. Nor will that be a success, but a failure so dismal that history will weep to record its misfortunes. Let it not be war, then, in any event, if the patriotism of the nation can avert such ending.

WHITE AND BLACK.

The nine Southern States, whose reconstruction, as it is called, has been undertaken by the administration, contain, according to the census of 1870, a population thus enumerated:—

	Whites.	Colored.
Alabama	521,384	475,510
Arkansas	362,115	122,169
Florida	96,057	91,689
Georgia	638,926	545,142
Louisiana	362,065	364,210
Mississippi	382,896	444,201
North Carolina	678,470	391,650
South Carolina	289,667	415,814
Texas	564,700	253,475
Total	3,877,280	3,103,860

It will thus be seen that there is here domiciled in a contiguous territory a population consisting of [illegible] whites and [illegible] colored persons. [illegible] into hostility, and have memories of pride and servitude that [illegible] in their minds [illegible] once inflamed [illegible] for these reasons [illegible] ated. Without doubt the most terrible and enduring of all the contests the world has known have been those generated by the rivalry of distinct races involved in [illegible] mastery, and [illegible] the resentments of one age to rekindle the struggle in [illegible].

MILITARY INTERVENTION.

Consider now the policies which the present administration has in [illegible] wise and safe [illegible] and pursue in the presence of that grave peril which none [illegible] not utterly blinded with partisan passion can fail to recognize. [illegible] attention [illegible] already to its dealing with the white population of those States. It has been shown how the principle of self-government has been denied to them by the unauthorized and unconstitutional [illegible] intervention, how the security of property has been assailed by a system of wholesale spoliation, how the very idea of reconciliation has been repudiated in [illegible] of army [illegible] threats of martial law and [illegible] in making of them mere political prostitutes for [illegible] party hacks. It only remains to add that [illegible] in the mind of protection to the colored citizenship. That is the [illegible] ground on which institution is anywhere placed [illegible] administration as has it been sustained by the President and his party. [illegible] cannot seem too much severely to realize the [illegible] to be identified hence [illegible] the white population [illegible] civil rights to [illegible] will have the [illegible]. If they are [illegible] convinced that [illegible] the black [illegible] the imposition of [illegible] of debt in three years [illegible] taxation to two, three and four times its former extent [illegible] upon assessment reduced to less than half its previous listing, the [illegible] of [illegible] by many thousands [illegible] amounting to nearly two thirds of its former worth, [illegible] will have been sown that will generate undying hostility. If this be [illegible] the necessity [illegible] result of partisan [illegible] equal civil rights by the colored race, then I do not hesitate to declare our government will have gone far—very far toward establishing an excuse for rebellion which it has never had before. [illegible] in the eyes of the world. Yet so far as the President and his party have enforced any lesson upon the white race of the South, that unquestionably has been to [illegible]. And this is evident equally from the fact that to-day, with an almost unanimous voice, that race charges the ills which oppress it upon the national administration, as from the fact that it is urged even now as a reason for continuing this administration in power that such is still necessary to protect the colored race in its newly acquired right of suffrage. Indeed, what other inference is possible if the argument of this canvass on the part of the supporters of the President is to be credited? That such argument is a false one, that it is only designed to mislead the friends of the freedmen in other sections, that it is but a deception used to cloak the establishment of a centralized personal authority, is sufficiently manifest in the sinister ends to which this policy has been chiefly [illegible]. But its [illegible] patriotic purposes crop out from every exposure. But whether true or false it only demonstrates that a longer trusting of our interests to such control will any day [illegible] in fresh calamities. If one it foretells a war of races, if [illegible] it unmasks designs fatal to the liberties of all our people.

Let us now inquire, on the other hand, what has been the influence exerted over the colored race by an administration professedly so jealous of their welfare.

ON WHOM THE WEIGHT WILL FALL.

If any true judgment can be formed by reasoning [illegible], it is most certainly the present attitude of the colored race there does not justify the belief that the President and his party have even attempted to perform that task. Inducement to rely on mere external support has stripped their citizens to some extent of vitality, massing it in numbers rather than filtering it through the units that give vigor to republican institutions. Instead of building up the State, fostering industry, protecting property, a disposition to raid upon wealth is visible in the expression common with their leaders, that "the way to bring white men to a level with colored men is to run them down." Fatal and short sighted creed, that will react in degradation to its inventors. Bear in mind that the blacks there constitute the laboring part of the population, dependent altogether upon daily work for maintenance. They are not capitalists. They are not to any great extent land owners. They are not qualified by education for the skilled industries. They are confined, on the contrary, to the rudest forms of manual labor. Now there is nothing more nearly an axiom in political economy than that the burdens of State must at last fall on the producer, and fall heaviest on the simplest kinds of labor. This is ever so, must be ever so, for that class has nowhere beneath to shift the load. The [illegible] of generations, therefore, that has been mortgaged at the South by plunder and waste, the millions of debt and exhaustive taxation, will weigh heavily upon the colored race in the future. Out of their earnings it will have to be returned, if paid at all. Those mistake largely who imagine that this vast robbery of the white race is not levied likewise at the black race. In so far as debt is slavery they have in fact been ordered back into bondage by the corrupt partisans of the President.

RADICAL ISOLATION OF SAMBO.

That feature, however, which is more sharply defined than all else in the dealing of the President and his party with the colored race at the South is the rigid isolation they have been induced to maintain. To that end every legal and political appliance has been directed. To that end special laws have been invoked from a partisan Congress, such as that of July 16, 1866, and March 11, 1868. The latter was supplemented by the Ku Klux act of April 20, 1871, and still further re-enactment in the same behalf was demanded at the session of 1872. To that end the operation of the Freedmen's Bureau was prostituted, the military intervention chiefly directed, the officers of the army converted into political agents, and the service made a stepping stone to the gubernatorial chair or the United States Senate. To that end even crime went unpunished, the penitentiaries were transformed into partisan schools, and in one instance of 20[illegible] convicts pardoned on the eve of election 150 were negroes. To that end the control of the Southern States was organized upon an almost exclusive colored vote, and has been held fixedly by the same tenure ever since. The doctrine inculcated there has ever been, as it still is, an imagined necessity to combine as a race and seize on all power for protecting liberties which they are taught to believe threatened. To band them solidly in the struggle for control was to ignore the whole genius of republican government and invite a collision sure to develop into violence. This of course involved the arming of the race as well as its consolidation into a political unit. And the facts followed swiftly upon the inference. The garrisoning by such armed partisans of the States of Arkansas and Louisiana, the declaration and enforcement of martial law by Governor Holden, of North Carolina, through a colored soldiery, the clandestine enlistment of fourteen negro regiments and illegal purchase of arms for them by Governor Scott, of South Carolina, pending his re-election, the repeated rejection of white enrolments when voluntarily tendered, and in one instance the disarming of white cadets to turn their guns over to a company of blacks, are conclusive evidences not only of the purpose had in view, but equally so of the shape such antagonism must necessarily assume at last. On this point the Congressional report says:—"To-day in South Carolina, Texas and Arkansas (and in 1868 it was so in Tennessee and elsewhere), the emancipated slave regiments parade in State uniforms, armed cap-a-pie with the most approved weapons, paid for by taxation, while the white men are denied the right to bear arms or to organize even as militia for the protection of their homes, their property or the persons of their wives and children."

STATES IN WHITE HANDS.

As facts are what are wanted rather than theories, it will be best to set forth in contrast the condition of those States which were able to throw off the administration interference and confide their affairs to their own people. Take as illustrations Virginia, Tennessee and Missouri. They had been more devastated by war, and more charged with hatreds and rancors bred of slavery and rebellion than any communities at the South. Every neighborhood, every connection, nearly every fireside had been a discord. At the outset the same régime was applied under federal auspices to each, and with results precisely similar to those exhibited recently at the South. Fortunately for them they were the first to turn to liberal policies for relief. Perfect amnesty to all the white population engaged in the war, and full recognition of all the civil rights conferred to the colored population by the war were the two great principles on which their new departure was based. And so soon as applied the effect was magical. Civil order was at once restored everywhere. The peace of neighborhoods became permanent, memories of former hostility were forgotten, all lurking animosity of race disappeared, and the whole people turned with one accord to repair by industry what had been lost in conflict. How fast that is being accomplished is sufficiently shown by the reports of the States for the years 1868 and 1872 respectively. Virginia paid off $1,610,3[illegible] of her debt, curtailed the expense of conducting her State government $314,000, and reduced the rate of taxation from fifty cents to ten cents within a year after the change. Tennessee sought at once to realize upon the assets remaining unpillaged, and thereby diminished her liabilities by $6,873,340. Since then large additional reductions have been effected in the State debt. Her property values, which in 1870 amounted to $254,673,792, have been enhanced to over three hundred millions of dollars, and it is estimated that the burden of taxation, especially for local purposes, has been decreased fully one third. Missouri, prosperous in her finances since 1868, has received additional impulse in production and development, while Georgia has signalized her deliverance by impeaching the Governor, reducing the expense of administration, and stopping the payment of $6,000,000 of fraudulently issued bonds. In no one of these States is any complaint now heard of official dishonesty or arbitrary government, for equal laws protect all, and justice is meted out without fear or favor. In all of them, likewise, the condition of the colored race is unexceptionably favorable. The freedmen are secure in their persons, enjoy their franchise without hindrance, and are treated with a kind consideration often denied them elsewhere. Perhaps Missouri, which has had largest experience of liberal policies, may best be taken to instance the effect upon that class of our population. By the action of her people in 1870 the equal rights and franchises of all, without respect to color or previous disability, were engrafted on the constitution by an overwhelming vote of [illegible] to 16,[illegible]. And the statute laws since enacted carry out fully the intent of the constitution, so that the freedmen sit on juries, have access to all professions, enjoy schools in every vicinage, possess an admirable normal college supported by annual appropriation from the State, and in all ways enter freely and intelligently into political and industrial life as independent citizens.

A LESSON FROM KNOWNOTHINGISM.

Nor is this exclusively a question of color. The same would befall any other race that should advocate such isolation and foster organization in a mixed society. Is not our history already full of illustrations on this point, where only charges were alleged without any sufficient warrant in fact? Have we not seen the prejudices of the whole community sought to be arrayed against the [illegible] race and the German race under that pretext? Have not the most violent local convulsions proceeded from expressed apprehensions of such antagonists to our democratic estate? If it [illegible] possible to break down great national parties and give ephemeral power to counter organization, it may be assumed then that while our people are strong enough to protect the black man by constitutional interference, they may not be equal to the emergency of protecting him against himself when he spurns the liberty that has been wrought out for him and sinks it in the mass [illegible] of a race. To become intolerant of free speech in one of his own color, as recently at Cincinnati, to insist on demand of civil rights to others by way of [illegible] for himself, as now in Arkansas, to know no halting place between the condition of slavery and the assertion of mastery, as shown in South Carolina, is to destroy the very argument on which his own liberty rests.

THE DUTY OF THE SOUTH.

When [illegible] responsible [illegible] having conducted the colored race at the South to the edge of such emergency, show contrition [illegible] the response vouchsafed by the administration [illegible] all it has done it has but [illegible] the [illegible] South. If this be true, and who [illegible], does it not impose a double duty on Northern men to correct such administration, and dispossess from power a party which has so imperilled the situation?

THE LIBERAL LIFEBOAT.

A distinguished colored orator has passionately exclaimed that for his race the republican party was the ship—all else the sea. But when the ship is beached upon the breakers and the lifeboat puts off, would [illegible] but madness to refuse its safety. Liberalism is that lifeboat. It has put adrift from the desperate venture on which republicanism has been driven, and offers certain means of rescue. Behold the debt [illegible] it has already effected, and trust confidingly to its further promise. Consider likewise its noble platform, and you will there detect nothing that any such [illegible] the true spirit of reconciliation, nothing that does not carefully guard the settlements of the past, nothing that does not give assurance of a pure government exercising its functions strictly within the limits of the constitution. And if after careful scrutiny you shall deem it well to commit the Chief Magistracy of this nation to that honest patriot and statesman presented for your suffrage by the liberal and democratic parties, I feel every confidence that at the close of his administration you will find no lingering animosity of race or section to mar the harmony of a restored Union.

SHIPPING NEWS.

WHITESTONE TELEGRAPH.

The NEW YORK HERALD has constructed a telegraph line from New York city to Whitestone, L. I., and the same is now open for the transaction of business.

The line will be found of great service to those having business with vessels passing to and from the Sound, and every facility will be given to merchants and others to communicate promptly.

As there is no other telegraphic communication with Whitestone, the Herald line will be open for all business and private messages, and the same attended to with all possible despatch.

All messages must be prepaid.

The following rates have been established:—

Private messages, twenty-five cents for ten words or less; two cents for every additional word.

Business messages—For a message of twenty words or less to be delivered on board vessels off Whitestone, one dollar; five cents for every additional word.

Advertisements for NEW YORK HERALD free.

OFFICES.

Herald Office, corner Broadway and Ann street.
Herald Ship News Office, pier No. 1 East River.
Herald Branch Office, No. 1265 Broadway.
Whitestone Dock, Whitestone, L. I.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

SUN AND MOON.		HIGH WATER.	
Sun rises	5 32	Gov. Island	eve 10 42
Sun sets	6 21	Sandy Hook	eve 9 57
Moon sets	eve 8 16	Hell Gate	morn 12 27

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER.

Steamers.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
City of Paris	Sept. 7	Liverpool	15 Broadway
Europa	Sept. 7	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Oceanic	Sept. 7	Liverpool	19 Broadway
Ville de Paris	Sept. 7	Havre	58 Broadway
Wyoming	Sept. 11	Liverpool	29 Broadway
California	Sept. 11	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of New York	Sept. 14	Liverpool	15 Broadway
Adriatic	Sept. 14	Liverpool	19 Broadway
Anglia	Sept. 14	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
St. Laurent	Sept. 21	Havre	58 Broadway

PORT OF NEW YORK, SEPT. 5, 1872.

CLEARED.

Steamship City of Limerick (Br), Lochead, Liverpool—John G Dale.
Steamship Columbia, Green, Havana—Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah—R Lowden.
Steamship South Carolina, Becket, Charleston—H R Morgan & Co.
Steamship Ellen S Terry, Salyear, Newbern—Murray, Ferris & Co.
Steamship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond—Old Dominion Steamship Co.
Steamship Volunteer, Bloodgood, Philadelphia—Lorillard Steamship Co.
Steamship Dirigo, Johnson, Portland—J F Ames.
Steamship Nereus, Bearse, Boston—H F Dimock.
Ship Atalanta (Br), Miller, Melbourne—R W Cameron & Co.
Ship Fleetwing, Doane, San Francisco—Sutton & Co.
Bark Providenza (Ital), Dodino, Gloucester, E—Slocovich & Co.
Bark Veneranda (Ital), Lauro, Cork for orders—Funch, Edye & Co.
Bark Alpha (Pr), Thomas, Cork—Jas W Elwell & Co.
Bark Giurko (Aus), Camenorvich, Cork or Falmouth—Slocovich & Co.
Bark Alfred (NG), Schroeder, Hamburg—Funch, Edye & Co.
Bark Lord Palmerston (Br), Slocomb, Rotterdam—Heney & Parker.
Bark Gerredina Willelmina, Spier, Amsterdam—Funch, Edye & Co.
Bark Oceana (Nor), Aslaksen, Elsinore—Funch, Edye & Co.
Bark Helen Patterson (Br), Button, Pictou, NS—G H Brewer.
Brig Lizzie Houghton Rose, Aspinwall—S L Merchant & Co.
Brig Cornucopia (Br), Callas, Gaspe—G S Bulley.
Brig Archa Thurlow, Garrison, Montreal—Brett, Son & Co.
Brig Orlanna (Br), Doane, Brunswick, Ga—J H Winchester & Co.
Schr Frank Howard, Merritt, Para—B J Wenberg.
Schr Deal (Br), Peck, St John, NB—P I Nevius & Son.
Schr Franklin Bell, Saxton, Richmond—Slaght & Petty.
Schr Maggie McDonald, McAllister, Richmond—Van Brunt & Bro.
Schr [illegible], Soper, Washington, DC—Slaght & Petty.
Schr Bay State, Sedbury, Boston—Chas Ewing.
Schr Harriet Gardner, Miller, Providence—Jas Jackson & Co.
Sloop Abia, Abrams, Bridgeport—Rackett & Bro.
Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia.
Steamer F C Biddle, McCue, Philadelphia.
Steamer Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia.
Steamer Philadelphia, Davis, Philadelphia.
Steamer D Utley, Brown, Philadelphia.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS AND HERALD WHITESTONE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Steamship Greece (Br), Andrews, Liverpool Aug 22 and Queenstown 23d, with mdse and 585 passengers to F W J Hurst. Sept 1, lat 42 49, lon 54 43, passed a National line steamship bound east.

Steamship Arragon (Br), Western, Bristol E, Aug 17, with mdse and 100 passengers to E J Morgan's Sons. Had strong W winds most of the passage. Sept 2, lat 41 59 N, lon 63 21, passed ship Wyoming, from Liverpool for Philadelphia.

Steamship Ariadne, Doane, Galveston Aug 25 and Key West 29th, with mdse and passengers to C H Mallory & Co.

Steamship George Cromwell, Clapp, New Orleans Aug 27, with mdse and passengers to H B Cromwell & Co. Aug 31, 15 miles north of Carysfort, passed bark Lincoln, of Bath, bound north.

Steamship Old Dominion, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship New Orleans (new, 1500 tons), Gager, Wilmington, Del, 20 hours, in ballast, to H B Cromwell & Co. Intended for the New Orleans trade.

Brig Altavela (of Searsport), Cousins, Fernandina, 11 days, with yellow pine to E D Whitney & Co; vessel to master. Has been 6 days north of lat 36 30 N, with strong NW winds.

Schr D B Steelman, Scull, Virginia.
Schr Senator, Endicott, Virginia.
Schr Margaret Reinhart, Breeze, Georgetown, DC, for Boston.
Schr F H Odiorne, World, Baltimore for Newport.
Schr Wm Walton, Sharp, Philadelphia for Boston.
Schr J S Watson, Hock, Philadelphia for Lynn.
Schr J S Lewis, Foster, Philadelphia for Boston.
Schr Richard Law, Eldridge, Philadelphia for Stonington.
Schr George & Emily, Harvey, Portland 8 days, with lumber to master. Is bound to New Brunswick, NJ.
Schr S Barbour, Barbour, Bangor 8 days, with lumber to Watridge & Wilson; vessel to master. Had N and NW winds.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Bark Azelia (Br), Weston, Boston for New York, in ballast, to P I Nevius & Son.
Schr Margaret Crosby, St John, NB, for New York, with lumber to master.
Schr Kittie Stevens, Stevens, Port Caledonia for New York.
Schr Z A Payne, Nickerson, Eastport for New York, with lumber and lath to John Boynton's Son & Co. Aug 30, off Mount Desert, encountered a severe gale from SSW, with heavy rain; [illegible] was thrown under her beam end [illegible].

Schr H W [illegible], [illegible], Gardner for New York, with lumber [illegible].
Schr [illegible], Portland for New York, with lumber [illegible].
Schr [illegible], [illegible], Vinalhaven for New York [illegible].
Schr [illegible], [illegible] for New York, with lumber to [illegible].
Schr Hiawatha, Mead, Newburyport for Philadelphia.
Schr Nathan Cricket, Rockland for New York, with lime [illegible].
Schr Victor [illegible], Machias for New York, with piles to Snow & [illegible].
Schr Robert Smith, Beebe, Portland for New York, with stone [illegible].
Schr [illegible], Phillips, Millbridge for New York, with lumber [illegible].
Schr E B Wing, [illegible], Salem for Philadelphia.
Schr B M Francis, [illegible], Portland for New York, with lumber [illegible].
Schr Yankee Blade, Coombs, Bangor for Jersey City, with lumber [illegible].
Schr Hannah D Chase, [illegible], Gloucester for New York, with fish [illegible].
Schr [illegible], Peterson, Plymouth for New York.
Schr [illegible] Smith, [illegible], Providence for New York.
Schr [illegible], [illegible], Providence for New York.
Schr Joseph H French, Sturges, Cohasset Narrows for New York.
Schr D B [illegible], Hall, River [illegible] for New York.
Schr [illegible], Fall River for New York.
Schr W [illegible], [illegible], Providence for New York.
Schr S M [illegible], Fall River for New York.
Schr [illegible], [illegible], Taunton for New York.
Schr J L [illegible], Forsyth, New Haven for Elizabethport.
Schr Hudson, Smith, Providence for New York.
Schr [illegible], [illegible] for New York.
Schr Martha [illegible], Taunton for New York.
Schr Jane Maria, Jones, Providence for New York.
Schr [illegible], Portland for Elizabethport.
Schr [illegible] Snow, [illegible] for New York.
Schr [illegible], Bridgeport for New York.
Schr Chas Hawley, [illegible] for [illegible].
Schr [illegible] for Staten Island.
Schr Orlando Smith, [illegible], Providence for New York.
Schr [illegible] Smith, Taunton for New York.
Schr [illegible], Taunton for New York.
Schr [illegible] for New York.
Schr [illegible], Vinalhaven for New York, with stone to [illegible].
Schr [illegible] M Brainard, Peck, Portland for New York, with stone [illegible].
Schr Annie B [illegible], Providence for New York.
Schr [illegible], Providence for New York.
Schr W W [illegible], Providence for New York.
Schr [illegible], [illegible] for New York.
Schr Kate [illegible], Providence for New York.
Schr [illegible], Snow, New Haven for New York.
Schr [illegible] Smith, Hartford for New York.
Schr Mary [illegible], Providence for New York.
Schr Amelia.
Schr Henry [illegible].
Steamer [illegible], Providence for New York, with mdse and passengers.

BOUND EAST.

Steamship Dirigo, Johnson, New York for Portland.
Steamship Nereus, Bearse, New York for Boston.
Steamship Bolivar, Lawson, New York for New Bedford.
Brig Memphis (Br), McConder, New York for Hartlepool.
Schr J T Smith, Williams, Alexandria for New Haven.
Schr Atlanta, [illegible], New York for St John.
Schr Frank [illegible], Elizabethport for [illegible].
Schr [illegible], New York for Bridgeport.
Schr [illegible], New York for Fall River.
Schr Wm Young, Kelly, New York for Port Jefferson.
Schr Atlanta, Rhodes, Rondout for Bath.
Schr S L Thompson, [illegible], New York for Newport.
Schr [illegible], Kelly, New York for New London.
Schr [illegible] Merwin, [illegible], Hoboken for Providence.
Schr Rhode Island, Hawley, [illegible] for Providence.
Schr Lady Antrim, Carter, New York for Providence.
Steamer Osprey, Kenny, New York for Fall River.

BELOW.

Ship Elizabeth Hamilton, Clapp, from Havre July 22.
Ship [illegible], from Cardiff July 21 (by pilot boat [illegible] No 9).

SAILED.

Steamships City of Limerick, for Liverpool; Minnesota, Queenstown; Silesia, Hamburg; Columbia, Havana; Montgomery, Savannah; South Carolina, Charleston; Isaac Bell, Richmond, &c. Ship Free Trade, Antwerp; bark Yankee, Bremen.

Wind at sunset SE.

Marine Disasters.

STEAMSHIP [illegible] (from 1120 tons), Harwood, from Liverpool for Montreal, with a general cargo, was ashore at [illegible] on the 2d inst. Assistance has been sent her.

SCHR WM PORT [illegible], from East Machias for Boston, before reported ashore at Biddeford, was got off and towed to Portland [illegible].

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

Whalemen.

[illegible]

Spoken.

[illegible]

Foreign Ports.

[illegible]

American Ports.

[illegible]

[illegible]

WILMINGTON, NC, Sept 3—Arrived steamship Benefactor, Jones, New York; barks [illegible] (Sp), [illegible], Havana; Endeavor (Br), Bilson, Boston; schr Carleton (Br), Albury, Nassau.

WAREHAM, Aug 31—Arrived schrs Fairwind, Bowman, Hudson; Artist, Clement, Poughkeepsie. Aug 1, schrs Excelsior, [illegible], Hoboken; [illegible], Wells, [illegible]; Thomas [illegible], New York.

Sailed—Schrs [illegible] Antrim, Carter, New York; Sandy Hook, [illegible].

WOOD'S HOLL, Sept 1—Arrived brig Edith Hall, Oliver, Chisholm's Island.

2d—Arrived brig J W Spencer, Thomas, Chisholm's Island.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A HOUSEHOLD WORD—BUY YOUR CHINA, Glass, Cutlery, Silverware, Wood and Willow Ware and House Furnishing Goods at E. D. BASSFORD'S, Cooper Institute.

A.—HERALD BRANCH OFFICE, BROOKLYN, corner of Fulton avenue and Boerum street. Open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

"A. B."—HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM. Renovate your debilitated system by using "HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM, surnamed a medical wonder," the old tried and true medicine. Druggists all sell it. HYATT'S INZA, 25c., permanently cures catarrh.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED FROM different States; legal everywhere; desertion, &c., sufficient cause; no publicity required; no charge until divorce granted. Advice free.
M. HOUSE, Counsellor, &c., 180 Broadway.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED FROM the courts of different States. No publicity. Advice free. Notary Public and Commissioner for every State.
F. I. KING, Counsellor at Law, 363 Broadway.

BARGAINS IN TEAS, COFFEES, GROCERIES AND Provisions warranted to suit the palates and the pockets of the million.
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
260 Greenwich street, New York.

J. W. VANDEWATER, OFFICE, CABINET AND MERCANTILE FURNITURE MANUFACTURER,
63 Ann and 163 William street, New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

[illegible] COLLEGE UNIVERSITY [illegible] BETWEEN [illegible]

17 CHRYSTIE ST.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN [illegible]

25 WAVERLEY PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY AND University place.—A [illegible] club [illegible] reference from [illegible]

60 ORCHARD ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT [illegible]

100 WEST 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG [illegible]

109 WEST 16TH ST.—AS COOK AND TO ASSIST [illegible]

119 WEST [illegible] ST.—A WOMAN AS FIRST CLASS cook [illegible]

149 WEST 17TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH [illegible]

150 WEST 34TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG [illegible]

210 WEST [illegible] ST.—A NEAT YOUNG GIRL AS [illegible]

211 EAST 10TH ST., NEAR [illegible] AV.—A RESPECT[illegible]

220 WEST [illegible] ST.—A FIRST CLASS COOK AND [illegible]

223 EAST [illegible] ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS [illegible]

231 EAST [illegible] ST.—A COMPETENT GIRL AS [illegible]

239 EAST [illegible] ST.—A RESPECTABLE [illegible]

239 EAST [illegible] ST.—WANTED BY A GOOD [illegible]

306 [illegible] ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG [illegible]

323 [illegible] ST.—AS GOOD COOK IN A [illegible]

332 EAST [illegible] ST., SECOND FLOOR—A YOUNG [illegible]

342 [illegible] ST., BETWEEN [illegible] AND [illegible] AV. [illegible]

371 [illegible] AV.—A COOK AND TO [illegible]

397 [illegible] AV., NEAR 18TH ST.—TWO YOUNG GIRLS [illegible]

423 EAST [illegible] ST.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH [illegible]

425 EAST [illegible] ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS [illegible]

443 EAST [illegible] ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN [illegible]

512 [illegible] AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK [illegible]

813 [illegible]—THE FIRST FLOOR—AS FIRST [illegible]

1,277 [illegible] AV., BETWEEN [illegible] AND [illegible] STS.—[illegible]

FOR BUSINESS MEN

THE BEST AFTERNOON ADVERTISING

MEDIUM IN NEW YORK IS THE

EVENING TELEGRAM.

IT REACHES UPWARDS OF

50,000 READERS.

Chambermaids, &c.

41 WEST [illegible] ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S)—A [illegible]

82 VANDAM ST., [illegible]—TWO SISTERS, TO [illegible] chambermaid [illegible]

97 CHARLTON ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG [illegible] chambermaid [illegible]

110 EAST 33D ST. (AT PRESENT EMPLOYED)—A respectable [illegible] girl as chambermaid [illegible]

114 SKILLMAN ST., BROOKLYN, E. D.—A [illegible]

141 EAST 13TH ST.—A COMPETENT RESPECT[illegible]

150 WEST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG [illegible] chambermaid [illegible]

151 WEST [illegible] ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG [illegible]

201 WEST [illegible] ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAM[illegible]

208 EAST [illegible] ST., BETWEEN [illegible] AND [illegible] AVS.—[illegible]

226 WEST [illegible] ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG [illegible]

232 EAST [illegible] ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG [illegible]

281 WEST [illegible] ST., CORNER [illegible]—A [illegible]

327 EAST [illegible] ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS [illegible]

335 [illegible] AV., NEAR [illegible] ST., IN STORE—A [illegible] in a private family [illegible]

410 EAST [illegible] ST., FIRST FLOOR, NEAR 1ST [illegible] reference.

416 WEST [illegible] ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG [illegible] reference.

473 [illegible] AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS CHAM[illegible] assist with washing [illegible]

512 EAST [illegible] ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl [illegible] good city reference.

697 [illegible] AV.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO CHAMBER[illegible]

1,611 [illegible] AV., BETWEEN [illegible] AND [illegible]—[illegible]

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

38 WEST [illegible] ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG [illegible]

38 [illegible] ST.—A [illegible] MIDDLE AGED [illegible]

91 [illegible] AV., SECOND FLOOR—A [illegible]

116 EAST [illegible] ST., BETWEEN [illegible] AND [illegible] AVS.—[illegible] seamstress and [illegible]

119 MACDOUGAL ST.—A THOROUGH DRESS[illegible] sewing of [illegible]

122 WEST [illegible] ST., BETWEEN [illegible] AND [illegible] AVS.—[illegible] can cut and fit [illegible]

219 WEST [illegible] ST.—AS FIRST CLASS PARISIAN FRENCH [illegible] FRENCH DRESSMAKER.

246 WEST [illegible] ST.—TWO YOUNG GIRLS, ONE [illegible] chambermaid [illegible] reference.

268 [illegible] ST.—A FIRST CLASS OPERATOR [illegible] Address M. M. JONES.

250 WEST [illegible] ST.—A COMPETENT DRESS[illegible]

254 WEST 26TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER [illegible] by the day [illegible] terms moderate. Address DRESSMAKER.

347 7TH AV., NEAR 30TH ST.—A SEAMSTRESS willing to go out by the day [illegible] seamstress in an American family.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

801 9TH AV.—A YOUNG LADY, A FIRST CLASS seamstress [illegible]

A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER WISHES A FEW [illegible] Apply [illegible] Herald Uptown [illegible]

A RELIABLE DRESSMAKER WISHES TO TRAVEL [illegible] Address DRESSMAKER, Herald Uptown [illegible]

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, THOROUGHLY [illegible]

General Housework, &c.

8 CLARKSON ST. [illegible]—A [illegible]

60 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE—A RESPECT[illegible]

68 WEST [illegible] ST., THIRD FLOOR—A YOUNG GIRL [illegible]

71 KING ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT ROOM—A [illegible]

90 [illegible] ST., NEAR [illegible]—A RESPECTABLE [illegible]

132 WEST [illegible] ST.—A [illegible]

156 WEST 3D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL [illegible] housework.

161 [illegible] ST., BETWEEN [illegible] AND [illegible] STS.—[illegible]

266 [illegible] ST., FIRST FLOOR—A RESPECTABLE [illegible]

230 EAST [illegible] ST., [illegible] FLOOR—A YOUNG [illegible]

231 EAST [illegible] ST., BETWEEN [illegible] AND [illegible] AVS.—A [illegible]

307 WEST [illegible] ST., [illegible] PLACE—A [illegible]

329 WEST [illegible] ST., [illegible]—A [illegible]

359 WEST [illegible] ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG [illegible]

119 EAST [illegible] ST.—A RESPECTABLE [illegible]

526 WEST [illegible] ST., BETWEEN [illegible] AND [illegible]—A [illegible]

573 [illegible] AV., [illegible] FRONT ROOM—A [illegible]

726 [illegible] [illegible] CORNER [illegible] AV.—A [illegible]

Housekeepers, &c.

13 [illegible] ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS HOUSEKEEPER.

29 [illegible] AV.—A LADY JUST ARRIVED FROM NEW [illegible] Mr. WOOD.

119 WEST [illegible] ST.—A LADY AS HOUSEKEEPER [illegible]

128 EAST [illegible] ST.—A FIRST [illegible] LADY AND [illegible]

300 WEST [illegible] ST.—A [illegible] ENGLISH [illegible]

325 EAST [illegible] ST.—AN INTELLIGENT [illegible]

870 BROADWAY, TOP FLOOR.—A THOROUGHLY competent [illegible]

A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER [illegible] Address [illegible] Herald [illegible]

A MIDDLE AGED AMERICAN LADY WISHES [illegible]

AN ENERGETIC AND CAPABLE LADY DESIRES the management of [illegible] Address [illegible]

A THOROUGHLY [illegible] MIDDLE AGED American [illegible] Address [illegible] Herald [illegible]

A RESPECTABLE CHRISTIAN WOMAN WISHES A situation [illegible] HOUSEKEEPER [illegible] Herald office.

HOUSEKEEPER—TO TAKE CHARGE OF A [illegible] BROWNE, Herald [illegible]

WANTED—IN FIRST CLASS HOTEL, POSITION AS [illegible]

Laundresses, &c.

133 WEST [illegible] ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO [illegible]

137 WEST [illegible] ST., [illegible]—A RESPECTABLE [illegible]

140 WEST [illegible] ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH [illegible] families [illegible]

153 WEST [illegible] ST., TOP FLOOR—A RESPECTABLE [illegible] washing [illegible]

153 WEST [illegible] ST., FRONT HOUSE, THIRD [illegible]

203 EAST [illegible] ST., IN [illegible] STORE—AN [illegible]

204 WEST [illegible] ST.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED [illegible] by the day or week [illegible]

218 THOMPSON ST.—AN [illegible] COLORED [illegible] BROWN.

220 WEST [illegible] ST., FIRST FLOOR—A RESPECT[illegible]

221 EAST [illegible] ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT [illegible] reference.

309 [illegible] AV., TOP FLOOR ROOM—AN EXPERI[illegible]

309 [illegible] AV., ONE FLIGHT OF STAIRS—A RE[illegible]

329 WEST [illegible] ST., FIRST FLOOR—A [illegible]

102 EAST [illegible] ST., NEAR 1ST AV., THIRD [illegible]

120 EAST [illegible] ST., ROOM NO. [illegible]—A FIRST CLASS [illegible]

116 WEST [illegible] ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT—A RE[illegible]

506 EAST [illegible] ST., IN [illegible] STORE—A [illegible]

Nurses, &c.

80 [illegible] ST., IN THE [illegible]—A RESPECTABLE [illegible]

129 EAST [illegible] ST.—A RESPECTABLE [illegible]

158 [illegible] ST.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN [illegible] children [illegible]

159 WEST [illegible] ST.—A STRONG, HEALTHY young [illegible]

162 2D AV.—A MIDDLE AGED WOMAN AS SEAM[illegible] stress or nurse [illegible]

221 EAST 27TH ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT ROOM (between 2d and 3d avs.)—A respectable [illegible] children [illegible] in a private family.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Nurses, &c.

222 [illegible] ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG [illegible]

331 EAST [illegible] ST.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG GIRL [illegible] sewing [illegible]

349 EAST [illegible] ST., [illegible] FLOOR—A RE[illegible] nurse [illegible]

117 EAST [illegible] ST., IN THE STORE—A YOUNG [illegible]

118 [illegible] ST.—A GIRL [illegible] YEARS OLD TO [illegible]

161 [illegible] AV., BETWEEN [illegible] AND [illegible] STS.—[illegible]

1,182 [illegible] AV., NEAR [illegible] ST.—A YOUNG GIRL [illegible]

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE WOULD TAKE THE [illegible] Address [illegible]

A YOUNG LADY JUST ARRIVED FROM [illegible]

A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN WISHES A [illegible]

Waitresses, &c.

19 WEST [illegible] ST.—A COMPETENT [illegible] take care of [illegible]

201 WEST [illegible] ST., NEAR [illegible] AV.—A [illegible]

220 WEST [illegible] ST., SECOND FLOOR—A YOUNG [illegible]

221 EAST [illegible] ST.—A FIRST CLASS WAITRESS [illegible]

321 WEST [illegible] ST., SECOND FLOOR—A YOUNG [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

206 WEST [illegible] ST. [illegible]

325 EAST [illegible] ST.—AN [illegible] WOMAN [illegible]

191 [illegible] AV., IN THE [illegible] STORE—A [illegible]

A [illegible] DESIRES AN [illegible] music [illegible]

AN EDUCATED AND REFINED YOUNG LADY WILL [illegible]

A FRENCH LADY, CONVERSANT FROM GENEVA [illegible]

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES WORK [illegible]

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG LADY WISHES TO OB[illegible] Herald office.

A YOUNG EDUCATED LADY, LATELY LANDED, [illegible] Address [illegible]

A YOUNG EDUCATED NORTH GERMAN LADY [illegible] Address [illegible] Herald [illegible]

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION IN A [illegible]

Intelligence Offices.

G[illegible] SERVANTS FOR ALL POSITIONS CAN [illegible] Mrs. HOLZSHUH.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL POSITIONS [illegible] found at 315 [illegible] Bleecker [illegible] Mrs. FOWL.

PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

A [illegible] LADY OF EXPERIENCE, FAMILIAR [illegible]

AN ENGLISH LADY, FROM LONDON, WHO FOR [illegible] GOVERNESS [illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A [illegible] TO COOK, WASH AND IRON FOR [illegible]

A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK—GERMAN [illegible] No. 5 Hubert [illegible]

A [illegible] WANTED—[illegible] GENERAL HOUSEWORK [illegible] Apply at 10 West [illegible]

ATTENTION, LADIES!—WHEELER & WILSON'S [illegible] Sewing Machine [illegible] NEW YORK MACHINE STITCHING COMPANY [illegible]

A—LADIES ACCUSTOMED TO SEWING VELVET [illegible]

A FEW GOOD INDOOR FACE AND ILLUSION [illegible] Apply to ERSKINE & CO. [illegible] Wooster st.

A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT NURSE WANTED TO take charge of an infant six weeks old. Apply at 245 [illegible] between [illegible] and [illegible] P. M. Best references required.

FIRST CLASS MILLINERS WANTED—APPLY AT 53 [illegible] near Broadway.

GIRLS—GIRLS WANTED IMMEDIATELY. PLACES ready; highest wages [illegible] office in city. ODELL'S, 303 West 34th st., near Broadway.

GIRLS WANTED—TO MAKE FLAGS AT THE United States Flag Depot, 153 South street, near [illegible] good and quick sewers can [illegible] steady employment. WILLIAM J. POWELL.

GIRLS WANTED—EXCELLENT SITUATIONS ready in families [illegible] Apply at CARPEN[illegible] West [illegible]

SALESLADY WANTED—IN THE SEWING MACHINE business [illegible] experienced [illegible] speaks German preferred. Also young man to make himself generally useful. 106 Church street.

WANTED—GIRLS TO WORK ON LIGHT WORK BY hand. Apply at [illegible] Warren st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK IN A DINING SALOON. 279 West [illegible]

WANTED—2 PRETTY WAITER GIRLS, AT 622 Broadway Boulevard Hall, up stairs. [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD MILLINER FOR A FIRST class millinery establishment in Nashville, Tenn. Apply to WORTHINGTON & SMITH, [illegible] Broadway.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK WHO WILL DO the [illegible] Apply before 12 o'clock at 20 West 30th st.

WANTED—A PLAIN COOK WHO IS A GOOD WASHER and ironer. Apply at [illegible] between the hours of [illegible] A. M. and [illegible] P. M.

WANTED—A HOUSEWORK GIRL A FEW BOARDERS [illegible] also chamber[illegible] Apply [illegible] at 129 West 18th st. after [illegible] M.

WANTED—A WAITRESS CAPABLE OF ASSISTING in the fine washing and ironing [illegible] recommended. Call at [illegible]

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK; good cook [illegible] good city reference required. Apply at [illegible] West [illegible] st.

WANTED—A SWISS OR GERMAN GIRL FOR GEN[illegible] Apply at 180 West [illegible] st.

WANTED—A GIRL WITH REFERENCE, TO COOK [illegible] washing and ironing [illegible] in a private family, [illegible] West 48th st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED CHAMBERMAID [illegible] reference required. Apply [illegible] West [illegible] st., immediately.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE[illegible] washer and ironer [illegible] Apply at 205 West [illegible] st.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A FIRST CLASS [illegible] 13 West 23d st.

WANTED—A NEAT GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF [illegible]

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE[illegible] work in a family of three. Apply at 107 West 2[illegible] st.

WANTED—OPERATORS FOR WILLCOX & GIBBS [illegible] MORRISON [illegible]

WANTED—FIRST CLASS MILLINERS. GOOD [illegible] Apply at WILSON'S, 130 [illegible]

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Apply for two days at 113 West 47th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, A GIRL to cook [illegible] must have [illegible] at [illegible] West [illegible]

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND IRON [illegible]

WANTED—A [illegible] COOK, WHO THOR[illegible]

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK, ALSO CHAM[illegible]

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS PROTESTANT LAUN[illegible]

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE SMALL GIRL TO DO [illegible]

WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY—A WAITRESS AND [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER [illegible]

WANTED—A LADY TO TAKE CHARGE OF A MIL[illegible] GOODS [illegible]

FOR BUSINESS MEN

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MEDIUM IN NEW YORK IS THE

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50,000 READERS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

A SCOTCH [illegible] COACHMAN, WHO UNDERSTANDS [illegible]

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A STRICTLY SOBER [illegible] GRADY [illegible]

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RECOM[illegible]

AN EDUCATED, RELIABLE YOUNG MAN, OF MIDDLE [illegible]

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION ON A [illegible]

A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION IN A [illegible]

A YOUNG MAN, LATELY LANDED, WISHES [illegible]

A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN WISHES A situation [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWISS FRENCH [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, TO take charge [illegible] Westchester county, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST CLASS [illegible] Address [illegible] box [illegible] Herald [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY, BY A [illegible] COUNTRY [illegible]

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION IN AN [illegible] Address [illegible]

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

ACCOUNTS—LIGHT [illegible]—AFFAIRS [illegible] written up [illegible] JAMES COX, 47 Wall street [illegible]

AN EFFICIENT ENTRY CLERK WANTED—ADDRESS, with [illegible] salary expected [illegible] New York.

A THOROUGHBRED ACCOUNTANT, WHO IS CON[illegible] WILSON, Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN FOR COLLECTOR AND OFFICE—[illegible] New York [illegible]

A NO. 1 FOREST SOAP—[illegible] HAVING [illegible] QUEEN'S [illegible]

A YOUNG MAN WANTED—IN A STORE [illegible]

AN ACTIVE, ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN [illegible] $15,000 [illegible] Herald office.

A GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS SALESMAN want[illegible]

CUTTER WANTED—[illegible]—SALARY $[illegible] Address J. O. Herald office.

COAL SALESMAN WANTED—TO SOLICIT ORDERS [illegible] for two days [illegible] CHARLES [illegible] Herald office.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—ONE HAVING A GOOD knowledge of the retail and prescription business. Apply corner Bridge and York st., Brooklyn.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—ONE COMPETENT AND capable. Apply between [illegible] and 9 A. M. at [illegible] Brooklyn.

LAW OFFICE—WANTED, A POSITION AS MANAG[illegible] clerk in a law office [illegible] Herald office.

ONE OR TWO ENERGETIC SALESMEN WANTED—In our subscription department [illegible] ability and intelligence need apply at [illegible] Manager, [illegible] Dey st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED BAR keeper and hotel clerk [illegible] expects moderate salary [illegible] Address S., Herald office.

SIX SALESMEN WANTED—TO SELL AN ILLUS[illegible] trated Family Bible, bound in morocco, on the [illegible] $150 to $300 can be realized per month [illegible] SALESMEN, box 125 Herald office.

SHOE SALESMAN WANTED—IN A MANUFACTUR[illegible] in concern to sell men's work [illegible] can meet with a good opportunity. Address, for three days, SHOE, Herald office.

TO DRUGGISTS—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT, sober and industrious German apothecary wishes a situation in a first class retail drug store [illegible] the South or West. Address F. O., care of G. H. Wheeler, 1[illegible] Cherry st., New York.

WANTED—AN OUTSIDE SALESMAN IN A WHOLE[illegible] sale liquor house. Address [illegible] Herald office.

WANTED—THREE RETAIL DRY GOODS SALES[illegible] men to go to Troy, N. Y. Apply [illegible] to-day, at WELSH & AMERMAN'S, 23[illegible]

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MAN TO MANAGE our pattern room; a knowledge of [illegible] goods is absolutely necessary. Apply [illegible] to EDWARD INGLE & CO., Broadway and Broome [illegible]

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT BOOK keeper, acquainted with foreign [illegible] and understanding the German language. Address box 1,357 Post office, stating views as to salary, &c.

WANTED—CASHIER FOR A FIRST CLASS HOTEL [illegible] restaurant; one who has had experience. Address, giving reference, B. H., station [illegible]

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS BOOKKEEPER IN A sewing machine store; a steady man [illegible] employment in the Singer office, 3[illegible] [illegible] THOS. [illegible]

WANTED—A CALL CLERK IN A SILK GOODS house. Apply at BARTLETT [illegible] CO.'S, [illegible] and 5[illegible] Broadway, between [illegible] and 10 A. M.

WANTED—FOUR EXPERIENCED DRY GOODS [illegible] men (one German) for [illegible] departments. Apply to M. DONOHOE [illegible]

WANTED—A SALESMAN FOR A [illegible] one who can influence [illegible] Address [illegible] Herald [illegible]

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS SALESMAN [illegible] three journeymen hatters [illegible] box 204 Herald office.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE [illegible] an experienced salesman [illegible] Herald office.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN YOUNG MAN, FROM 16 to 20 years of age [illegible] retail business [illegible] Address, in own handwriting [illegible] references and salary [illegible] Herald office.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant man [illegible] thoroughly understand his business [illegible] Address [illegible] West 23th st.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED BY A young married man, English [illegible] references. Call at 115 West 3[illegible]d st., private stable.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A SOBER, INDUS[illegible] trious man as gardener and farmer and [illegible] on a gentleman's place; understands hot [illegible] graperies, fruits, flowers and vegetables; will keep a gentleman's place in good order; good references. [illegible] to Mr. John [illegible] Royal, 106 Broadway, room [illegible] [illegible] Morrisania, N. Y.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A [illegible] York [illegible] Address JOHN [illegible] Herald [illegible]

A FIRST CLASS COACHMAN, WHO THOROUGHLY [illegible] COACHMAN [illegible]

A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS DISPOSED OF HIS [illegible] 21st [illegible]

A GENTLEMAN WANTS A SITUATION FOR HIS [illegible] MITCHAM [illegible]

AN EXPERIENCED COACHMAN, WITH GOOD [illegible]

A POSITION AS HOUSEKEEPER BY A COMPE[illegible] Address [illegible]

A RESPECTABLE MAN AND WIFE WANT SITU[illegible] laundress [illegible]

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN DESIRES A SITU[illegible] COACHMAN [illegible]

A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER—[illegible]

A MARRIED MAN WISHES A SITUATION TO TAKE [illegible]

A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN WANTS A SITUATION A[illegible] Address G. S. [illegible]

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS COACH[illegible]

A FIRST CLASS FARMER AND GARDENER [illegible]

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS COACH[illegible]

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SOBER [illegible]

COACHMAN [illegible] SITUATION WANTED—[illegible] CALDWELL [illegible]

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A [illegible]

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENG[illegible]

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED THOROUGHLY [illegible]

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A [illegible]

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE [illegible]

MAN AND WIFE WANTED—ABOUT 5TH OF THE [illegible] HUDSON, Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS COACH[illegible] street.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A MAR[illegible] CALDWELL [illegible]

WANTED—SITUATION BY A COMPETENT [illegible] Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST CLASS [illegible] Call on or address [illegible] West 5[illegible]st st. [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY AN [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND [illegible] Address [illegible] Herald.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A [illegible] 153 West [illegible]

WANTED—A SOBER, STEADY AND RELIABLE [illegible] English [illegible] Call [illegible]

WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS COLORED GROOM [illegible] same [illegible] city [illegible]

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COLORED COACHMAN [illegible] Apply with references at [illegible] Wall st.

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HELP WANTED—MALES.

A MAN COMPETENT TO TAKE ORDERS FOR A [illegible] illustrated [illegible] can secure a permanent situa[illegible] HOWARTH, TRACY & PHILLIPS, [illegible] Nassau [illegible]

A [illegible] AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE AUSTIN [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—TO SOLICIT LIFE INSURANCE. Apply at the Republic Life Insurance Company [illegible] Broadway.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL A NEW BOOK NOW being extensively advertised [illegible] men or women [illegible]

AN INTELLIGENT BOY WITH GOOD HANDWRITING wanted [illegible] Apply to [illegible] references required.

AN ADVERTISING CANVASSER WANTED—[illegible] W. F. GEARY & CO., [illegible] Broadway.

A BOY WANTED—BETWEEN 14 AND 16 AS AN AS[illegible] sistant cashier; must reside with his parents [illegible] Herald Uptown Branch office.

AN OYSTERMAN WANTED—MUST UNDERSTAND his business. Apply [illegible] A. M. [illegible]

A—TWO ENERGETIC RELIABLE MEN CAN OB[illegible] [illegible] JONES [illegible]

BOY WANTED—MUST RESIDE WITH HIS PARENTS; bring reference [illegible] EASTER [illegible]

BARKEEPER—ONE WHO UNDERSTANDS THE BA[illegible] CLEARY [illegible]

TWO ERRAND BOYS WANTED—IN A CLOTHING house. [illegible]

WANTED—A RELIABLE ADVERTISING AGENT FOR [illegible]

WANTED—CENTRAL AGENTS OF THE [illegible] RANDALL & CO. [illegible]

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED [illegible]

WANTED—A [illegible] MAN TO [illegible]

WANTED—SMART [illegible] COMPANY.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS [illegible]

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS [illegible] MAN [illegible]

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN [illegible]

WANTED—A MAN [illegible]

WANTED—IN A [illegible]

WANTED—A SMART MAN AS [illegible] Apply at PARKER'S [illegible]

WANTED—A SMART, CAPABLE [illegible] Apply at [illegible]

WANTED—THREE GOOD PORTERS [illegible] Hotel [illegible] A. M.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS PORTER IN A CLO[illegible] store; must understand packing and shipping [illegible]

WANTED—SINGLE MAN AS HOTEL FIREMAN [illegible] A. W. STARR'S [illegible]

WANTED—A BOY [illegible] OR 15 YEARS OF AGE TO [illegible] MCCAFFREY'S [illegible] 11th st.

WANTED—A BOY 14 TO 16 YEARS OF AGE IN AN [illegible]

WANTED—A SOBER MAN ACQUAINTED WITH the city to drive a truck [illegible]

WANTED—A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS THE COM[illegible] Apply to WHEELER [illegible] New York.

WANTED—EDITOR FOR A FARMER'S JOURNAL; [illegible] must be [illegible] to write upon any sub[illegible] ject [illegible] Lock box 145 Post office.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS WAITERS FOR A RESTAU[illegible]

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE BOY 16 YEARS OLD [illegible] GODFREY [illegible] 27 Cortlandt st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN 18 TO 21; MUST WRITE A good hand [illegible] THE EXPANSIVE METALLIC WEATHER STRIP COMPANY, 80 Broadway.

WANTED—AS OFFICE BOY, A RESPECTABLE LAD [illegible] Apply at 247 Church [illegible]

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO EXAMINE WHITE [illegible] Broadway.

WANTED—A COMPETENT AND ELDERLY QUALI[illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AT THE BOARDING [illegible]

WANTED—A BOY IN A TEA STORE, ABOUT 15 [illegible] Apply at 157 [illegible]

WANTED—A YOUNG [illegible] ROOM AND HELP [illegible]

WANTED—A [illegible] RELIABLE CANVASSING [illegible] No. [illegible]

WANTED—A BOY FROM 14 TO 16 WHO IS ACCUS[illegible]

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—AN ACTIVE ENTERPRIS[illegible] with particulars [illegible] SECRETARY [illegible]

2 FIRST CLASS OYSTERMEN WANTED AT [illegible] 3D [illegible]

THE TRADES.

A FIRST CLASS [illegible] AND FINISHER [illegible]

A FIRST CLASS UPHOLSTERER [illegible] LAMBREQUIN [illegible] Only [illegible] taken [illegible]

A FIRST CLASS HAT SHAPER WANTED—APPLY [illegible] KNOX [illegible]

A GOOD COOPER WANTED—NONE NEED APPLY [illegible] Brooklyn [illegible] New York.

A COMPETENT PROOF READER, ONE WHO IS A [illegible] practical printer [illegible] preferred; good reference. Address [illegible] Herald office.

AN HONEST YOUNG MAN, [illegible] YEARS OF AGE, [illegible] jewelry and [illegible] watch [illegible] trade [illegible] Address [illegible] Herald.

ENGRAVER WANTED—A FIRST CLASS LETTERER [illegible] to go West [illegible] Apply at office of Gorham Manufacturing Company, No. 1 Bond [illegible]

GOOD BRASS TURNERS AND FINISHERS WANTED—[illegible] Address [illegible] Herald office.

HAT FINISHERS—LIGHT FINISHERS WANTED [illegible] W. BIRD, H 4 and 149 Kosciusko st., Brooklyn.

MILLER AND [illegible] WANTS A SITUATION—[illegible] references. Address [illegible] W. W., box 140 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS PRACTICAL [illegible] educated machinist and draughtsman; best references about ability, &c. Address MACHINIST, box 105 Herald Uptown office.

TO HATTERS.—WANTED, A BODY MAKER AND A finisher. Apply to BATTI SICARDI & [illegible]APCHINE [illegible] already [illegible]

TO JEWELERS.—A GOOD PEARL SETTER WANTED. Apply to CHAIFLITLE [illegible] 6[illegible] Broadway.

WANTED—A SILK HAT FINISHER AT 125 BOWERY.

WANTED—ONE SILK HAT CURLER AND ONE FIN[illegible] isher to go out of the city; a good chance. W. D. SKINNING, [illegible]8 Prince st.

WANTED—ONE GOOD ENGINEER FOR A SMALL engine and boiler, and good weavers on English silk ribbon looms in the Silk Manufacturing Company of College Point, Long Island.

WANTED—AT 609 BROADWAY, A MACHINIST [illegible] thoroughly understands repairing and adjusting the Ho[illegible]e machine; also a young man capable of handling horses and to make himself generally useful.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN UNDER INSTRUCTIONS to the painting business; one who has been at the business preferred. [illegible] reference. BENNETT, 1,390 Broadway.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS CUSTOM CUTTER—AD[illegible] dress with reference and last place, CUTTER, box 121 Herald office.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS DIE SINKER AND TWO good chasers. Apply [illegible] RICHARDS & CO., 200 Broadway, or to RICHARDS, GODDING & CO., North Attleboro, Mass.

WATCHMAKER WANTED—A FIRST CLASS PRAC[illegible] tical man, with best references. 5[illegible] Broadway.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UN FRANCAIS MARIE DESIRE TROUVER UN EM[illegible] [illegible] ou à garder une propriété [illegible] conduire les chevaux [illegible] femme de chambre [illegible] S'adresser chez M. CALLET, 1[illegible] Mercer st.

UN MARI ET SA FEMME DEMANDENT UNE PLACE dans une maison bourgeoise [illegible] La personne [illegible] rue Wooster 15[illegible]

BILLIARDS.

A—STANDARD AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLE [illegible] complete with [illegible] Cloth [illegible] $350. H. W. COLLENDER [illegible] Phelan & Collender, war rooms 738 Broadway, New York.

BILLIARD TABLES—ANOTHER NEW DESIGN [illegible] tables complete $330 [illegible] of the celebrated [illegible] Cushion. KAVANAGH & DECKER, corner Canal and Centre street.

WANTED—A PHELAN & COLLENDER TABLE [illegible] Address box [illegible] Post office [illegible]

MEDICAL.

A—[illegible] SPECIAL AND GENITAL DISEASES, NERVOUS [illegible] LEWIS, No. [illegible] Beach street.

A.—DR. [illegible] MAXWELL, 114 EAST TENTH st. [illegible]

A.—DR. AND MADAME GRINDLE, [illegible] WEST [illegible] st. [illegible]

ATTENTION.—TWENTY YEARS' PRUSSIAN HOS[illegible] [illegible] Bleecker street.

A.—LADIES—[illegible] [illegible], No. 6 [illegible]

A.—[illegible]—MADAME DESPARD, 107 WEST [illegible]

DR. KING [illegible] ALL DELICATE DISEASES AND [illegible]

GENTLEMEN [illegible] WHO REQUIRE [illegible]

LADIES [illegible] AND [illegible]

MADAME VAN [illegible] PHYSICIAN AND MID[illegible]

[illegible]

THE MOST CELEBRATED PHYSICIAN IN NEW York [illegible] for the cure of all Nervous and Special [illegible] Dr. LEWIS, No. 7[illegible] street. Consultations [illegible] quackery.

UNFORTUNATES, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE, speedily cured, without medicine [illegible] Dr. [illegible] West Twenty [illegible] street.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A.—TO LET CHEAP IN ONE OF THE FINEST blocks on the west side of Sixth avenue one corner one inside and one small store, all heated with hot air, fine radiators and gas fixtures, water and water closet, plate glass fronts of one light, 9x13 feet each. First class parties only need apply at 959 Sixth avenue.

A.—TO LET STORE AND DWELLING 206 HUDSON street above Canal. Store full depth; it has been occupied as furniture store.
JAMES CAGNEY 531 Hudson street.

A LARGE ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FRONT PARlor suitable for clubs, meetings &c at the California House, 299 Bowery.

A LARGE LIGHT BASEMENT 19x60, FINELY LOcated for business. 309 Fourth avenue near Twenty third street.

BROADWAY.—BUSINESS LOCATIONS AT 817 AND 819 Broadway, corner of Twelfth street to lease; also Store 49 East Twelfth street. Apply in the book store 54 East Twelfth street.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET—OR PART OF IT [illegible] near Fourteenth street. Apply at 841.

BROADWAY.—TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES the whole or part of Second Floor 832, near Thirteenth street, at reasonable price; references required. Apply to F. MARKS, artist.

OFFICES TO LET—AT FROM $60 TO $2,000 PER ANnum. STOFFORD BROTHERS & CO 29 Broadway.

PART OF STORE OR OFFICE ROOM NO 309 FOURTH avenue near Twenty third street.
KETCHAM & WALLACE 309 Fourth avenue.

SAMPLE AND LUNCH ROOM.—THE LIGHT AIRY basement 28, 30 and 32 Whitehall street, diagonally opposite the Produce Exchange, size 25x60 feet, suitable for a first class saloon and barroom; will be leased low to a desirable tenant.

STORE AND APARTMENTS IN THE LARGE DOUBLE tenement house 28 Gansevoort street, between Hudson and Greenwich; rent $15. Apply to Mrs LEWNEY first floor.

STORE AND APARTMENTS 28 GANSEVOORT street between Greenwich and Hudson, in the large double tenement house; rent $45. Apply to Mrs LEWNEY first floor.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER BUILDING NO 167 East Eighty fourth street between Third and Lexington avenues; size 25x60; four stories and basement.

TO LET—STORE 576 BLEECKER STREET BETWEEN Perry and Charles; plate glass windows.

TO LET—A NEW BRICK BUILDING THREE STORY and basement 25x85 feet, suitable for manufacturing purposes. Apply at 420 West Thirty sixth street.

TO LET—BUILDING NO 40 WEST EIGHTEENTH street, suitable for a store or manufactory or private stable, with three floors above; long lease will be given. Apply to W. MACKENZIE, 52 West Nineteenth street.

TO LET—THE FOUR STORY BRICK BUILDING 202 Greene street for business purposes, in whole or parts, for manufacturing or work shops. Inquire on premises.

TO LET WITH STEAM POWER—A FLOOR 50x65, well lighted. Apply at McCLAVE BROS, Twenty second street and Eleventh avenue.

TO LET OR LEASE—NORTHEAST CORNER OF Eleventh avenue and Forty eighth street, occupied 15 years as a liquor store, with or without fixtures, good stand, rent reasonable. Apply to G. A. TEWES 669 Eleventh avenue.

TO LEASE—237 WEST THIRTY SECOND STREET $1,200; vacant Lots West Thirty second street; new Cottages 109th street, near Boulevard, $450.
W. R. MORGAN 710 Broadway.

TO LEASE—SUITABLE FOR A COAL YARD, THREE Lots up town near Third avenue, on easy terms. Inquire of WILLIAM LAW 709 Third avenue.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A SMALL, COMPLETELY AND BEAUTIFULLY FURnished House to rent until May, 1873; lot 12½x100; perfect order, all improvements and beautifully located; rent $125 per month with best security; everything first class. Call at or address 110 East Twenty fourth street.

A BEAUTIFULLY COMPLETELY FURNISHED House; splendid extension dining room; choicest location in town; to private family only; also on Twenty second street between Fifth and Sixth avenues.
W. TOOLEY & CO 23 Union square.

A NEATLY FURNISHED HOUSE (EXCEPT THREE rooms) to a family of adults. If agreeable, the family would like to board with the party, at 125 East Thirty first street.

A FURNISHED THREE STORY HIGH STOOP House near Stuyvesant square; rent $125 per month, or unfurnished to party buying the furniture.
HAYES & SONS 81 Cedar street.

A LARGE HANDSOMELY FURNISHED THREE story House to let, in West Twenty second street, newly painted and frescoed, to a private family only; rent reasonable. Call on premises, 153 West Twenty second street.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FOUR STORY brown stone House to rent for one year or longer to a small private family only, in Seventeenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Apply to WILLIAM F. GRINNELL 15 Broad street.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE, NEAR FIFTH avenue, linen, silver &c, $4,800; one in Fifty fourth street, near Fifth avenue, 25x65, carpets, &c, $5,000.
ARRELL, 913 Sixth avenue.

A HANDSOME FULLY FURNISHED FOUR STORY high stoop brown stone House, 25x57, with two story brick Laundry, &c, above Forty second street and near Fifth avenue, to lease for 3 or 5 years, at $5,000. JAMES R. WATERLOW 861 Sixth avenue, between Forty ninth and Fiftieth streets.

A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP HOUSE TO LET—Furnished, West Twelfth street, $150 per month.
H. R. DREW & CO 155 Fifth avenue.

A LARGE FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone to let—Furnished, Madison avenue, near Thirty fourth street.
H. R. DREW & CO 155 Fifth avenue.

A SMALL FAMILY STRICTLY PRIVATE, WITHOUT children, wish to rent a handsomely furnished House for two years between Sixth and Fourth avenues. Address for several days, stating terms and particulars, T. O., 343½ West Thirty second street.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO let above Fortieth street, on west side, from $1,000 to $5,000 per year, in the best location. Call on M. S. FRIEND, No 703 Seventh avenue, corner Forty eighth st.

FURNISHED HOUSE ON WEST THIRTY SECOND street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues—Small three story English basement, neatly and fully furnished; rent $125. Apply at Stratton's Housefurnishing Warerooms, 723 Sixth avenue.

GRAMERCY PARK.—TO LET FULLY FURNISHED four story high stoop House, 26 feet wide, 24 rooms; no better location, facing Park; price, $6,000; also many other desirable houses.
HOLMES BROTHERS 46 East Twenty third st.

TO LET—ELEGANT FOUR STORY BROWN STONE high stoop House, above Thirty fourth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, fully furnished, including billiard table, for 18 months; price $375 per month; also four story brown stone House, Thirty fourth street, near Eighth avenue, fine location, unfurnished, containing 20 rooms, newly painted and in thorough order, $300; on Fifth avenue near Forty eighth street, elegant Mansion, luxuriantly furnished, $7,500; very desirable Forty first street small brown stone House, furnished or unfurnished, complete repair, at a moderate rent; Forty ninth street, near Madison avenue, small House, opposite Columbia College, $1,300.
HOFFMAN COBURN & CO 602 Sixth avenue.

TO LET—ON FIFTH AVENUE NEAR FORTY seventh street, a handsomely furnished House; immediate possession; rent $7,500 per annum. Also in Thirty eighth street, near Fifth avenue, a four story brown stone House, $375 per month.
FOX BROTHERS 14 Pine street.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED THREE STORY and basement brick House, 12 rooms, all improvements, in perfect order, near ferries in Brooklyn; rent low. J. S. PURDY 212 Broadway, New York.

TO LET—A COMPLETELY FURNISHED FOUR story brown stone House, 160 East Thirty fourth street, Murray Hill; good stand for a physician or a boarding house or private family; reasonable to a good tenant. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A THREE STORY HIGH stoop and Mansard roof House, brown stone, completely furnished in the best manner, West Forty fifth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; will be rented to private family, only $300 per month.
J. E. DENHAM & CO, 260 West Twenty third street.

215 WEST FIFTEENTH STREET TO LET—COMpletely furnished, and part rent taken in Board. House contains 13 rooms and is in perfect order. Would sell the Furniture.

Unfurnished.

A FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BASEMENT HOUSE, 12 Abingdon square, 17 rooms, all improvements, fine order, $1,600. Immediate possession.
E. L. & B. T. BURNHAM, 609 Hudson street.

AN EXCELLENT WELL ESTABLISHED UPTOWN Boarding House, brown stone corner, neatly furnished, eligibly located; also others. JAMES CAGNEY, 531 Hudson street. Wanted, desirably located unfurnished Houses.

A.—258 WEST FORTY THIRD STREET TO LET, AT rate of $1,000 per year, a two story and basement Cottage, seven rooms, modern improvements, perfect order. Carpets, Cornices, Shades, &c, for sale, $250. Apply at 260 West Forty third street.

A VERY DESIRABLE FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP brown stone House on West Thirty third street, all improvements, low rent. MORRIS B. BAER
996 Sixth avenue and 269 West Thirty fourth street.

A NUMBER OF HOUSES TO RENT—BETWEEN Forty first and Seventy second streets, from $1,000 to $7,500; also Apartments. JAMES R. WATERLOW, 861 Sixth avenue, between Forty ninth and Fiftieth streets.

A VERY DESIRABLE THREE STORY HIGH STOOP brick House, on West Thirty fourth street, all improvements, $1,400. MORRIS B. BAER
996 Sixth avenue and 269 West Thirty fourth street.

A FINE COTTAGE, 52 EAST FIFTY FOURTH STREET, to let—Fine order, improvements, fine location, rent low. Immediate possession.
E. L. & B. T. BURNHAM, 609 Hudson street.

A.—FOUR STORY BASEMENT BRICK HOUSE, 33 Perry street, 12 rooms, all improvements, good order, $1,100. Immediate possession.
E. L. & B. T. BURNHAM, 609 Hudson street.

A FIRST CLASS BROWN STONE HOUSE TO LET—232 West Thirty fourth street, newly painted and frescoed in the latest style, marble hall, &c; rent moderate; will be rented to a private family only. Apply at 232 or 216 West Thirty fourth street.

FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE TO LET—NO 350 West Thirty second street. Inquire on the premises, or of JAMES B. DAVENPORT, 85 John street.

NEW FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE TO let—64 West Forty-eighth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Possession now. Apply on premises, or at 1 o'clock at office 31 Crosby street.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Unfurnished.

TO LET—LARGE HOUSE 13 EAST HOUSTON street, near Broadway; also House 1,372 Broadway, near Thirty seventh street; both suitable for public business. MITCHELL 77 Cedar street.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON EIGHTYninth street, near avenue A; contains all the modern improvements; immediate possession given; furniture can be had if desired; rent low. Inquire of P. R. KISSAM, National Bank of Commerce, New York.

TO LET—WHOLE HOUSE, 11 ROOMS, $30 A MONTH, near Broadway; half of first class House, all improvements, $20 to $25; Apartments, with water, $12 a month.
S. H. HASTINGS
874 Broadway, near DeKalb avenue, Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE FOUR STORY LOW STOOP HOUSE 246 West Twenty first street, in first rate order, with all the modern improvements; rent $1,600.
J. DENHAM & CO 260 West Twenty third street.

TO LET OR LEASE—A THREE STORY BASEMENT House near the Academy of Music, 149 East Fifteenth street, between Third and Fourth avenues. Apply to W. S. JARVIS 221 Canal street.

TO RENT—THE FIRST CLASS FOUR STORY HIGH stoop brown stone House 1 East Seventy third street, near Fifth avenue; house has been recently painted and is in perfect order. It commands a fine view of the Central Park. Apply at 55 Mercer street.

TO RENT—IN THE ELEGANT BROWN STONE House No 8 West Forty fifth street, all of the Basement, [illegible], Third Floor and Fourth Floor; rent [illegible] to 1st May, $1,600; very cheap. S. EMBERSON, 150 Sixth avenue.

5TH AVENUE.—TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS, to a responsible party, a medium sized brown stone House, with or without a lot on the adjoining street. Address BROWN STONE, Herald office.

$2,200 WILL RENT A BEAUTIFUL THREE story brown stone in Forty eighth street, near Sixth avenue; in perfect order. Inquire at 888 Sixth avenue. No agents need apply.

FOR BUSINESS MEN
THE BEST AFTERNOON ADVERTISING
MEDIUM IN NEW YORK IS THE
EVENING TELEGRAM.
IT REACHES UPWARDS OF
40,000 READERS.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A PARLOR FLOOR HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, suitable for four gentlemen; also a small Room on second floor, without board, at 50 East Nineteenth street, near Broadway.

A LADY HAVING MORE ROOM THAN SHE REquires wishes to let a Parlor and Bedroom on second floor and an entire Third Floor, without board, to gentlemen; rooms newly painted and well furnished, convenient to cars, stages and restaurants. Only first class parties able to pay a fair price need apply at 43 East Ninth street, corner of University place.

A FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDROOM CONNECTing.—To let to gentlemen, without board, in the first class house 34 West Twenty fifth street, near Madison square.

AN ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR ELEGANTLY FURnished to let—To three or four gentlemen; companions separately if desired; house and location unexceptionable. 145 Eighth street, near Broadway.

ANY GENTLEMEN LOOKING FOR NICELY FURnished Rooms, either double or single, together or separate, can be suited on reasonable terms, at 125 West Twenty second street.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A FEW HANDsomely furnished Rooms to gentlemen without board; references exchanged. 29 West Twenty sixth st.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITHout board, to gentlemen only, at 53 East Ninth street, a few doors west of Broadway.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED SITTING ROOM AND Bedroom, gas, hot and cold water, baths, in a splendid location, for single gentlemen, without board, by the month or week. Only first class parties need apply, at No 6 Lexington avenue, from 5 to 6 o'clock.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM TO LET to gentlemen. 360 Lexington avenue.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDroom, also single Room for gentleman, without board, in the new first class house 656 Seventh avenue, junction of Broadway and Forty fourth street.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM ON second or third floor; closets, bath &c, in a small quiet house; references exchanged. 101 East Thirty ninth street.

IN NINTH OR FIFTEENTH WARD—TWO OR THREE Rooms for gentleman, his wife and daughter, 15 years; private family preferred; state location, price, &c. Address WILLIAM, Herald office.

TO LET—TWO NICE AND NEWLY FURNISHED Rooms to gentlemen. 85 West Tenth street.

TO LET—RICHLY FURNISHED SECOND FLOOR, 19 West Washington place; references exchanged.

TO LET—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUIT OF Rooms, suitable for gentleman and wife; also Rooms for single gentlemen, convenient to all the hotels and places of amusement, and in small private family, at 53 West Twenty fourth street.

TO LET FURNISHED—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM on second floor, to one or two gentlemen, without board. 102 East Twenty third street, second house from Fourth avenue.

TO LET—FURNISHED, HANDSOME SUIT OF ROOMS, second floor Parlor, Bedroom, both square front, with small Room adjoining, bath, gas, &c, suitable for housekeeping. 103 West Forty first street.

TO LET—A NICELY FURNISHED BACK HALL BEDroom, third floor; rent $3 per week; references required; private house. 221 East Twenty third street.

TWO LARGE NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO GENtlemen without board, in a private family consisting of two. Apply at 150 West Thirty sixth street.

UPPER PART OF BROWN STONE HOUSE WELL furnished; third floor unfurnished, except carpets if desired; family consists of 3 adults. 460 West Thirty fourth street; cars pass the door.

2 LARGE ROOMS—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, with Extension, on first and second floor, for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; desirable home for permanent parties. 271 West Eleventh street.

$2 50 PER WEEK—A FURNISHED LARGE front Hall Bedroom, with closet, to gentleman. 139 West Nineteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

12TH STREET (221), BETWEEN SECOND AND THIRD avenues.—A handsomely furnished Suit of Rooms (front) to gentlemen only, without Board; also a neatly furnished single Room; house newly fitted up.

14 WEST ELEVENTH STREET, NEAR BROADway.—Handsomely furnished Rooms to let, singly and en suite; furniture all new.

23D STREET, 114 EAST, ONE BLOCK FROM MADIson square.—To let, without board, by a private family, elegantly furnished Rooms on second floor, in suits or singly; references.

26 THIRD STREET, A FEW DOORS EAST OF THE Bowery.—Nicely furnished Rooms to let, suitable for one or two persons; terms moderate.

43 EAST TENTH STREET—FURNISHED ROOMS, second floor; Rooms fitted for dentist; Parlor Floor, partly furnished, and Basement Office, unfurnished.

85 WEST ELEVENTH STREET—A PRIVATE FAMily will let to gentlemen a large and a small Room on second floor; terms very low.

151 WEST TWELFTH STREET—TO LET, PARtially furnished, to a small tidy family, Parlor Floor, Basement and two Rooms on third floor; secretary bed in back parlor. Inquire on premises.

166 FIFTH AVENUE.—PART OF BEAUTIFUL SECond Floor; two large parlors, with side room, bath, &c, for $30 a week, suitable for gentleman and wife or party of gentlemen.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A.—FRENCH FLATS TO LET, STRICTLY ON THE Continental plan; halls heated, elevator, &c; size of houses 25x60, 25.5x75, 27x80 feet; 8, 9 and 10 rooms, all lighted; rents moderate, to small first class families with good references. Office 999 Sixth avenue, from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A SECOND FLOOR TO LET—UNFURNISHED, TO A small family of adults, in the private house 75 East Fourth street, near Bowery.

AN UNFURNISHED FLOOR OF FIVE ROOMS—newly papered and painted, to let. Apply at 519 Sixth avenue. References required.

FLOORS TO RENT—ON EIGHTH AVENUE, BEtween Fifty second and Fifty third streets. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, 1,280 Broadway.

FRENCH FLATS TO LET—IN HANDSOME STONE front house 238 East Thirtieth street; range, boiler, stationary wash tubs, bath room, water closet, separate gas meter and elevator. Inquire on the premises or to A. EAGLESON, 78 East Fourth street.

TO LET—FLOORS OF SIX ROOMS, WITH ALL MODern improvements; rent $16, $18 and $20 per month; Stores $40 per month; a very desirable location for a grocer, baker, &c, on that beautiful block of new buildings situated on Fourth avenue, between 132d and 133d streets. Inquire of the owner on the premises.

TO LET—FRENCH FLATS OF NINE ROOMS, WITH all the very latest improvements, elevated range, elevator, all light rooms, heated halls, 25 feet front.
THOMAS CRAWFORD, 966 Third avenue.

TO LET—PARLOR FLOOR IN PRIVATE HOUSE 150 West Twenty fifth street, with gas, $38 per month. Inquire within, or 95 Walker street, restaurant.

TO LET—NICE FIRST AND SECOND FLOOR IN THE Ninth ward, for nice people; all improvements; several plain Apartments; neat Cottage in Harlem, rent $50 per month. Apply at 663 Hudson street.

TO LET—AT 19 STUYVESANT STREET, NEAR Cooper Institute, Second Floor or part.

TO LET—A FRONT PARLOR AND BASEMENT, WITH pantries, hot and cold water, for $25 a month, at 63 West Washington place.

TO RENT—A CHOICE FLAT OF NINE ROOMS, including bathroom, near St. Cloud Hotel, a corner house. Furniture for sale. A gentleman obliged suddenly to leave the city will rent as above and sell out one of the most completely furnished Flats in town. The furniture is nearly new, ample, very handsome and tastefully selected, and cost about $1,900; will be sold for about $1,500. The floor consists of two Parlors, Dining Room, Kitchen, four Bedrooms and Bathroom, all in fine order, neat and clean; a rare opportunity for a family desiring to keep house in this style; rent of the floor $75 per month. A list of every article, with the price, can be examined on the premises. Seen by permit from 10 till 4.
JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty third street.

122 EAST THIRTEENTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH avenue.—Five Rooms, nicely arranged, for housekeeping.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER—
Office and Salesroom 37 Nassau street,
opposite the Post office.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell by auction
on MONDAY, September 9,
at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street,
at 10½ o'clock,
a large assortment of new and second hand Furniture, black walnut Drawing Room and Parlor Suits, fine Chamber Furniture, Office Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors, Sewing Machines, &c.
Also
50 coops of fancy Fowls.

AUCTION NOTICE.—R. T. HAZELL, AUCTIONEER.
TO MORROW (FRIDAY), September 6,
at 10½ o'clock, at the sale room 118 Chambers street,
attractive sale of
Heavy and Shelf Hardware,
Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Plated Ware, &c. &c.
Also
balance of another stock of Hardware.
Catalogues on morning of sale.
R. T. HAZELL & CO.,
Auctioneers, 118 Chambers street.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER.
Salerooms 95 Chambers and 77 Reade street.
By ALLEN B. MINER & BRO.
THIS DAY (FRIDAY), SEPTEMBER 6,
at 10½ o'clock, at private residence
238 West Seventeenth street,
between Seventh and Eighth avenues.
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARVED ROSEWOOD SEVEN OCTAVE PIANO, MADE BY GROVESTEEN & CO., of New York; Brussels, three ply and Ingrain Carpets, black walnut Parlor Suit, covered in reps and haircloth, black walnut marble top Centre and Side Tables, HERRING'S FIRE PROOF MARBLE TOP PARLOR SAFE, IN PERFECT ORDER; VERY [illegible] AQUARIUM, [illegible] COMPLETE; French plate pier and mantel Mirrors, carved black walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus and Washstands, French gilt Clocks, Music box, plays four tunes, Lace Window Curtains and Shades, Cottage Suits, Oil Paintings, Engravings, black walnut Dining, Extension Table, Lounges, Rocking Chairs, Bedding, Crockery, Glassware, Kitchen Utensils, &c.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER.
Salerooms 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets.
By ALLEN B. MINER & BRO.
TUESDAY, September 10,
at 11 o'clock, at our salesroom, 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets.
SEWING MACHINES.
By order of a prominent dealer retiring from business, 100 first class Sewing Machines, comprising 75 Wheeler & Wilson's, plain table, half and full case; Grover & Baker's, plain table, half and full case; Singer's, Howe's, Willcox & Gibbs and other first class makers, all of which are in order and can be examined Monday, September 9.

ALBERT B. WALDRON, AUCTIONEER.
Salesrooms 108 Liberty and 111 Cedar street.
Assignee's sale.
THIS DAY, September 6, 1872,
at 11 o'clock.
WALDRON & COOKE will sell by auction as above about 18 first class Parlor Suits, in plain and fancy reps, carved, inlaid and polished frames, six and seven pieces each.
We would respectfully call attention to this sale as taking place in the fullest season of the year, and consequently decreasing the market price.
Sale positive,
by order of Assignees.

AUCTION. AUCTION. AUCTION.
Extra large Household Furniture sale
THIS (Friday) MORNING, Sept. 6, at 11 o'clock,
at the four story residence 113 Clinton place,
West Eighth street, near Sixth avenue.
F. NICHOLS, Auctioneer. Parlors—Velvet, Brussels, Medallion Carpets, magnificent rosewood Pianoforte, Stool and Cover, elegant latest styles Parlor Suits, covered with the richest description of rich satin, brocatel and reps, Etageres, Mirrors, Datum Vases, Bronzes, Clocks, gilt and inlaid Table, Cabinet, Bookcases, Jardinieres, Turkish and Oriental Sofas, Chairs, Lounges, rosewood and walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, Mattresses, Bedding, Extension Table, Buffet, Dining Chairs, China, Tea and Dinner Set, Glass, Silver Ware. Basement and servants' Furniture. Reliable men in attendance to cart and pack goods for purchasers, city or country, at reasonable charges.

AUCTION SALE.—$10,000 WORTH VERY ELEGANT Furniture, to close the estate of M. Doherty, deceased, and sold by order of the administrator. Positive and unreserved sale by A. CALDWELL, Auctioneer, this day (Friday), at 11 o'clock, at 79 Nassau street, near Fulton; magnificent carved rosewood Piano, with Stool and Cover; splendid Parlor Suits in rosewood and walnut; very rich Chamber, Library and Dining Room Furniture; every description, including Beds and Bedding, Mirrors, Paintings, Carpets, Lounges, Rockers, Tables, Chairs, Chinaware, Silverware, Office Desks, Secretaries, Hat Stands, Sideboards, Gas Chandeliers, &c. Attention of hotel keepers and dealers is especially called to this sale.

AUCTION NOTICE.
AUGUSTE MARTINES & CO., Auctioneers.
Magnificent Household Furniture,
Rosewood [illegible] Drawing Room Suit,
Paintings, Statuary, Bronzes, rare Works of Art,
at public auction,
on THIS DAY (Friday), September 6,
also commencing at 10½ o'clock,
at the elegant residence 18 West 45th st.,
between 5th and 6th avs.
Drawing Room—Superb Suits, covered in silk brocatel and reps, Marquetrie, Boule Cabinet, Tables, Etageres, Secretary, Bookcase, Paintings by eminent artists, Bronzes, Clocks, Pier Mantel Mirrors, Lace Curtains, Velvet Brussels Carpets, magnificent rosewood Pianoforte, made to order, celebrated maker, Stool, Cover; rosewood, walnut Dressing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Hair Spring Mattresses, Extension Table, Buffet, China, Glassware, Linen, Silverware, Basement, Kitchen Furniture, also Furniture servants' apartments.

AUCTION.—CLINTON B. OSGOOD, AUCTIONEER.
OSGOOD & CO.
Will sell at their salesroom,
126 Chambers street, near College place,
TO MORROW (Saturday), September 7, at 10½ A. M.,
a large assortment of Household Furniture, both second hand and new, consisting of Body and Tapestry Brussels, Velvet and Ingrain Carpets, black walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, mahogany and painted Furniture, Feather Beds and Pillows, Hair Mattresses, elegant Parlor Suits in reps and brocatel, elegant gilt frame Chromos and Engravings, black walnut Extension Tables and Chairs. Full details morning of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Pianoforte, Oil Paintings, Bronzes, &c.
THIS (Friday) MORNING, commencing at 10½ o'clock,
LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer, will sell the whole, comprising first class Household Furniture, rich rosewood Pianoforte, &c, at private residence 120 West 23d street, between 6th and 7th avenues. Catalogues comprising over 450 lots—namely, Mirrors, Carpets, Parlor Suit, rosewood Etageres, Bookcase, 500 volumes of Books, Ornaments, Bronzes, Oil Paintings, Library and Drawing Room Suits, Chamber Suits in rosewood and walnut, Dressing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, spring and hair Mattresses. Over 300 lots by catalogue. Goods boxed and shipped for purchasers.

AUCTION. AUCTION. AUCTION.
This day, at private mansion 124 West 6th st., commencing at 10½ o'clock, comprising over 300 lots of elegant Household Furniture; a rare chance for parties commencing housekeeping, viz.:—Rosewood Pianoforte, cost $500; rich Parlor and Bedroom Suits, Carpets, Mirrors, Lace Curtains, Single and Double Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Hair Mattresses, Bedding, Lounges, also Dining Room, Basement and Kitchen Furniture, &c.
HENRY ZINN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.
THIS DAY (FRIDAY),
at 10 o'clock,
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE
of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
comprising
TWELVE HUNDRED LOTS
and including
250 CASES MEN'S AND BOYS' SOFT HATS.
Attention of buyers is invited. Catalogues and goods now ready.
WM. TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers,
142 Church street.

BY M. THOMAS & SONS.
Executors' Peremptory Sale.
Estate of
Isaac Brown Parker, deceased.
THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
Very valuable business location,
Building formerly known as the
American Theatre,
805, 807, 809 and 811 Walnut street,
between Eighth and Ninth street.
80 feet front, 235 feet in depth to Sansom streets.
Two fronts.
On TUESDAY, October 1, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange.
$1,000 to be paid at the time of sale.
DANIEL DOUGHERTY, Esq., Attorney,
No. 717 Walnut street.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
139 and 141 South Fourth street.
PHILADELPHIA, August 21, 1872.

BY S. W. DAUCHY, AUCTIONEER.—DAUCHY & JOHNSON sell this day, at 2 o'clock, at 454 Canal street, a large assortment of Household Furniture, consisting of Parlor and Bedroom Suits in haircloth and reps, black walnut Bedsteads, Beds, Bedding, Hair Mattresses, Chairs, Extension Dining and other Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Lounges, 30 or 40 Tapestry and Ingrain Carpets, Oilcloths, Lace Curtains, Window Shades, Crockery, Glass and Wooden Ware, Mirrors, Clocks, Paintings, Engravings, &c. Also a large lot of Fancy Dry Goods, consisting of Embroideries, Trimmings, Laces, Sewing Silk, Cotton, Ribbons, Handkerchiefs, Stockings, large variety of fancy articles, &c, the stock of a party retiring from business.

CHOICE REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—RARE chance.—91 acres of Land at Ridgefield, Bergen county, N. J., about nine miles from New York City Hall; finely situated and has many superb building sites; is crossed by the Northern Railroad, New Jersey and two public roads. Is about one mile from both the Ridgefield and Leonia stations on the Northern Railroad, extending from near the Palisades on the Hudson westward; will be sold at the Washington Mansion House, Hackensack, N. J., on Saturday, the 7th day of September, 1872, at 2 P. M. Take Hackensack cars at 1 P. M., foot of Chambers street, New York. J. M. JOHNSON & CO., 76 Vesey st.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.
SATURDAY, September 7,
at 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 1 North William street, will sell, to pay storage and expenses, the complete black walnut Barroom Fixtures, with marble Counters, Beer Pumps, Hollow Ware, Stoves, Furniture, also Carpets, Bedsteads, Beds and Bedding, &c.

MORTGAGE SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A CHATTEL mortgage, I will expose for sale at public auction, on Saturday, September 7, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, on the premises 107 Goerck street, in the city of New York, the contents of a Kindling Wood Yard, consisting of Boiler, Machinery, Belting, Pulleys, Horses, Kindling Wood, Wagons, &c. HENRY F. LIPPOLD,
Attorney for Mortgagees, Thos. G. Benton & Sons.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1872, at 24 Abbatoir place (West Thirty ninth street), at 11 o'clock A. M.—By virtue of power contained in a certain chattel mortgage, default therein having been made, there will be sold for cash one large Steam Boiler, one Circulating Coil, about 1,000 feet Steam Pipe, Tube, Vats and all material in said premises used for dyeing purposes.
WM. H. DE WOLFE,
Attorney for B. Quackinbush's Sons.
New York, Sept. 2, 1872.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—THOS. F. McGRATH, AUCtioneer, 133 Chatham street, will sell this day, at 11 o'clock, 500 lots of Men's and Women's Clothing, Dresses, Shawls, Remnants, Underclothing, &c, also Coats, Pants, Vests, &c. By order Bielman, 70 Greenwich street.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—R. FIELD, SHERIFF'S and General Auctioneer, salesroom 121 Bowery, will sell this day, at 11 o'clock, 800 lots Men's and Women's Clothing, Dresses, Shawls, Remnants, Underclothing, Bedding, Quilts, Blankets, Boots, Shoes, &c, &c, also Coats, Pants and Vests. By order H. Freel, Rose street.

SALES AT AUCTION.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE THIS DAY.—JAMES AGAR, Auctioneer, will sell at 59 New Bowery, 500 lots Men's and Women's Clothing, Table Linen, Blankets, Quilts. By order of Mrs. H. D. Smyth, 109 Sixteenth street. 300 lots Men's Clothing at 11 o'clock sharp.

RICHARD WALTERS, AUCTIONEER.—MARSHAL'S sale.—Will sell this day (Friday), at 10 o'clock, at 419 Cherry street, a large lot of Charcoal, one Charcoal Wagon, &c. Sale positive.
T. Doyle, Deputy. CHARLES F. WATTS, Marshal.

RICHARD WALTERS, AUCTIONEER.
Case Leaf Tobacco, Safe, &c. Marshal's sale.—Will sell THIS DAY (FRIDAY), at 11 o'clock, at salesroom 7 East Broadway, 12 cases Leaf Tobacco, Platform Scale, Iron Safe, &c. Also 11 slate Beds for billiard tables, Roller Moldings, [illegible] Paper & six bags [illegible]. Sale positive. By order A. AARONS, Marshal.

S. HERMAN, AUCTIONEER.—MARSHAL'S SALE OF Bird Cages and Wire Cutting Machine, Liquors, &c. By virtue of an execution I will sell this day (Friday), September 6, at 10 o'clock, at No. 138 Bowery, one Wire Cutting Machine and six Bird Cages. By order H. RINDSKOPF, City Marshal. Also a lot of Wines, Liquors, &c.

S. HERMAN, AUCTIONEER.—SALE OF WINES, Liquors, Bitters, Cigars, &c., this day (Friday), September 6, at 10 o'clock, at No. 138 Bowery, the Stock of a retail dealer, with fixtures, viz.:—Bourbon and Rye Whiskeys, [illegible], Brandies, Gin, Rum, [illegible], 35 casks Port and Sherry Wines, [illegible] Rhine Wines, [illegible] Wines and Liquors, also 80 cases [illegible], Bitters, Champagne, &c; also cases Leaf Tobacco, Cigars, 600 Cigar Boxes.
H. DREHER, City Marshal.

THOMAS [illegible] & CO., AUCTIONEERS, OFFICE No. [illegible] street, will sell this day, at 10½ o'clock, the Lease, Stock and Fixtures of a well fitted up Liquor Store, 240 Thirtieth street, near Eighth avenue. Sale positively on the premises.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER.
Office No. 6 City Hall place.—Bankrupt sale on Friday, September 6, at 10½ o'clock. Continuation sale of Carpets, Oilcloths, Window Shades, Lace Curtains, Matting and Rugs, at 75 Bowery, rain or shine.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL ON Saturday next, at 10½, the Stock and Fixtures of the Liquor Store 747 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, consisting of splendid Bar, [illegible] Pump, [illegible] mahogany Counter, &c., and the stock of Liquors and other fixtures.

FOR BUSINESS MEN
THE BEST AFTERNOON ADVERTISING
MEDIUM IN NEW YORK IS THE
EVENING TELEGRAM.
IT REACHES UPWARDS OF
50,000 READERS.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A PARK AVENUE FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP, thoroughly built, modern and most richly finished brown stone Dwelling, in the most select location on that avenue, 25x60, [illegible], for sale by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street and 1,256 Fifth avenue.

A.—FIFTH AVENUE, OPPOSITE THE PARK.—FOUR story substantial brown stone Residence, every convenience, and handsomely furnished; price $80,000; unfurnished, low. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 1,256 Fifth avenue and 11 Pine street.

A.—V. K. STEVENSON & SON.
September [illegible] List
of City Houses, Lots, &c, and forty four pages valuable Information of Real Estate, new [illegible] City Map, &c.
11 Pine street and 1,256 Fifth avenue.

A FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE FOR sale, 12 East Forty sixth street, between Fifth and Madison avenues; 25x60, lot 100; partially furnished if desired. Apply to owner on premises.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—FOR SALE, HOUSE NO 105 East Seventy eighth street, 25 feet 4 inches east of Fourth avenue, south side; four story French roof; [illegible] 100 feet deep, all modern improvements; three years built and in complete order. Plot of Ground adjoining, [illegible] feet [illegible] inches, will be sold [illegible] if desired. Address OWNER, 62d [illegible] street, East River.

A CHANCE TO BUY AN EXTRA SIZED LOT.—Seventy ninth street (wide street), near Third avenue, 25x124; will sell [illegible] $7,500, as owner is going to Europe. JAMES R. WATERLOW, 861 Sixth avenue, between Forty ninth and Fiftieth streets.

A THREE STORY HOUSE, 25x55x98.9, FOR SALE—Twenty second street, between Broadway and Fourth avenue; $38,000, half cash; must be sold this week. H. R. DREW & CO., 155 Fifth avenue.

BARGAINS IN BROWN STONE AND BRICK HOUSES in various parts of the city may be obtained by calling on ISAAC HONIG, 111 Broadway, basement rooms G and H.

CHEAPEST IN THE CITY—FOUR STORY BROWN stone House, 18x55, on wide street and Park entrance; price $[illegible] or $[illegible] all cash. Apply at 50 East Seventy ninth street, or Madison avenue.

CHEAPEST IN HARLEM—FOR SALE, FRAME House 18x45x100, stone cellar, brick basement, three stories, French roof, heater, gas fixtures, all improvements, between Third and Fourth avenues, near the Park; $7,500; terms very easy; principals only. Apply to owner, 137 East Fifty seventh street, next east of Lexington avenue.

FOR SALE—FINE PROPERTY ON PARK AVENUE—Houses and Lots on Lexington avenue, 49th, [illegible] 50th, 49th, 53d, 54th, 55th and 65th streets; prices $11,000 to $40,000 and upwards. WALLACE & GREGORY, 150 East Forty ninth street, New York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWO ELEGANT FOUR story brown stone Houses, hardwood finish, between Madison and Fourth avenues, in Sixty first street. Inquire of B. B. MERRILL & CO., 58 West Thirty third street.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—IN A GOOD LOCALITY of the Nineteenth ward, west of Lexington avenue, a good brown stone House, 20x50x100, in first class order, handsomely frescoed, with Carpets, Mirrors, Cornices, part of Furniture, all new and well made; will exchange for first class tenement Property. Address C. O. J., Herald office.

FOR SALE AND LET—A NEW FOUR STORY HOUSE near Fifth avenue. Inquire at 17 East Forty sixth st.

HOUSES FOR SALE AND TO LET—ALSO FLOORS, Parts of houses, furnished and unfurnished, and furnished Houses to rent low in good localities to good tenants. JOHN FETTRETCH, 1,636 Third avenue.

MADISON AVENUE.—THE ELEGANT AND SUBstantial Dwelling northwest corner of Sixty sixth street will be sold cheap. Inquire of E. KILPATRICK, 243 East Seventy seventh street, or on the premises.

65TH STREET, CONVENIENT TO CENTRAL PARK and Madison avenue cars, just east of Fourth avenue, desirable three story and basement new modern high stoop brown stone Dwelling, for sale reasonably; terms easy; possession. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street and 1,256 Fifth avenue.

West Side.

A FOUR STORY HOUSE FOR SALE, 318 WEST Twenty fifth street—In best of order; terms easy. Apply on premises.

BARGAINS IN BROWN STONE AND BRICK HOUSES in various parts of the city may be obtained by calling on ISAAC HONIG, 111 Broadway, basement rooms G and H.

FOR SALE—FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone front House, 20[illegible] West Thirty eighth street, near Broadway, 22.4x55x98.9 feet, in elegant order, partly furnished. Apply on the premises or address CORNS O'REILLY, owner, 110 East Forty fifth street.

FOR SALE—TWO FULL LOTS ON FIFTY FOURTH street, rocked off to grade, [illegible] Lots on Fifty fifth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, without restrictions. W. B. BISHOP, 743 Fifth avenue.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST AND MOST DESIRAble brown stone Houses on the west side of the city above Forty second street, from $10,000 to $60,000. Call on M. S. FRIEND, 703 Seventh avenue.

2 FULL LOTS 46 FEET FROM THE RIVERSIDE Park, will be sold at a low price. Apply to F. J. DOELGER, 25 Park row.

8 LOTS FOR SALE—ON 131ST AND 132D STREETS, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, or will exchange for small house or tenement property.
H. R. DREW & CO., 155 Fifth avenue.

Miscellaneous.

A.—WE ARE OFFERING A NUMBER OF LOTS IN the upper part of the city very cheap. Map of upper New York gratis.
POTTER BROTHERS, No. 4 Warren street.

HUBERT & PIRSON, ARCHITECTS, 194 BROADway.—Plans, specifications and estimates for city and country houses; buildings examined for purchasers, and estimates of value and of cost of erection given; special attention paid to the developing of large estates, laying out and building up of new towns, &c.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

HERALD BRANCH OFFICE.—BROOKLYN.
ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD
RECEIVED AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE
IN THE LONG ISLAND SAVINGS BANK BUILDING,
CORNER OF FULTON AV. AND BOERUM ST.
OFFICE OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TILL 9 P. M.
CARRIERS AND AGENTS DEPARTMENT
NO. 7 FRONT STREET, BROOKLYN.

A TWO STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE FOR sale in Brooklyn.—Water and gas; worth $5,000, offered for $3,500. S. SMITH, owner, Frankfort House, 202 William street.

BROOKLYN.—TO LET OR FOR SALE, A BRICK House, twelve rooms and improvements, No. 2 Verandah place, near Henry street and South ferry; rent $600; will sell for $5,000.

BUILDER WANTED—TO BUILD BRICK HOUSE ON lot with party walls, in Penn street, Brooklyn, and take part pay in lots and cash. Owner 126 Jane street.

ELEGANT BROWN STONE—CHOICE LOCALITY—for sale or to rent, furnished, at a great bargain; price, furnished, about $20,000; rent $175 per month. Address DAVID MORRISON, Brooklyn Post office.

FOR SALE—100 BUILDING LOTS, PLEASANTLY LOcated, adjoining Brooklyn, at $200; cash in monthly instalments of $10; the above lots are near two lines of horse cars, fare 5 cents, and within easy walking distance of the ferries, making them accessible at all hours.
JAMES A. JOHNSON, 20 Exchange place,
or 408 Grand street, Brooklyn, E. D.

FOR SALE—AN ENCLOSED LOT IN A DESIRABLE location, at Greenwood Cemetery. For particulars apply to E. G. DUMAHANT & CO., 431 West Thirteenth street.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY BASEMENT AND sub-cellar House, with modern improvements, lot 25x100 feet; rents for $700 a year; price $5,800. 310 Thirteenth street, South Brooklyn. A. G. CALDER.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

TO LET—IMMEDIATELY, THE GENTEEL COTTAGE opposite City Park, 51 Navy street, Brooklyn, seven rooms, good order, water and gas; rent only $40; one half block to two lines of cars. Owner on premises.

TO LET—CHEAP HOUSE NO 924 GATES AVENUE, Brooklyn, next to corner Patchen; French roof House, 12 rooms, every improvement; 3 Lots Ground in first class condition; rent $40. Inquire of
WILLIAM H. RILEY, 926 Gates avenue, or
29 Ann street, New York.

TO RENT—STORE AND DWELLING ON BEDFORD avenue, corner of Quincy, Brooklyn, occupied for the last ten years as a drug store, one of the best locations in the city for that business; [illegible] will be rented low. For particulars apply to J. GOULDING, 546 Broadway, New York.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

A CHANCE—MORE ACRES OVER DUE.—WE HAVE an improved Property to sell [illegible] in the next three years, two mortgages—$4,400 coming due, $1,400 1st due [illegible] with $13,400. [illegible] Apply [illegible].
C. H. SNYDER & CO.,
18 Broadway.

CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE IN the market.—Best part of Mount Vernon, [illegible] Grounds [illegible] elegant, [illegible] stable, [illegible] exceptional [illegible]. Owner, 886 Broadway, room 17.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW WHERE TO BUY
[illegible]
Westchester property [illegible] LOUNSBERY BROTHERS, No. 4 Warren street, or branch office [illegible].

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE DWELLING, with [illegible] Summit avenue, [illegible] Heights, Jersey City; gas, water, [illegible]. Apply to J. GODFREY, [illegible] Colt street.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

A BARGAIN.—SPLENDID FARM OF 75 ACRES, a mile from Dingman's Ferry, Pa., celebrated summer resort, stage route every day; 50 acres clear, balance timber; good house 18x30 feet, 7 rooms, good cellar, all necessary outbuildings, apples, peaches, plums, cherries and a variety of choice selected fruit, splendid lawn, plenty fruit, fine spring at house, good neighborhood, convenient to schools, churches, &c. Price only $2,800; terms easy. This is a delightful home [illegible]. Address S. STILLMAN, East Stroudsburg, Pa.

AT QUOGUE, L. I.—FOR SALE, THE WHOLE OR in part a Farm of 400 acres, fine front on Shinnecock Bay, good fishing and hunting; large house, ice house and farm buildings; will be sold at a low price, $80 per acre. Apply to EDWARD GRIFFIN, Quogue, L. I., or N. C. [illegible], 111 Broadway.

AT CRANFORD, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, A new French roof House, with all the modern improvements, only five minutes' walk from the depot of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, 1 hour from New York. [illegible]. Owner, S. C. HILL, Cranford, N. J.

A NEAT HOUSE—EIGHT ROOMS, BARN, EIGHT Lots, beautifully located, [illegible] at Rockville Centre, L. I., near depot; only $4,000. C. F. COMBS, 162 Broadway.

AN EXCELLENT SHORE PROPERTY—A FORTUNE to the buyer; the owner [illegible] $50,000, proved by actual facts [illegible] Long Island; great bargain. [illegible] A. CONKLING, 162 Broadway.

A BARGAIN.—LOT SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, several plots at [illegible], Long Island, 45 minutes from City Hall. This property will be sold in lots [illegible] and on terms to suit. [illegible] MACK, Third avenue, corner Seventy sixth street, or W. [illegible] CAMERON, Woodside.

BEAUTIFUL GOTHIC COTTAGE, NINE ROOMS, nice grounds, [illegible] and first class, suitable for gentleman of moderate means, 5 minutes' walk from landing, Staten Island. $4,500. Terms easy.
DARRIN, 50 Broad street.

FOR SALE—IN ASTORIA, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, [illegible] nine (9) Lots, [illegible] ground, [illegible] house in first class order; sewerage, fine river, [illegible] boating, fishing and good [illegible]. Address H., box 108 Herald office.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST FARMS IN BUCKS county, Pa.; 40 acres, rich, smooth, productive soil, [illegible] beautiful stream of water, [illegible] fishing, [illegible] substantial stone Dwelling, 8 rooms, [illegible] porch, beautiful shade trees, good barn, [illegible] house, hennery, &c; splendid apple orchard, pears, plums, cherries, apricots, quinces and small fruit in great abundance; good school in sight; only [illegible] mile from town of 2,000 inhabitants; 1 hour from Philadelphia and 3 hours from New York; price, including all crops—hay, oats, corn, potatoes, &c—only $5,500; terms $3,000 cash, balance $500 yearly. Address OWNER, box 4, Richland Centre, Bucks county, Pa. To make an immediate bargain, take 7½ A. M. train from foot of Liberty street, New York, come to Bethlehem, then take North Pennsylvania Railroad to Quakertown; inquire at Bush's Hotel, opposite Quakertown station, for Mr. WALKER. Can return same afternoon.

FOR SALE—STATEN ISLAND—23 ACRES AT LOW water front, adjoining Cunard estate, several Building Sites of unsurpassed beauty, with fine water; district thoroughly drained and healthy; moderate price, easy terms; a bargain. ROWLAND R. HAZARD Jr., 110 Broadway, corner Pine street.

FOR SALE—LARGE DOCK NEAR NEW YORK, 600 feet water front, and on which there is a 75 foot chimney. W. TOWNSEND, 40 Broadway, room 33.

FOR SALE—TWO NEAT TWO STORY AND BASEment Houses, near third landing, Staten Island; full lot; $2,500 and $2,900; terms easy; worth over $3,000.
DARRIN, 50 Broad.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT RESIDENCE, 16 ROOMS, 2¾ acres, large number choicest varieties fruits, carriage house, grounds beautifully laid out, splendid view of ocean and bay, good bathing, fishing, healthy location, 1¼ hour from city, Staten Island. $8,500.
DARRIN, 50 Broad.

PEACH FARM FOR SALE—650 ACRES, INCLUDING Stock, Farming Utensils, Crop, &c.; 1½ mile from Northeast station, Cecil county, Md., midway between Philadelphia and Baltimore; large brick mansion and extensive outbuildings, modern build and in good order; 11,000 Peach trees; buildings and stock worth price asked; $30 per acre; also 225 acres adjoining above, one mile from station, with crops and buildings; one worth price asked; $30 per acre; perfectly healthy; immediate possession. [illegible].
H. D. M. HOWARD, Elkton, Md.

RICHMOND HILL, LONG ISLAND.—HIGH, HEALTHY, handsome; no nuisances; only 35 minutes from New York; new House, with modern improvements, two handsome Cottages and very desirable Villa Plots and Lots within 5 minutes' walk of depot; climate mild, country beautiful, roads excellent, churches, schools, shops and [illegible] near by. For sale by O. B. FOWLER, Agent, near the station, or by J. R. HAZARD JR., 110 Broadway, New York.

20 ACRES, GOOD BUILDINGS, PLENTY OF fruit — $2,500

22 acres, two Houses and Barn, choice fruit	2,000
21 acres, [illegible] House and Barn	1,200
243 acres, 51 cleared, House and Barn	2,000
50 [illegible] House and Barn	1,850
71 acres, good Buildings	[illegible],000

Besides 100 other Farms, many of great merit, ranging in price from $3,000 to $25,000. I wish it distinctly understood that my business is not speculative. I sell strictly on commission. Can be seen till Saturday at 30 Old slip; after that address WM. [illegible], Stroudsburg, Pa. Save this.

$300,000.—FOR SALE DEL PADRE ISLAND, on the coast of Texas, containing (400,000) four hundred thousand acres; has now 6,000 head of cattle, with room for 20,000 head more; also 500 hogs. [illegible] ranches in the world. Property is free and will be exchanged for good Property in or near the city. RIKER, HESSE & CO., No. 5 Pine st.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

A TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE AT HUDSON CITY will sell or exchange for Hardware or unimproved Property, two blocks from horse cars; terms very easy. WOOD, No. 3 John street, room 7.

A.—TO EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY, A FARM of [illegible] acres on Long Island, near Farmingdale; new house, outbuildings and excellent water front; very healthy; no mortgage. SAMUEL D. MACK, Third avenue, corner Seventy sixth street.

EXCHANGE—FARM OF 100 OR 400 ACRES, LARGE house, barn, outbuildings, orchard, fruit, stream, &c, in Sullivan county, [illegible].
WHITNEY, 111 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

FARMS IN NEW JERSEY, NEW YORK AND elsewhere.—To exchange for good tenant property in Brooklyn, brown stone Houses in city for Farms. MADOX, 42 John street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE LEASE, STOCK and Fixtures of a corner liquor store, or a house in Brooklyn. Apply to P. GAFFNEY & CO., 171½ Bowery.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FOUR STORY AND basement [illegible] House on Madison avenue; money wanted [illegible].
FRANCIS CRAWFORD, [illegible] 4th avenue.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FINE FARM IN WESTchester county, near railroad and city; abundance of fruit, good houses, barns and other outbuildings, crops, &c. Address L., Herald office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW YORK OR Brooklyn property, a splendid house, completely furnished, at [illegible], N. J., all modern improvements, cheap. GOODENOUGH & WEBER, 111 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR WILL EXCHANGE—A VALUABLE Lot in Yorkville, for Rockaway improved property. Inquire of JOHN COPMAN, corner of Seventy eighth street and Third avenue.

FOR SALE, TO LET OR EXCHANGE—A FARM IN Bedford, Westchester, for city property. Lots on Long Island, [illegible] Horses, Carpeting and Furniture. Address OWNER, 55 Chambers street.

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR REAL ESTATE—A FIRST class Bar, with Billiard Hall up stairs, nine years' lease, rent $1,000 per year; also fine Barroom, rent $800 per year, five years' lease; both doing a fine trade; too much business the only cause for selling. Apply at Central Hotel, corner Elm and Canal streets. No agents.

HANDSOME THREE STORY STORE, PART DWELLing, Brooklyn, E. D., 20x40x100, first class location for grocery and desirable for a German tenant. $9,000. B. D. ALLEN, 998 Broadway, Brooklyn.

TO EXCHANGE—TWO LOTS IN BROOKLYN, ON Lefferts street, near Franklin avenue; equity $3,000.
A. B. HOYT, 243 Broadway, room 14, New York.

TO EXCHANGE FOR BROOKLYN PROPERTY—A fine large house in Yonkers, on the bank of the river.
A. B. HOYT, 243 Broadway, room 14, New York.

TO EXCHANGE—TEN THOUSAND ACRES VERY best Cotton Land in Arkansas, valuable timber on it, free of encumbrance, perfect title, for City or Suburban Property. A. SINSHEIMER, 126 Maiden lane.

TO EXCHANGE—A BUSINESS PROPERTY, 7 MILES from city, Jersey, let on long lease, equity $8,000, value $16,000, for New York or Suburban Property.
A. SINSHEIMER, 126 Maiden lane.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FIRST CLASS STOCK OF HARDware and House Furnishing Goods for real estate or farm, free and clear. Address L., Herald office.

WILL EXCHANGE A GOOD PAYING NEW TENEment House for a Country Residence convenient to city. Address, giving location and price, OWNER, box 6,104 Post office.

WILL GIVE THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND 5 YEARS' Lease of a Broadway [illegible] Store, for Real Estate or good Securities. Give full particulars to M. AN, Herald office.

WILL EXCHANGE A FINE FARM AND COUNTRY Residence for a paying Business. Address for one week SIMSON, box 134 Herald office.

$3,500.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, AT WESTport, Conn., 6½ acres, 2 Houses, Barn, Fruit, &c., 2 miles from village, [illegible] road, fine situation. Address W. H. BEERS, Westport, Conn.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

HOUSES TO LET WANTED—TO MEET THE DEmand. Owners desiring good tenants are invited to send description to GOODRICH & WEBER, 111 Broadway, [illegible].

OWNERS OF HOUSES—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished, desirable to let, will be promptly supplied with [illegible] responsible tenants by leaving full particulars with ISAAC HONIG, 111 Broadway, basement rooms G and H.

PARTIES HAVING PROPERTY FOR SALE OR EXchange, or to let, will find prompt purchasers and tenants by sending full particulars to W. H. HAYES & SONS, 81 Cedar street.

TENEMENT HOUSE WANTED—FOR A CASH CUStomer; must be strictly first class; Tenth or Seventeenth ward preferred. MARCUS H. LANE, Real Estate Broker, 35 Liberty street.

WANTED—LOCATION OR PREMISES FOR [illegible], between Thirty fourth and Seventy second streets. Address, with [illegible] particulars, T. SHRIVER & CO., 333 East Fifty sixth street, New York.

WANTED—A GOOD FARM WITHIN 50 MILES OF New York, in exchange for first class Brooklyn house, slightly encumbered.
F. E. PAYNE, No. 6 Dey street, room 15.

WANTED FOR THE WINTER—A FIRST CLASS fully furnished House, in good location, from Tenth to Forty second street. By letter, with location and price, HORATIO [illegible] BROWN, Broker, 181 Broadway.

WANTED FOR A CUSTOMER—TWELVE TO TWENTY Lots, [illegible] East River, about [illegible] fifth to Fiftieth street. Principals only; address by mail EDWARD S. BROWN, Real Estate Broker, 181 Broadway, room 2.

FOR BUSINESS MEN
THE BEST AFTERNOON ADVERTISING
MEDIUM IN NEW YORK IS THE
EVENING TELEGRAM.
IT REACHES UPWARDS OF
50,000 READERS.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

In this City and Brooklyn.

ANY FAMILY GOING ABROAD AND DESIRING TO rent their House to a small family of adults may address, with particulars, CARLTON, box 4,611 Post office.

BY A SMALL FAMILY, FOUR ADULTS, WITH FIRST class references, a medium sized, well furnished House, in a neighborhood between Twelfth and Fifty fifth streets and Fourth and Eighth avenues. Principals only need answer. Address, with particulars and lowest price, Box [illegible] Post office.

FURNISHED ROOM WANTED—A GENTLEMAN DEsires a furnished Room, with or without board, located between Fourteenth and Twenty third streets and Fourth and Sixth avenues. Address, with particulars and price, LEONARD, [illegible] Herald office.

I WANT A HOUSE NOT ABOVE SIXTIETH STREET nor east of Third avenue; can give best satisfaction as to responsibility; will buy carpets and furniture for cash if desirable; rent not to exceed $1,000. Any agent or owner having such call on or address J. BERNARD, 110 West Forty fourth street.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS LARGE DEMAND FOR Houses to rent, furnished and unfurnished. Parties wishing to rent will please send particulars to A. JOURNEAY, 43 Lispenard street.

WANTED—BY A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, CONsisting of [illegible] and child, a small, neatly furnished House; rent not to exceed $150 per month. Address, with full particulars, stating price, box 3,746.

WANTED—BY A PHYSICIAN, AN OFFICE IN house occupied by a private family; English basement preferred; [illegible] Forty second to Sixtieth street, Sixth and Madison avenues. Address, stating terms, M. D., box [illegible] Post office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, A LARGE and handsomely furnished Front Room, without board, near Fifth avenue, [illegible] Sixth and Madison avenues; terms must be reasonable. Address for one week, with full particulars, C. W. A., box 127 Post office.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY (GENTLEMAN, wife and child), an unfurnished Floor of 4 to 6 rooms, with modern improvements, in private house, for housekeeping; references exchanged; rent must be low. Address PERMANENT, Herald office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN NEW YORK or Brooklyn, in good location, where parties will board with owner in part of rent; unexceptionable references given. Address W. P. J., 40 Broad street, second floor, front.

WANTED—WAREROOMS SUITABLE FOR STORING and mixing roofing cement, in New York or Brooklyn; rent $[illegible] to $30 per month. Address M. C., ROOFING COMPANY, Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE, three or four Rooms, suitable for housekeeping, in a house with a private family preferred; location from Fortieth to Forty fourth street and Seventh to Ninth avenue; terms must be moderate. Address J. M., station G.

WANTED—SEPTEMBER 15, IF POSSIBLE, A LARGE furnished or unfurnished House, in a first class location; ample security given. Address for one week, box 122 Herald Uptown Branch office.

WANTED—MEDIUM SIZE FULLY FURNISHED House until May 1, for a small family. Address, with terms and description, box 2,031 Post office, Newport.

WANTED—TO RENT FOR ONE YEAR OR LONGER, a fully furnished House, for a small private family (three persons); rent not to exceed $1,800 per year; a good opportunity for a party going abroad to secure a careful and responsible tenant. Address BROWNING, Herald office.

WANTED—A HOUSE WHERE THE OWNER WILL board the entire rent; family, other boarders. Address 30 West Forty seventh street.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE, ON OR near Fifth or Madison avenues, between Twenty third and Thirty fifth streets. Address, with number of rooms, rent and time of lease, box 5,065 Post office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—BY A MAN AND WIFE, two unfurnished Rooms for housekeeping; rent not to exceed $14 per month. Address J. JONES, 582 Bowery.

In the Country.

WANTED—IN A PLEASANT COUNTRY PLACE, four unfurnished Rooms, suitable for light housekeeping, within two hours' ride of New York; best of references given and required. Address, until September 10, Mrs. A., box 597 Post office, Scranton, Pa.

EUROPE.

F. RAUSKOLB, VIENNA (AUSTRIA), MARIAHILF, Webgasse No. 41, manufacturer of Leather Fancy Goods of fine and middle fine Leather Goods, of specialties in Pocketbooks, Cigar Cases, Letter and Card Keepsakes, Glove and Handkerchief boxes, Writing Portfolios, Portefeuilles, &c. The latest in crocodile and snake leather.

WILLIAM M. ENGELBERT & SON, AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, PRUSSIA.
Coachbuilder to the Emperor of Germany.
First class [illegible] 1,[illegible] thalers. Landaus à five glaces 1,400 thalers. Coupe ¾ 850 thalers.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF ENGINEERS OF THE FOURTH AVENUE IMPROVEMENT.
OFFICE GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT,
NEW YORK, Sept. 5, 1872.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at this office, until 2 o'clock on the 30th day of September, 1872, for all the Work on the Fourth Avenue Improvement between Seventy ninth street and Harlem River, embracing a large amount of heavy work, Excavation, Tunnel, Walls, Bridges, &c. Plans, specifications and blank proposals will be in readiness at this office on the 11th day of September, on and after which time the engineers will be present to make explanations.
ALLAN CAMPBELL,
ALFRED W. CRAVEN,
EDWARD H. TRACY,
J. C. BUCKHOUT,
Board of Engineers Fourth Avenue Improvement.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS ARE ASKED for the removal of the wreck and cargo of the bark J. H. McLarren, lying sunk in the lower bay, west of the Knolls. Particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned. AMBROSE SNOW, President.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DEPOT FOR SEWING MACHINE NEEDLES.—BARTLETT'S, 569 Broadway. Needles of all descriptions, Hackle, Gill Pins, &c, to order.

DENTISTRY.

A DURABLE SET OF TEETH, $8.—SILVER FILLings 50c. Extracting with gas 50. Dr. GRIFFIN, 274 Sixth avenue. Cheapest place in the city.

CLOTHING.

ATTENTION.—LADIES AND GENTS WHO ARE DEsirous of obtaining the highest cash prices for Wearing Apparel, Carpets, Furniture, &c., will receive 50 per cent more than elsewhere by calling on or addressing Mr. or Mrs. ROSENBERG, 246 Seventh avenue, second door above Twenty fourth street.

A GREAT DEMAND FOR LADIES' AND GENTLEmen's Cast-off Wearing Apparel and Carpets; will pay for Pants $3 to $5, Coats $5 to $20, Dresses $5 to $60. Please call or send a note by post to J. ANHALT, 175 Seventh avenue. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Anhalt.

AT ROSENTHAL'S, 233 THIRD AVENUE, NEAR Nineteenth street (late 51 Third avenue), ladies and gentlemen can obtain the highest value for cast off Clothing and Carpets by calling or addressing. Ladies attended to by Mrs. H. Rosenthal.

AT 833 BROADWAY, NEAR THIRTEENTH STREET—H. HERZ pays the highest price for ladies' and gentlemen's wearing apparel, carpets, &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Herz.